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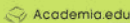
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## CELLULAR CHANGES IN CARDIOMYOCYTES DUE TO ISCHEMIA AND NECROSIS

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### ANNOTATION:

**In the biochemical study of the blood of patients with hypoxic myocardial ischemia, an increase in the MV fraction of troponins of creatine phosphokinase (CPK-MB) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) is observed.**

**Keywords: cardiomyocytes, secretory, rhythm, ischemia, necrosis, infarction.**

### INTRODUCTION:

The transverse muscle tissue forms the myocardial layer of the heart. This type of muscle tissue, unlike skeletal muscle, is made up of cardiomyocytes, not heart muscle cells. 3 different cardiomyocytes can now be distinguished. Typical, impulsive-atypical and secretory. Reduction cardiomyocytes are cylindrical cells with a length of 50-120 microns and a width of 15-20 microns. They connect to each other to form functional fibers. In the center of cardiomyocytes there are one or two nuclei of an oval or elongated shape. Myofibrils are located around the nucleus, with a large number of mitochondria. The smooth endoplasmic reticulum and the T-system are well developed. Cardiomyocytes are covered with a sarcolemma, which is surrounded by a plasma membrane and a basement membrane, respectively. The basement membrane is not located in the area of the intervertebral discs, it only laterally surrounds the cardiomyocytes. The intercellular plates are located stepwise

between the plasma membranes of two cells. In the area of intervertebral discs, cardiomyocytes fuse through desmosomes, a cleft palate (nexus), and intervertebral bridges. Actin protofibrils of myofibrils enter the intermediate plates. The structure of myofibrils resembles the tissue of the transverse skeletal muscles. Excitatory cardiomyocytes (Purkinje fibers or atypical cardiomyocytes) in the heart are larger than contractile cardiomyocytes (100  $\mu\text{m}$  in length and 50  $\mu\text{m}$  in width) and transmit excitation from cells that control the rhythm (pacemakers) to contracting muscle fibers. Pacemaker cells are a special type of atypical cardiomyocytes that are innervated by fibers of the autonomic nervous system. If cardiomyocytes in infants have the ability to divide, cardiomyocytes that die due to the lack of satellite cells in an adult and the elderly, as well as the loss of the ability of cardiomyocytes to divide, will not be restored and a connective tissue scar will form in their place (with myocardial infarction).

Myocardial infarction is a cardiovascular disease: infarction caused by impaired coronary circulation (arterial atherosclerosis, thrombosis, spasm). The development of myocardial infarction is caused by hypertension, diabetes, obesity, and smoking, and inactivity, physical and mental stress. In most cases, myocardial infarction occurs against the background of angina pectoris. One of the main symptoms of myocardial infarction is a decrease in the amount of oxygen and

nutrients in a specific part of the heart muscle as a result of less than one blood flow. It is known that myocardial infarction is the death of cardiomyocytes due to ischemia. The most pathognomonic sign that a really acute necrosis has occurred in the myocardium is an increase in specific markers in the blood.

Changes in ischemic necrosis, which can be detected under an electron microscope, appear much earlier. For example, 10 minutes after the onset of ischemia, mitochondria in cardiomyocytes swell (indicating that the cells are damaged by hypoxia), their matrix thickens and the integrity of the membranes is disrupted, which is a sign that the cell has undergone irreversible changes. Histochemical and biochemical changes occurring at the site are also known at an early stage. After an hour of necrosis, the amount of potassium and glycogen sharply decreases, the activity of the enzymes succinate dehydrogenase and cytochrome oxidase decreases.

Markers are usually found inside cardiomyocytes and enter the bloodstream only when their membrane is destroyed. The activity of the enzymes CPK, MVKFK, LDH, transaminases in the blood really increases with the destruction of myocardial cells.

Troponin levels also increase with very small myocardial infarctions, biochemical diagnostics (less than 1.0 g). This made it possible to recognize myocardial infarction; in about a quarter of patients, only stable angina was diagnosed with this test. Elevated levels of cardiospecific troponins T and I are associated with both the risk of death and the development of complications of other clinically significant diseases.

Rapid recovery of myocardial perfusion is accompanied by a complex of metabolic and structural changes that can be spontaneously reversed, but in some cases this causes acute heart failure.

In everyday practice, a polarizing microscope should be used to diagnose apoptosis of cardiomyocytes, since this is the most informative and sensitive method.

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## STRUCTURE, MODELS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVIL SOCIETY

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### ABSTARCT:

**The article examines the most important issues of the formation of the rule of law and civil society in modern Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan has a rich experience of political life, features of political consciousness and develops in unique and difficult conditions. Thus, it turned out that it is wrong to copy a simple copy of the political experience of the Western world.**

**Keywords: rule of law, civil society, modern Uzbekistan, political consciousness, political experience.**

### INTRODUCTION:

The idea of limiting the boundaries of "civil society" and "state" was proposed by the German philosopher G. Hegel. It should be noted that society and "civil society" is generally a state term. [1]. According to researchers, "civil society" refers to processes outside the jurisdiction of the state, based on the freedom and autonomy of citizens. [2]. In this sense, we must pay particular attention to the fact that "state" and "civil society" are relatively independent social phenomena. "State" and "civil society" are not an integral part of this process. Because these are specific social phenomena that play an active role in the development and real processes of society. The idea of "civil society" as an expression of the status and dignity of the human person developed on the basis of the scientific achievements of Western European philosophers. Socio-philosophical thinking and the political experience of Eastern states give priority to the equality of humanity as the highest value, regardless of the position and

lifestyle of the citizen. It is true that in the political culture of Western countries all privileges are given to man. But in the cultural traditions of the East, special emphasis is always placed on the interdependent development of society and the state.

Political relations between "civil society" - an economically, culturally and legally developed society and members of "civil society" develop independently of the state and in relations with the state. A civil society with a high level of social, economic, cultural, ethical and social ties in the state structure creates developed legal relations.

Formation of the rule of law and civil society is a very important issue for modern Uzbekistan. It should be noted that Uzbekistan has a rich experience of political life, features of political consciousness and develops in unique and difficult conditions. So simply copying the political experience of the Western world, in our opinion, is not good.

Civil society includes institutions and associations voluntarily created by citizens. These institutions are self-governing, that is, independent of and not relying on government, but live in harmony with government and use their collective efforts in social and civic affairs to deepen and advance democracy. Trade unions, women's unions, environmental and human rights institutions, and religious, artistic and cultural associations are examples of civil society. Although civil institutions have long existed as centers of collective action, civil society in the modern sense emerged in the political philosophy of John Locke, Immanuel Kant, Jean-Jacques Rousseau in the eighteenth century, and then in the political philosophy of John Stworth Mel in the eighteenth century. nineteenth century [3]. Of course, the great

twentieth-century philosopher Jürgen Habermas is the scientist who brought the public sphere to the forefront of civil society [4]. Civil society, as mentioned above, pays more attention to social and civic issues, but political society more includes political parties and structures in the process of acquiring political power. Two civil and political societies can complement each other in the formation of a democratic society. Opinions on this matter were expressed by the scientists of our country M. Sharifkhoyaev, N. Shodiev, S. Khusanov, T. Dust'yanov also learns from Aristotle. For example, M. Sharifkhodzhaev writes that "Aristotle's state was nothing more than a general union of citizens, a civil society." [5] T. Dust'yanov and S. Hasanov said: "The thinkers of the ancient world were the first to try to reveal the features and theoretical foundations of the rule of law of Socrates, Democritus, Plato, Polybius, Cicero. Consequently, legally recognized and at the same time limited state power is, according to ancient thinkers, a just state governed by the rule of law ... [6]

Civil society is a democratic state based on the rule of law. Such a society is citizen-oriented and creates an atmosphere of respect for traditions and laws of law and international humanistic ideals. Civil society creates opportunities for prosperity and the realization of the rights of individuals and citizens, while naturally creating tools to limit power and regulate the activities of public authorities. The origins of civil society are reflected in the history of the development of civilizations, which can be described as the desire of the thinkers of each era to create a model of an ideal social system in which there is intelligence, freedom, prosperity and justice. The creation of such a society has always been associated with the improvement of the state and the supremacy of the rule of law and the rule of law. For this reason, the policy of

Aristotle (384-322 BC), one of the first authors of the concept of "civil society", puts the interests of citizens at the center of thought. By "citizen" the "first teacher" did not mean any member of society, but free and independent people. In his view, the state is the sum of citizens, that is, civil society. Apparently, Aristotle uses the terms "state" and "civil society" in the same sense. [7]. For example, in the ancient world, this idea was expressed in Plato's theory of eidos. It is also necessary to take into account the point of view of Aristotle that the state is a self-sufficient unit consisting of citizens, in other words, civil society. Supporting the idea of equal rights for people, Cicero emphasized that the law is the unifying link of civil society and that the law created by law is the same for everyone. In the early stages of human development, such a society was completely connected with the state, which arose as a result of the current economic development of mankind and the development of socio-political relations. According to many thinkers of antiquity and the Middle Ages: "The state was the main institution regulating social relations. This understanding of reality is the result of the absence of the concept of interconnection and duality of society and the state at this stage of development of society." [8].

Abu Nasr al-Farabi emphasizes the need to introduce fair governance in the country in order to build a civil society (noble city) for the first time in Eastern philosophy. The thinker lists the internal and external functions of the state, reflecting on the forms of government. The effectiveness of these functions (internal - ensuring the happiness of citizens; external - protecting the city) depends on the rational organization of management. Farabi includes such forms of government as monopoly, rule of the country by a small group, and the rule of a ruler chosen by the people. He believes that only a rational policy strengthens the rights

and obligations of a person in society [9]. The difference between the virtuous and just community that Farabi dreamed of and the ignorant community is that people help each other closely to achieve the finest and best goals, as well as common interests. Obviously, Farabi puts forward requirements for the spiritual growth of people, the acquisition of civic qualities in order to build a noble community. As early as the beginning of the 10th century, Forby described the project of a simple and understandable model of a just civil society as follows: "profession. People will be truly free. One will not be the master of the other. There will be no Sultan (ie, the King) who interferes with the peace and freedom of people. There will be various good habits and pleasures among them" [10]. It is obvious that the main feature of the "cultural society" put forward by the thinker is also important because it is one of the most important elements of civil society - human freedom.

The further development of relations in society marked a further change in the views of civil society scholars. In the XVI-XVII centuries G. Grotius, T. Gobbs, Dj. Locke, C. Montesquieu, J.-J. Rousseau clearly saw the difference between forms of government and civil society. This was the case only when civil society was built on natural-legal and contractual principles. For this reason, J. Mavlonov said: "As the first historical and scientific paradigm of civil society, we can refer to the ideas of antiquity. The opinion was formed that civil society has a moral and spiritual character in the east and a socio-political and economic character in the west. This opened the way for the formation of ancient paradigms of Eastern and Western civil society. In the Middle Ages, the dominance of religious norms in socio-philosophical views had a significant impact on the nature and content of civil society. In particular, the ideas and views of Christianity and Islam formed the

basis of the religious paradigm of civil society". [11], - concludes that.

The foundations of civil society can also be found in Kant, who believed in:

A person must create everything himself and be responsible for what he creates.

The reasons for human self-improvement are a conflict of human interests and the need to protect these interests.

At the legislative level, civil liberties, backed by law, are a prerequisite for self-development, a guarantee of the preservation and promotion of human dignity.

The foundations laid down by Kant, of course, can form the basis of the theory of civil society. After Kant transferred the conflict between individuals to interstate relations as a means of stimulating self-development, he comes to the conclusion that the main task created for him by nature is the creation of a universal legal civil society. In support of the philosophical teachings of Kant, Humboldt sought to illustrate the contradictions and differences between civil society and the state with specific examples. Humboldt called civil society a system of national and social institutions created by citizens, as well as natural and universal human rights. On the other hand, the state, from the point of view of Humboldt, is a system of state institutions created by the same state, consisting of positive law and a citizen. [12]. G.V. Hegel played an important role in the formation of clear ideas about civil society, which they described as a sphere of activity of personal interests. For such a society, he defined family, class relations, religion, law, morality, education, laws and legal relations arising from interaction. In this idea, a special role was assigned to citizens opposing each other.

K. Marx and F. Engels gave the world a materialistic description of this phenomenon and the category that reflects it. The authors argue that civil society is a material connection

between people at a certain stage in the development of productive forces. Such a society encompasses the entire commercial and industrial life of this stage and transcends state and national borders [13]. But on the other hand, civil society must present itself as a nation in the external environment and as a state in the internal environment. Historical analysis of opinions and judgments shows that the formation of civil society is a complex and contradictory process, spanning hundreds of years, starting with the formation of elements of civil society in the ancient world (Athens and Rome). This process manifested itself in medieval cities such as Lubeck and Novgorod, and now it can be observed in the developed countries of Europe and America. The formation of civil society depended on economic and legal relations, the stages at which the personal and economic freedoms of citizens are, as well as the relevance of means of limiting the power of state structures.

Certain features of civil society are inherent in any system of society, but they can be at different stages of development. For example, while these qualities are in their original state, and in a totalitarian state these qualities are completely suppressed. The characteristics of civil society may be in a state of readiness to win, or they may simply be filled with clear signs of a class social system. Only in a democratic state do these features prevail in achieving social equality.

T. Payne, in contrast to the state, represented civil society and viewed the state as an inevitable evil - the less of it, the better for society. T. Payne viewed society as a system that regulates interaction between citizens, who are dependent by their nature, as a structure of peaceful competition, mutual assistance and mutual interests. The thinker viewed the economic, cultural and political institutions of society as the main factors of civil society. [14]. Thus, during this period (the

beginning of the eighteenth century - the end of the nineteenth century), two main theories of the development of civil society arose. On the one hand, this is the image of the "universal state" by G. Hegel, who presented property as a complete intervention in the affairs of civil society in order to resolve the contradictions and contradictions inherent in the state. On the other hand, this is T. Payne's theory of the minimal state, in which the idea of limiting the role of the state in managing society and recognizing the right to self-government for civil society was realized. [15].

The idea of civil society and the third stage of its development is considered from the beginning of the 20th century. The German philosopher and sociologist Habermas, who made a great contribution to the development of the theory of civil society, considered civil society as a state sphere that exists between the individual and the state, in which their relations develop. He proposed the concept of transparency (of the masses), which has become key in the field of creating models for the formation of civil society. As Habermas points out, the distribution of newspapers and magazines led to the politicization of society and the emergence of claims to participate in political life. Such a church, matured in political activity, appeared in the history of mankind in England at the beginning of the 17th and 18th centuries and found its expression in the creation of a representative body of government. Members of the community sought to unite their interests and come to a political consensus while participating in parliamentary activities. Society understands political life on the basis of the category of law, which in public opinion has the characteristics of general and reasonable law. Consequently, the natural law of domination is replaced by the rule of law, which is a sign of the formation of society. Habermas sees the institutional core of civil

society as voluntary associations outside the state and the economy that enable citizens to rule and act against power based on tradition, power, and ritual [16]. At the same time, he negatively assesses the prospects for the development of the public sector in the twentieth century. He also seeks to idealize the institutions of the modern era, which created the conditions for the implementation of the political and philosophical ideas of society. However, according to Habermas, due to the commercialization of relations and the expansion of the field of professional politics in the twentieth century, it was only possible to create a society in decline [17].

In his later works, Habermas's approach to the prospects for civic self-organization was somewhat different. Thus, in his 2007 essay "On the causes of the public sphere" the author describes the crisis of traditional media (newspapers, television) in Germany, which have become more dependent on profit and advertising, and at the same time criticizes the current situation. ... The thinker emphasized that the media should not only satisfy the easily commercialized needs of people for entertainment, but also provide its consumers with the opportunity to participate in cultural life, observe political processes and shape political views. Habermas explores the role of the press in the development of the public sphere and the formation of public opinion, as well as the reliability of information. The scientist assesses the importance of the public sphere in a modern state, "promotes the democratic legitimacy of the state's actions", participates in the selection of topics sufficient to tie them together for political decision-making, their subsequent processing and formation. J. Habermas's views on civil society were supported by political scientist Jean L. Cohen and sociologist Andrew Arato [18].

Cohen and Arato introduced the concept of "civil society" into a sphere of social

influence, consisting of families, associations, social movements and various forms of social relations located between the economy and the state. The authors compare civil society with the political community (parties and parliaments), as well as with the economic community (production and marketing organizations). In their opinion, non-political public associations form the basis of civil society. Scientists understand civil society as "creating associations and living in associations", which is associated with self-creation, self-mobilization and institutionalization and is a prerequisite for the creation and existence of civil society. According to T. Jansson, who described the relationship between the state and civil society in the form of a "dramatic triangle", at the top and bottom of the triangle of states there are, on the one hand, local authorities and municipalities affiliated with the state, and public associations of citizens in the private sector. T. Jansson writes that when the ruling elite pursues a policy aimed at supporting the public initiative of citizens, the necessary conditions will be created for them if the state's interference in society is minimal and the elites of civil society will respect government structures. [19]. In the context of the ongoing large-scale reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the need for an accelerated renewal of fixed assets, leasing is of particular importance as a form of financing the investment activities of economic entities.[21]

Models of relations between the state and civil society were studied by the Polish sociologist Edmund Vnuk-Lipinski, who identified only three such models: 1) civil society as opposed to the state; 2) civil society other than the state; 3) in addition to the state civil society [20].



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## **DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTERS IS A MAIN FACTOR THAT STRENGTHENS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

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### **ANNOTATION:**

**In the article, the author emphasizes the need for national cultural centers as a social institution to further consolidate the principles of interethnic harmony, mutual goodwill and interfaith tolerance in the context of historicity, and to preserve the ancient traditions of our multinational people and to educate young people in the spirit of tolerance other sources. The Uighur Cultural Center analyzes the need for further development of their activities.**

**Keywords: nation, nation, values, interethnic harmony, tolerance, national cultural center, Uighur.**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The ongoing integration processes around the world demonstrate the urgency of preserving ethnic identity and the study of national-ethnic traditions. At the 28th session of the General Conference of UNESCO on the stability of national relations, the "Declaration of the Principles of Tolerance" was adopted, in which it was stated that tolerance is a duty of humanity today.

The acceleration of the process of globalization in the world makes it an urgent task to scientifically study the local cultures of the Diasporas living in different regions of the world. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's High Commissioner on National Minorities, the European Center for Analysis and many other international research

centers pay special attention to issues of interethnic relations, national and religious values and tolerance. In addition, in recent years, the support of the idea of multiculturalism in countries such as the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada and Switzerland has become increasingly important.

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS:**

The current process of globalization and transformation in international and regional relations requires extensive research on ethnic and migration processes, interethnic relations and the demographic situation, the balance of population and social development. Research methods such as comparison, comparative analysis, statistics, and mathematical balance were used.

### **DISCUSSION:**

Representatives of different nationalities and ethnic groups, cultures and religions have lived in peace in Uzbekistan for many centuries. The tolerance of our people has been the basis of peace, tranquility, economic, social and national development in our land. After all, the development and prestige of any country in the world depends on the peace of this country, the friendship and harmony of all nations and peoples living close to each other. Peace, tranquility, friendship and solidarity between peoples have always been one of the main factors determining the development of any state, its future.

Therefore, from the first years of independence, our country pays special attention to preserving the values of different nations, creating the necessary conditions for all citizens to practice their faith, further strengthening interethnic harmony, developing ancient common traditions between them. Development of a culture of tolerance and humanity, strengthening interethnic and inter-citizen harmony and harmony, educating the younger generation on this basis, in the spirit of love and devotion to the Motherland has become one of the priorities of state policy in Uzbekistan [1]. Interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, which are deeply rooted in the blood of our people, have further developed during the years of independence, its legal basis has been created and has become a solid foundation of our national and ethnic policy.

According to statistics, the national population of Uzbekistan has doubled in almost a hundred years. In particular, in 1897 there were 70 nationalities and ethnic groups in present-day Uzbekistan, in 1926 - 91, in 1959 - 113, in 1979 - 123, in 1989 - 126 nationalities and ethnic groups. When choosing the model of national policy in our country, first of all, it was based on internationally recognized rules and principles.

The tradition of tolerance inherent in our people is clearly reflected in our domestic and foreign policies, as well as in our Constitution. It is no secret that the ancestors of nations and peoples who came to Uzbekistan at different times in history, for specific economic, political and social reasons, have already recognized this country as their only homeland. Some aspects of the values, culture and traditions of the Uzbek people have been assimilated by the representatives of minority nations, accepted at the cultural level and absorbed into the way of life. There are such customs and traditions that it is very difficult to understand from which nation living in the

territory of our country to whom they passed, by whom they were adopted.

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid not only to the title ethnos, but also to the peculiarities of different nations and peoples living in the Republic, their national heritage, historical values and traditions.

In particular, in the "Strategy of actions on five priority areas of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" [2], the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in cooperation with the institutes of the Academy of Sciences another topical function [3].

### **RESULTS:**

The policy of destroying the language, religion, and customs of the peoples of the world has never occurred to any of the dictatorial predecessors before the dictatorial soviets. But in the former Soviet era, there was a one-sided approach to ethnic and social issues, as if there was a crude idea that nations would unite in the future. However, some ethnic groups were subjected to violence, while others were subjected to forced evictions. Today, 78% of the population is Uzbek, and more than 20% of the population is a minority, if the diasporas. In this context, as I.A Karimov noted, "urin any attempt to spread the myth of national supremacy must be prevented" [4,78].

The main goal of the government and the leader of Uzbekistan is to prevent any national conflicts in the Central Asian region, to further strengthen interethnic relations. Indeed, it is no secret that interethnic relations are changing both the religious mood and the political landscape of the world. This, in turn, shows that ensuring stability in the domestic and foreign policies of the state depends in many respects on the correct conduct of policy on national relations.

To further strengthen the principles of a healthy lifestyle, interethnic harmony, mutual

love and interreligious tolerance in society, to preserve and pass on the ancient traditions of our multinational people to future generations, to instill in the hearts and minds of the younger generation love for the motherland and independence. The work carried out to coordinate and further develop the activities of national-cultural centers, which was set as a task, is bearing fruit.

Among the main tasks in the establishment and operation of national-cultural centers are the restoration of the language, rich culture and traditions of each nation, the establishment of ties with their historical homeland, the broadening of national feelings, and the recognition of independent Uzbekistan as their true homeland. Strengthening understanding and loyalty, inculcating the ideas of interethnic harmony and friendship, coexistence in the Motherland.

Among the national cultural centers established on the eve of independence, the Uyghur National Cultural Center has a short history. Founded in 1989 by the Uyghur intelligentsia, the center aims to hold cultural and educational events in accordance with the work plan to support the Uyghur population in the regions, preserve national values, and preserve the language and culture. Where do the Uyghurs, who have been living since ancient times, come from? What are the reasons for their formation as a Diasporas?

In fact, the Uyghurs are one of the largest Turkic-speaking ethnic groups, with a total number of about 9 million today [5,49]. Most of them live in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China [6,88]. More than 500,000 Uyghurs are scattered around the world. In the lands where they went, they formed their own national associations, tried to preserve the unity of language, culture, and formed a Diasporas. The Uyghur diasporas living in 44 countries around the world, including Turkey, Saudi Arabia,

Belgium, the United States and Canada. Today, representatives of the Uyghur Diasporas, scattered in different parts of the world, have formed their own international congress, the World Uyghur Congress. In addition, the Uyghur club "Ilkholm" operates in Kazakhstan. Kyrgyzstan's Uyghurs also have a national club, Ittifaq.

Indeed, the Central Asian republics are densely populated by Uighurs. In particular, according to the 2009 census, the Uyghur diasporas, numbering 224,713,000, resides in the Republic of Kazakhstan. They live mainly in Uyghur, Chilik, Enbekshi districts, as well as in Taldykorgan, Almaty, Shymkent and Jambul. According to 2012 data, there are 50,346 Uyghurs in Kyrgyzstan. They live mainly in Bishkek, Osh, Uzgen, Jalal-Abad and Karakul in the Issyk-Kul region. In Uzbekistan, the Uyghurs live mainly in the Fergana Valley and the city of Tashkent, its region and the Syrdarya[8].

It should be noted that the end of the last century was a period of significant role in the preservation and development of national culture, customs and traditions in the activities of the Uyghur Cultural Center in Andijan [9, 70-72]. During this period, the Uyghur diaspora gained a place among the national and cultural centers of the country. During the years of independence, our Uyghur brothers and sisters have been actively involved in the agricultural sector as part of socio-economic changes.

For example, in the Uyghur village assembly in Pakhtaabad district of Andijan region, 29 farms operating in various fields are headed by Uyghur citizens [10, 49-50].

In order to further develop interethnic relations, the center has become more active in the restoration of language, history, traditions and customs on the basis of universal values for the enrichment of national culture. The center has set itself the task of a wide range of events and programs. Of the center's 5,000

members, 2,450 are under the age of 30, including more than 1,000 women. The number of team members in the center is 10 sectors. The largest number of members is the population living in the collective farm named after Olim Kurbanov of Pakhtaabad district.

It has become a tradition for Uyghur folk artists to hold parties, anniversaries and anniversaries dedicated to labor, community members and workers at the center. Every year, district and city departments take an active part in major national and political holidays. The center has a national ensemble "Otush". Over the years, the Uyghur diaspora, while preserving its national culture and traditions, has been contributing to the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan [11,71].

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:**

On May 19, 2017, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve interethnic relations and friendly relations with foreign countries" was adopted. In order to ensure civil harmony, stability, peace and harmony between different nationalities, to strengthen the sense of a multi-ethnic family, to support and further develop the activities of national cultural centers and friendship societies, to expand cultural and educational ties with foreign countries. The Committee on International Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the Center of Cultural Centers and Friendship Societies [12].

The committee is tasked with ensuring interethnic harmony and tolerance in society, promoting peace-loving policies, achievements and successes in all spheres of life, strengthening the friendship with the international community, including the Uzbek Diaspora abroad. Particular attention is paid to educating young people in the spirit of

tolerance, respect for national and universal values, preservation of history, culture, national traditions and customs.

This, in turn, will allow the formation of a spiritually mature generation with ideological immunity against the doctrines of separatism and extremism, loyal to the ideas of independence, protecting and advancing the national interests of Uzbekistan.

#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

In short, interethnic harmony, preservation of stability and international unity create favorable conditions for radical reforms in all spheres of life in Uzbekistan. The impact of these reforms on people's lives is an important aspect of the issue, which can be clearly seen in the practical creative work carried out in all regions of the country. These tasks include the development of an integrated system for interethnic and interfaith harmony, peace and stability, the creation of more convenient and wide opportunities for national cultural centers, support for their initiatives and aspirations, raising their activities to a qualitatively new level, friendship and cultural cooperation with foreign countries. Raises the policy aimed at further development of enlightenment relations to a new level. In recent years, great practical experience has been gained in the field of interethnic relations and effective measures have been taken.

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## COMPLEX FERTILIZERS BASED ON LOCAL RAW MATERIALS

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### ANNOTATION:

Phosphorites of the Central Kyzyl Kum are characterized by a high degree of carbonate content, the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in some formations reaches 27 % or more. To involve the Kyzylkum phosphorites in the production of concentrated phosphorus-containing fertilizers, ore dressing is required by reducing the proportion of calcite and sesquioxide compounds. One of the effective methods of enrichment of high-carbonate phosphorites can be selective removal of carbonates from the ore by using dilute acids or thermochemical removal of CO<sub>2</sub> with subsequent leaching of free calcium oxide with water or solutions of nitrogen salts. It should be noted that the Kyzyl Kum phosphorites have a high degree of carbonate content, the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in some samples reaches 27 % or more. Naturally, with such a high carbonate content in the feedstock, the best way to enrich it is thermal.

**Keywords:** phosphorites, physical and chemical properties, deposits, concentrate,

carbonate content, beneficiation, washing scheme.

### INTRODUCTION:

The Republic of Uzbekistan is a developed agro-industrial country. Agriculture employs 40 % of the working-age population. More than 97 % of all agricultural products are obtained from 4.3 million hectares of irrigated land. Cotton and grain crops are the main crops grown. At the current stage of economic development in Uzbekistan, much attention is paid to providing the population with a variety of agricultural products. An important role in solving this problem is assigned to the production and effective use of mineral fertilizers.

It is possible to provide more than 37 million of the population of the Republic through intensification, in particular, chemicalization of agricultural production.

It is known that 40-50 % of the crop yield is obtained from the use of mineral fertilizers. In recent years, the provision of agriculture in the republic with mineral fertilizers, in particular, for phosphorus and

potassium, has significantly decreased. This led to a decrease in the effectiveness of the applied fertilizers due to the violation of the ratio of nutrient components in the soil solution. The phosphorites of the Central Kyzyl Kum deposits are of great importance for the Republic of Uzbekistan. The total reserves of granular phosphorites are estimated at 10 billion tons of ore. The most promising and studied are the Dzheroyskaya and Sardarinskaya areas, the probable reserves of which to a depth of 100 m are more than 100 million tons of  $P_2O_5$ .

In the Upper Cretaceous, Paleocene and Eocene deposits, several industrial types of phosphorite ores have been established: granular.

Phosphorites are characterized by a high degree of carbonate content, the concentration of  $CO_2$  in some formations reaches 27 % or more. To involve the Kyzylkum phosphorites in the production of concentrated phosphorus-containing fertilizers, ore dressing is required by reducing the proportion of calcite and sesquioxide compounds.

One of the effective methods of enrichment of high-carbonate phosphorites can be selective removal of carbonates from the ore by using dilute acids or thermochemical removal of  $CO_2$  with subsequent leaching of free calcium oxide with water or solutions of nitrogen salts. For example, the authors of the works by hydrochloric acid concentration of Dzheroy phosphorite ore obtained fosconcentrates containing 25.8-27.5 %  $P_2O_5$ . At the same time, the degree of extraction of  $P_2O_5$  into the concentrate reaches 96-99 %, the yield of the concentrate is 66-73 % and the degree of decarbonization is 77-86 %.

It should be noted that the Kyzyl Kum phosphorites have a high degree of carbonate content, the concentration of  $CO_2$  in some samples reaches 27 % or more. Naturally, with

such a high carbonate content in the feedstock, the best way to enrich it is thermal. At present, an industrial plant for enrichment by washing phosphorite ore from chlorine is in operation. The scheme of ore washing and obtaining finished products includes the following technological operations (Fig. 1).

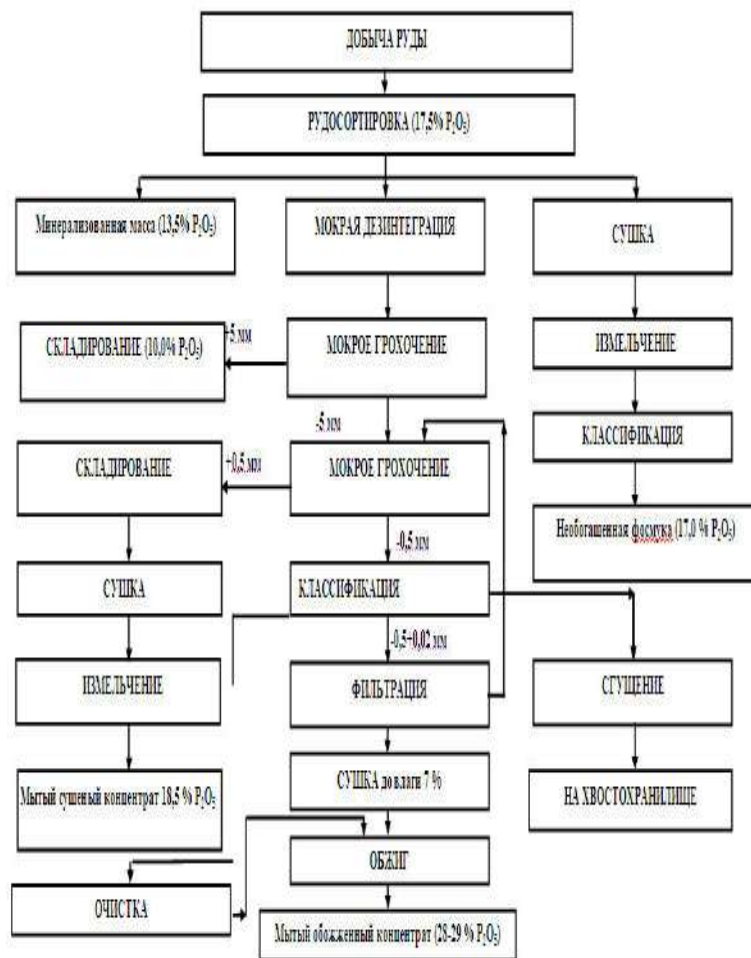


Fig. 1. Ore washing scheme

In order to determine the degree of decomposition of phosphate raw materials, depending on the concentration and rate of acid, the calculated amount of phosphorite was treated with concentrated sulfuric acid with thorough stirring for 10-20 minutes. With this approach of processing phosphate raw materials, the interaction of phosphorite with sulfuric acid proceeds very easily and practically without foaming and is completed in 5-10 minutes. The structural features of the



high-carbonate Kyzyl Kum phosphorites and the existence of three forms of carbonates in their composition characterize the intense reactivity of these phosphorites. During the sulfuric acid processing of high-carbonate phosphorites, the released carbon dioxide promotes the acceleration of the decomposition of the phosphate mineral - fluorocarbonate apatite. The process is exothermic, the temperature, depending on the concentration and rate of sulfuric acid, rises to 120 ° C and above. Intensive decomposition of carbonate minerals by sulfuric acid prevents the formation of a dense calcium sulfate crust, which shields the phosphorite surface.

To determine the optimal conditions for the process of sulfuric acid decomposition of MOPC, sulfuric acid with a concentration of 75.4 was used; 85.3 and 93.0% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. In order to save scarce sulfuric acid, phosphate rock was treated with acid at a rate of 20-80%. The acid rate was calculated on the decomposition of phosphate and carbonate minerals of phosphorite to the formation of monocalcium phosphate and calcium sulfate. The resulting product was subjected to chemical analysis. The results of the decomposition of MOPA, depending on the concentration and rate of sulfuric acid are shown in table. one.

As can be seen from the table, an increase in the H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> norm from 20 to 80% increases the content of assimilable and water forms of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, but leads to a decrease in the total form of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. So, at a concentration of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> of 93%, an increase in its norm contributes to an increase in the assimilable form of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from 8.76 to 17.55% and the aqueous form from 5.24 to 7.46%. In this case, the content of the general form P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> decreases from 21.84 to 17.85%. The content of CO<sub>2</sub> decreases under these conditions from 2.20 to almost completely absent, and the content of sulfates increases from 15.90 to 29.31% in

terms of SO<sub>3</sub>. The moisture content of superphosphate is 2.37-2.68%. The chemical analysis of the decomposition products indicates that during the treatment of high-carbonate phosphate rock with sulfuric acid, the processes of decarbonization and decomposition of phosphate raw materials occur simultaneously. The decarbonization process proceeds completely and CO<sub>2</sub> is not retained in the superphosphate. However, under these conditions, the phosphate degradation coefficient increases from 38.76 to 98.3%.

Table 1 Influence of the concentration and rate of sulfuric acid on the chemical composition of simple superphosphate from MOPA

№	Норма H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , %	Химический состав масс. %								Кр., %
		P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> с <sub>в</sub> , %	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> в, %	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> з <sub>в</sub> с <sub>л</sub> , %	CaO	CO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>3</sub>	CaSO <sub>4</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O	
Концентрация серной кислоты 93 %										
1	20	21,84	8,76	5,24	44,66	2,20	15,90	23,28	2,37	38,76
2	40	20,33	11,78	7,57	41,60	1,42	21,23	32,51	3,35	57,97
3	60	18,94	14,88	7,48	31,75	1,17	23,75	40,36	4,20	78,64
4	80	17,85	17,55	7,46	36,20	-	29,31	47,60	2,68	98,31
Концентрация серной кислоты 84 %										
5	20	22,02	8,18	4,90	45,00	2,26	16,06	23,47	1,96	37,15
6	40	20,33	12,07	7,36	42,16	2,12	21,52	32,97	2,84	58,90
7	60	19,20	14,96	7,31	39,27	-	24,06	40,38	3,13	77,97

A decrease in the concentration of sulfuric acid from 93% to 84% and 75.4% does not significantly affect the change in the chemical composition of superphosphate. The content of the assimilable form of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> changes from 8.76-17.55% to 8.18-17.81% and to 7.53-17.46%, respectively, for a sulfuric acid concentration of 84% and 75.4%.

the decomposition coefficient rises to 37.76-98.31%. The moisture content of the product does not exceed 4.20%.

The studies carried out and the results obtained have shown the possibility of obtaining simple superphosphate by decomposing MOPA of phosphate raw materials with concentrated sulfuric acid. The use of concentrated solutions of sulfuric acid

intensifies the process of obtaining superphosphate, there is no need to maintain huge warehouses for maturation, it becomes possible to catch fluorinated and other gases released during decarbonization and decomposition of phosphorites.

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## DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY FOR PRODUCING NP-FERTILIZER BASED ON LOCAL RAW MATERIALS

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### ANNOTATION:

The article presents the results of nitric and sulfuric acid decomposition of unfortified phosphate rock. In order to determine the degree of decomposition of phosphate raw materials, depending on the concentration and rate of sulfuric acid, the calculated amount of phosphorite was treated with an acid with thorough stirring for 20 min. The resulting product, after cooling and after drying at a temperature of 105-110 °C, was subjected to chemical analysis. Fertilizer production by decomposition of low-grade phosphorites at an incomplete rate of concentrated sulfuric acid and weak nitric acids occurs in a solid-phase mode and differs from classical methods in that when the interaction of the components is completed, the resulting mass is constantly fragmented into small aggregated particles, which, in turn, are continuously enveloped with excess phosphate raw materials.

**Keywords:** phosphorite, sulfuric acid, superphosphate, degree of decomposition, incomplete rate, acid concentration.

Along with the harvest, there is an intensive removal from the soil of all the nutrients of mineral fertilizers. The deficiency of these elements in soils must be replenished by the application of fertilizers, taking into account the utilization rate of various forms of active substances. However, the utilization rate of fertilizers applied to the soil by plants is still low. Therefore, increasing the efficiency of using mineral fertilizers through the production of higher quality species is an important task. From the above, it follows that it is necessary to create new types of phosphorus and potassium-containing fertilizers and to increase their production. The President of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic pay great attention to the issues of building up these industries.

The range of mineral fertilizers produced by the domestic fertilizer industry in terms of the ratio of nutrients does not fully meet the

requirements of agrochemical science for the organization of highly efficient cultivation of agricultural crops. Therefore, an important problem remains the development and implementation of fundamentally new, more economical (unconventional) technologies for processing low-grade local phosphorite ores, including for balance raw materials, into highly effective complex fertilizers with the best technical and economic indicators.

Previous studies on the decomposition of high-carbonate phosphorites of the Central Kyzyl Kum with concentrated sulfuric acid make it possible to develop intensive technologies for obtaining complex phosphorus-containing fertilizers.

The essence of the process of obtaining phosphorus-containing complex fertilizers such as superphosphate is expressed by the reaction of interaction of fluorapatite ( $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{F}$ ) - the main component of phosphate raw materials at an incomplete rate with sulfuric and nitric acids.

To determine the optimal conditions for the process of nitric and sulfuric acid decomposition of unfortified phosphate rock, washed phosphoconcentrate and poor phosphorites, sulfuric acid with a

concentration of 75, 80 and 93 % and nitric acid with a concentration of 57 – 59 % were used. The rate of sulfuric and nitric acids was calculated for the decomposition of phosphate and carbonate minerals of phosphorite to form monocalcium phosphate, calcium sulfate, and calcium nitrate.

In order to determine the degree of decomposition of phosphate raw materials, depending on the concentration and rate of sulfuric acid, the calculated amount of phosphorite was treated with an acid with thorough stirring for 20 min. The resulting product, after cooling and after drying at a temperature of 105-110 °C, was subjected to chemical analysis. The results are shown in Tables 1-4.

Fertilizer production by decomposition of low-grade phosphorites at an incomplete rate of concentrated sulfuric acid and weak nitric acids occurs in a solid-phase mode and differs from classical methods in that when the interaction of the components is completed, the resulting mass is constantly fragmented into small aggregated particles, which, in turn, are continuously enveloped with excess phosphate raw materials.

Table 1. Influence of the norm of sulfuric ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ -93 %) and nitric ( $\text{HNO}_3$ -59 %) acids on the degree of decomposition of unfortified phosphate rock

Acid rate,%		P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> , %		CaO, %	N, %	K <sub>p</sub> , %	H <sub>2</sub> O, %
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	HNO <sub>3</sub>	general.	digestible				
Before drying							
60	20	11,19	9,76	25,11	1,95	87,22	6,40
50	30	10,20	8,98	22,98	2,60	88,04	8,40
40	40	9,88	8,73	22,17	3,46	88,36	10,81
30	50	9,43	8,36	21,17	4,11	88,65	12,79
20	60	8,93	7,95	20,03	4,70	89,03	14,71
After drying							
60	20	11,78	10,38	26,43	2,05	88,12	1,47
50	30	10,79	9,69	24,61	2,80	88,33	1,51
40	40	10,89	9,60	24,36	3,80	88,40	1,99
30	50	10,60	9,38	23,79	4,65	88,49	2,21
20	60	10,26	9,10	23,02	5,40	88,69	1,97

Table 2 Influence of the norm of sulfuric (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-80 %) and nitric (HNO<sub>3</sub>-59 %) acids on the degree of decomposition of unfortified phosphate rock

Acid rate,%		P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> , %		CaO, %	N, %	K <sub>p</sub> , %	H <sub>2</sub> O, %
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	HNO <sub>3</sub>	general.	digestible				
Before drying							
60	20	10,94	9,52	24,50	1,91	87,02	7,01
50	30	10,16	9,89	22,79	2,67	88,19	9,37
40	40	9,85	8,46	21,49	3,36	88,31	14,52
30	50	9,20	8,16	20,64	4,03	88,70	17,92
20	60	8,81	7,83	19,76	4,63	88,88	18,52
After drying							
60	20	11,52	10,06	25,79	2,01	87,33	1,06
50	30	10,92	9,64	24,51	2,87	88,28	1,47
40	40	10,53	9,32	23,62	3,63	88,51	1,67
30	50	10,22	9,08	22,93	4,48	88,85	2,13
20	60	10,13	9,01	22,71	5,32	88,94	1,75
60	20	11,24	9,89	25,25	1,97	87,99	2,01
50	30	10,63	9,40	28,89	2,79	88,43	1,27
40	40	10,64	9,43	23,89	3,74	88,63	1,78
30	50	10,34	9,16	23,22	4,54	88,59	1,83
20	60	10,08	8,94	22,66	5,31	88,69	1,67

The results of the chemical analysis of the obtained complex fertilizer show that with an increase in the norm of nitric acid from 20% to 60%, the nitrogen content increases from 1.97% to 5.31% and the water-soluble form of CaO from 3.94% to 10.62% in the form of four aqueous calcium nitrate.

Complex fertilizer before drying, obtained by decomposition of unenriched phosphate flour with a mixture of acids at their ratio H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>: HNO<sub>3</sub> = 60: 20 and 50:30, has satisfactory commercial properties. Further

increase in the rate of nitric acid leads to a smearing mass.

It was found that the use of sulfuric acid with a concentration of 75 and 80% leads to an increase in the moisture content in the composition of the complex fertilizer.

The main components of a complex fertilizer obtained by nitric-sulfuric acid decomposition of unfortified phosphate rock are mono and dicalcium phosphate, calcium sulfate and nitrate.

Table 3 Influence of the norm of sulfuric (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-93%) and nitric (HNO<sub>3</sub>-57%) acids on the degree of decomposition of poor phosphorites

Acid rate,%		P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> , %		CaO, %	N, %	H <sub>2</sub> O, %	CO <sub>2</sub> , %	K <sub>p</sub> , %
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	HNO <sub>3</sub>	general.	digestible					
Before drying								
60	20	10,20	8,95	26,74	2,14	8,19	1,78	87,74
50	30	10,10	8,81	26,26	3,16	9,34	1,67	87,00
40	40	9,65	8,49	25,05	4,03	12,32	1,50	87,98
30	50	9,26	8,17	24,08	4,81	15,53	0,83	88,23
20	60	9,94	8,82	25,80	6,22	20,75	0,90	88,73
After drying								
60	20	11,08	9,84	28,35	2,31	1,40	1,80	88,80
50	30	11,10	9,76	28,79	3,43	1,40	1,69	87,93
40	40	10,83	9,55	28,12	4,52	1,44	1,58	88,18
30	50	10,77	9,57	27,96	5,62	1,71	0,95	88,85
20	60	12,16	10,81	31,56	7,62	2,31	0,97	88,90

Table 4. Influence of the norm of sulfuric (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-75 %) and nitric (HNO<sub>3</sub>-57 %) acids on the degree of decomposition of washed fosconcentrate

Acid rate,%		P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> , %		CaO, %	N, %	H <sub>2</sub> O, %	CO <sub>2</sub> , %	K <sub>p</sub> , %
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	HNO <sub>3</sub>	general.	digestible					
Before drying								
60	20	10,31	9,06	20,32	0,97	5,52	1,28	87,87
50	30	9,72	8,56	19,16	1,31	7,80	1,14	88,06
40	40	9,19	8,10	18,20	1,65	9,84	1,02	88,14
30	50	8,72	7,71	17,20	1,96	11,67	0,9	88,42
20	60	8,31	7,36	16,39	2,24	13,36	0,81	88,57
After drying								
60	20	10,74	9,45	21,17	0,98	1,58	1,33	87,99
50	30	10,34	9,12	20,38	1,40	1,91	1,21	88,20
40	40	10,00	8,85	19,70	1,80	2,00	1,11	88,50
30	50	9,69	8,60	19,10	2,18	1,86	1,01	88,75
20	60	9,44	8,39	18,63	2,55	1,55	0,91	88,88

The decomposition of washed phosphoconcentrate and poor phosphorites by a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids practically does not differ from that of unfortified phosphate rock.

It was found that with an increase in the rate of sulfuric acid, the content of calcium sulfate increases, and with an increase in the rate of nitric acid, a highly hygroscopic calcium nitrate in the composition of a complex fertilizer.

The interaction of unfortified phosphate rock with a mixture of sulfuric and nitric acids proceeds very easily and is practically completed in 5-7 minutes. The process is exothermic, the temperature, depending on the rate of sulfuric acid, rises to 35-80 ° C.

The main components of a complex fertilizer obtained by nitric-sulfuric acid decomposition of various types of phosphate raw materials are four aqueous calcium nitrate, two aqueous calcium sulfate, calcium phosphates, and activated phosphorite. The content of calcium nitrate increases with an increase in the norm of nitric acid.

The commercial properties of nitrogen-phosphorus complex fertilizers have been studied.

On the basis of the results obtained, a schematic diagram was developed for obtaining a complex nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizer by intensive decomposition of high-carbonate phosphorites with a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids.

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## **PSYCHOLOGY DISTRESS REVIEWED FROM YOUNG ADULTS WHO EXPERIENCE DATING VIOLENCE**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

One of the ways that individuals usually do to be able to maintain a long-term relationship and be able to make adjustments with the opposite sex partner is to create a romantic relationship with their partner. However, in the course of romantic relationships, there are often differences of opinion that can eventually lead to a conflict, so it is not uncommon when in a romantic relationship there is dating violence when facing the conflict. Dating violence is often experienced by women who end up being survivors in the violence. Dating violence in a romantic relationship can lead to mental health problems individuals who experience it. This research used non-experimental quantitative methods. A total of 258 young adults in the study were selected by chance using incidental sampling techniques. The measuring instruments used in this study were DASS (Depression Anxiety Stress Scale) and BDI-II (Beck Depression Inventory-II). The results obtained in this study are that there are significance differences in psychological distress reviewed from the experiences of young adults who experience dating violence and who do not experience it; also there is a significance of psychological distress in women reviewed

from experiencing dating violence and who do not experience it.

**Keywords:** Psychological Distress, Dating Violence, Young Adults

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Every individual is a social being. The meaning of the sentence is that each individual is a living being created to be paired and side by side. In this case, each individual also has a need to affiliate with others. Affiliate needs are the individual's need to have a good relationship with others, so that the individual has the goal to be able to maintain his/her interpersonal relationships. One of the stages of development that cannot be separated in the problem when building an interpersonal relationship is the stage of development of individuals who are entering young adulthood.

Young adulthood is the developmental period of individuals ranging in age from 18 to 40 years (Hurlock, 2012). According to Erikson (in Papalia, et al., 2007), individuals in young adulthood are entering the psychosocial stages of intimacy and isolation. Individuals of that age have the developmental task of building intimate relationships with others. This can be realized by creating and building a romantic relationship conducted by the individual along

with the opposite sex. According to William, Sawyer, & Wahlstrom (2006), the existence of romantic relationships aims as a process of introducing individuals with opposite-sex partners in order to create closer and intimate relationships, so that later the individual can create and establish long-term relationships with his partner. One of the ways that individuals usually do to be able to maintain a long-term relationship and be able to make adjustments with the opposite sex partner is to create a romantic relationship with their partner. Running a romantic relationship is also one of the individual's ways to complete his or her development task in finding a life partner. In the course of a romantic relationship, there are often differences of opinion that can eventually lead to conflict, so it is not uncommon when in a romantic relationship there is dating violence when facing the conflict.

Dating violence is an act that has an element of coercion, pressure, destruction, and physical and psychological abuse that occurs in dating (Hasmayni, 2015). Reported from the National Commission on Violence against Women or Komnas Perempuan (in Grace, et al., 2018), data obtained that the occurrence of dating violence in 2014 amounted to 1,748 cases. Then, in 2017 there were 2,171 dating violence as the second after violence against wives (Pratiwi, 2017). Based on a survey of 133 countries conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO) in the Global Status Report on Violence Prevention (2014), it was found that dating violence based on the highest regional areas occupied by regional regions of Asia (37.7%) and developed countries (23.2%). Dating violence is often experienced by women who end up being victims in the violence. The statement is in line with a survey conducted by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control Division of Violence Prevention (2014),

that victims of dating violence who experience rape, physical violence, and or follow without the continued knowledge by couples are more common in women (22%) compared to men (15%). This may indicate that women are at greater risk of being survivors of dating violence.

Dating violence can include physical, emotional, and or verbal violence by a person against his or her partner committed in a dating relationship. Dating violence can be done directly and indirectly. In this case, direct dating violence is done by hitting a partner, having unwanted sexual intercourse, and so on. Meanwhile, dating violence which is done indirectly can be sending electronic messages containing hurtful words. According to Straus, et al (in Putri, 2012), there are four dimensions in dating violence, namely negotiation, psychological aggression, psychal assault, and sexual coercion. Then, according to Grace, et al (2018), there are several factors that can influence the occurrence of dating violence, namely the age of the individual, gender inequality, ethnicity and culture, jealousy, the influence of individual friends, violence experience in childhood, and the tolerance of individuals to violence.

According to Zulfah (2007), many people think that dating is a good time without violence. In fact, doing dating activities can often cause dating violence that can apparently have an impact on the emergence of psychological stress, such as depression, anxiety, or stress experienced by the individual. Based on research conducted by Hasmayni (2015), it was obtained that there is a link between dating violence and psychological severity in early adult women, the higher the dating violence experienced, the higher the severity of the psychological condition (depression, anxiety, stress) can happen. The results of the study are

also in line with the results of research conducted by Sulianti (2005), obtained the result that the more often individuals experience dating violence, the higher the severity of stress will be experienced.

According to Caron & Liu (in Mahmood & Ghaffar, 2014), psychological stress is a negative state of mental health that can affect individuals directly or indirectly with other physical and mental health conditions. Psychological distress can be shaped like depression, anxiety, stress, and so on (Lahey, in Winefield, et al., 2012). Depression is a deep sense of sadness and is accompanied by feelings of self-blame (Azzahra, 2017). Then, anxiety is an emotional state that has characteristics of physiological distress, unpleasant feelings, and a feeling that something bad will happen (Nevid, et al., 2005). Furthermore, according to Lazarus & Folkman (in Khairunnisa, 2016), stress is a relationship between an individual and an environment that is judged by an individual as something that can burden a person's abilities, thus endangering his or her well-being. According to Matthews (in Sekararum, 2012), there are two factors that influence the emergence of psychological distress, namely intrapersonal and interpersonal factors. The appearance of psychological stress can be characterized by a feeling of inability to overcome problems, experiencing emotional changes, having a sense of discomfort, the appearance of obstacles in communication (Azzahra, 2017).

Based on the exposures mentioned, the phenomenon of dating violence has now become an important thing to research and discuss. This is because the occurrence of dating violence can lead to persecution and the emergence of psychological stress experienced by survivors of the violence. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research that aims to find out the psychological

distress reviewed from experiencing dating violence.

#### **METHODS:**

The focus of the discussion to be revealed in this study is psychological distress in individuals who experience dating violence. According to Caron & Liu (in Mahmood & Ghaffar, 2014), psychological stress is a negative state of mental health that can affect individuals directly or indirectly with other physical and mental health conditions. Psychological stress can be shaped like depression, anxiety, stress, or anguish (Lahey, in Winefield, et al., 2012). Depression is a deep sense of sadness and is accompanied by feelings of self-blame (Azzahra, 2017). Then, anxiety is an emotional state that has characteristics of physiological distress, unpleasant feelings, and a feeling that something bad will happen (Nevid, et al., 2005). Furthermore, according to Lazarus & Folkman (in Khairunnisa, 2016), stress is a relationship between an individual and an environment that is judged by an individual as something that can burden a person's abilities, thus endangering his or her well-being.

The instruments used in this study are DASS (Depression Anxiety Stress Scale) and BDI-II (Beck Depression Inventory-II). DASS scale is one of the research instruments developed by Lovibond S.H and Lovibond P.H in 1995. DASS research instrument consists of 42 question items which include 3 subvariables, namely physical, emotional/ psychological, and behavioral (Crawford & Henry, 2005). DASS research instrument consists of 14 items related to depressive symptoms, 14 items related to anxiety symptoms, and 14 items related to stress symptoms. Meanwhile, BDI-II scale created by Beck in 1976 as a research instrument used to test the correlation of depression and BDI-II. According to Beck (in

Kurniawan & Noviza, 2017), the BDI-II scale is an interval measurement scale that evaluates 21 items to determine the level of depression experienced by participants.

The subjects in this study were young adults with age range of 18-30 years. The number of subjects contained in this study was 285 respondents obtained by incidental sampling. Hartono (2011) mentioned that incidental sampling is a technique of determining samples based on coincidence, i.e. anyone who incidentally meets with researchers can be used as a sample when viewed by individuals who accidentally found it suitable as a data source.

**Data Analysis:**

This research used Kolmogorov Smirnov to test normality on different psychological distress tests reviewed from experiencing dating violence. In addition, the researchers also used Mann Whitney-U to test hypotheses in conducting different psychological distress tests on women reviewed from experience dating violence. This is because the scattered data is not distributed normally. Furthermore, the study also used Rank Spearman Correlation to test the research hypothesis on depression and BDI correlation tests. This is because scattered data is not distributed normally.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:**

Based on the different measurement of DASS reviewed from the experience of dating violence towards 258 respondents, it is shown by the following table:

Table 1. Differences of DASS reviewed from experience dating violence

Ranks				
	DV	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
DASS	Yes	92	184,76	16998,00
	No	166	98,87	16413,00
	Total	258		

Table 1 contains DASS difference data reviewed from the experience of dating violence. Based on the data, the result of mean rank states that psychological distress in people who have experienced dating violence is higher than in people who have never experienced dating violence that is  $184.76 > 98.87$ .

Table 2. Significance of DASS differences reviewed from the experience of dating violence  
Test Statistics<sup>a</sup>

	DASS
Mann-Whitney U	2552,000
Wilcoxon W	16413,000
Z	-8,856
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,000

a. Grouping Variable: DV

Table 2 contains about the results of the significance of DASS differences towards young adult individuals reviewed from experiencing dating violence. Based on the data, the results are obtained that the significance shows a figure of  $0.000 < p < 0.05$ , so that  $H_a$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that there are significant differences in the psychological distress reviewed from experiencing dating violence.

Table 3. DASS differences in women reviewed from experience dating violence

Ranks				
	dv	n	mean rank	sum of ranks
dass	yes	88	146,85	12923,00
	no	127	81,08	10297,00
	total	215		

Table 3 contains about the results of DASS differences in women reviewed from experiencing dating violence. Based on the data, the results are obtained that the mean rank of

DASS women who experienced dating violence is greater than in women who have never experienced dating violence which is  $146.85 > 81.08$ , so it can be concluded that women who have experienced dating violence have a higher psychological distress than women who have never experienced dating violence.

Table 4. Significance of DASS differences in women reviewed from experience dating violence Test Statistics<sup>a</sup>

	DASS
Mann-Whitney U	2169,000
Wilcoxon W	10297,000
Z	-7,624
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,000

a. Grouping Variable: DV

Table 4 contains about the results of the significance of DASS differences in women reviewed from experiencing dating violence. Based on the data, the results are obtained that the significance shows a figure of  $0.000 p < 0.05$ , so that  $H_a$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that there are significant differences DASS in women reviewed from experiencing dating violence.

Table 5. Correlation of Depression and BDI-II Correlations

		BDI	Depresi
BDI	Correlation Coefficient	1,00	,688**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	,000
	N	258	258
Spearrho	Correlation Coefficient	,688	1,000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	**	,000
	N	258	258

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 5 contains about the data of correlation results between depression and BDI. Based on the data, the results obtain that the correlation coefficient value is 0.688. In this case, the correlation level between depression and BDI can be said to fall into a strong category. The correlation coefficient has a positive value, so it can be concluded that if depression increases, then BDI will also increase. Conversely, if depression decreases, then BDI will also decrease. Based on the value of significance, a value of  $0.000 p < 0.05$  is obtained so that  $H_a$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between aspects of depression in DASS and BDI. Therefore, both measure the same thing, namely depression.

The phenomenon of dating violence can often occur in a relationship due to tension or conflict. This is because when facing conflicts in a relationship, individuals often use psychological, physical, or sexual violence as a medium to overcome ongoing conflicts (Grace, et al., 2018). Dating violence in a relationship can negatively affect an individual. One of the negative impacts that arise from the existence of dating violence is the emergence of psychological distress. The appearance of psychological distress can be characterized by the presence of feelings of inability to overcome problems, experiencing emotional changes, having a sense of discomfort, the appearance of obstacles in communication (Azzahra, 2017). Based on table 1, it can be concluded that people who experience dating violence have higher psychological distress than people who do not experience dating violence. It is also supported by the data produced in table 2 which states that there are significant differences in individual psychological distress reviewed from the experience of experiencing dating violence. The results of the study are in line with the results of

research conducted by Hasmayni (2015), that the higher the dating violence experienced, the higher the severity of psychological conditions can appear (depression, anxiety, stress).

In this case, psychological distress is a negative state of mental health that can affect individuals directly or indirectly with other physical and mental health conditions (Caron & Liu, in Mahmood & Ghaffar, 2014). Psychological distress can be in form of depression, anxiety, and stress (Lahey, in Winefield, et al., 2012). Depression is a deep sense of sadness and is accompanied by feelings of self-blame (Azzahra, 2017). Dating violence can cause feelings of sadness because a romantic relationship turns out not to be able to run happily. In addition, individuals who experience dating violence sometimes have feelings to blame themselves. This is because the individual feels that he/she is the cause of the conflict in his romantic relationship which then has an impact on the dating violence. The appearance of deep feelings of sadness and feelings of self-blame due to dating violence can make individuals end up depressed. It is also supported by research conducted by Hasmayni (2015), that there is a significant relationship between dating violence and depression that is  $p < 0.818$ , individuals who experience dating violence can cause the individual to experience depression.

Moreover, dating violence can also cause psychological stress in the form of anxiety (Kaukinen, Buchannan, & Grover, 2015). In this case, anxiety is an emotional state that has characteristics of physiological distress, unpleasant feelings, and a feeling that something bad will happen (Nevid, et al., 2005). Individuals who experience dating violence often experience physical and psychological impacts that can be unpleasant, unsafe, and terrorized. In addition, individuals who

experience dating violence also often feel discouraged because the individual is not able to handle conflicts with his/her partner in a healthy manner, so the romantic relationship he or she has will run badly and stressfully (Sony, 2009). This is in line with research conducted by Hasmayni (2015), that there is a significant relationship between dating violence and anxiety that is  $p < 0.832$ , individuals who experience violent dating can cause the individual to experience anxiety.

Furthermore, dating violence can also cause psychological stress in the form of stress. According to Lazarus & Folkman (in Khairunnisa, 2016), stress is a relationship between an individual and an environment that an individual considers to be a burden on one's abilities, thus endangering his or her well-being. Individuals who experience dating violence in their romantic relationships can feel burdened with their relationship. This is because the individual who experiences dating violence feels that he or she is in an event that is dangerous, so he/she felt that it can attack his or her well-being. This is in line with research conducted by Hasmayni (2015), that there is a significant relationship between dating violence with stress that is  $p < 0.525$ , individuals who experience dating violence can cause the individual to experience stress.

Dating violence is more commonly experienced by women as the victim (Astutik & Muhammad 2019). This is because women are often considered weak and have a position below men (Grace, et al., 2018). According to Ervita & Utami (2002), a woman is usually considered as a weak, submissive, passive creature, putting the interests of men first, so it is considered appropriate to accept arbitrary treatment. Based on the results of the data from table 3, it can be concluded that women who experience dating violence have higher

psychological stress than women who do not experience dating violence. It is also supported by the data produced in table 4 which states that there are significant differences in psychological distress against women reviewed from the experience of experiencing dating violence. In this case, women who have experienced dating violence often feel depressed, remorseful, consider themselves inferior, and more emotional (Astutik & Muhammad 2019). However, often women who have experienced dating violence still maintain their relationship. It is due to the emphasis on gender in dating is increasing, so it can have an impact on the emergence of psychological stress because by maintaining the relationship means also maintaining the existence of violent events in the romantic relationship that is being undergone. Thus, women who experience dating violence can have a higher psychological distress compared to women who do not experience dating violence.

One of the psychological stresses that can evoke from dating violence is depression. According to the World Health Organization (in Utami, et al. 2018), depression is a common mental disorder characterized by depressed moods, loss of interest and feelings of pleasure, feeling lack of energy, low concentration, barriers to eating or sleeping, and feelings of self-blame. One of the research measuring instruments that can be used in detecting the presence of depressive disorders in individuals experiencing dating violence is BDI-II. Based on data from table 3, the results found that there is a significant correlation between depression and BDI-II. These results are supported by the research conducted by Grothe, et al (in Sorayah, 2014), which tested the reliability and validity of BDI-II in outpatients in low-income Americans and Africans. The result of the study is that there is the reliability of BDI-II which

shows a high consistency of 0.90 and results that BDI-II can reflect the level of depression in individuals. Therefore, it can be concluded that in this study if depression experienced by individuals increases, then BDI-II will also increase.

The limitations in this study are the disproportionate number of female and male respondents and they are dominated by female respondents. The consequence of this study is that it is unable to conduct additional analysis on the comparison of psychological distress reviewed from gender.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Some of the objectives contained in this study are to find out the differences in psychology distress reviewed from the experience of experiencing dating violence and differences in psychology distress in women reviewed from the experience of experiencing dating violence. The results obtained in this study are that there are significance differences in psychological stress reviewed from the experience of experiencing dating violence. In this case, individuals who experienced violent experiences in dating had a higher psychological stress compared to individuals who did not experience dating violence. Also, there is significance of DASS in women reviewed from the experience of experiencing dating violence. In this case, women who experienced dating violence had higher psychological stress compared to women who did not experience dating violence.

Based on the analysis and conclusions obtained, then the researchers give some recommendations namely to conduct a comparison analysis based on gender by considering the number of subjects proportionally. Furthermore, it can also develop a variety of other research approaches in the



context of psychological distress and dating violence.

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## QUALITY OF LANGUAGE EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITY AS A PROBLEM OF MODERN SOCIETY

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### ABSTRACT:

**This article deals with the current issues of quality of language education at economic university; creation of conditions for teaching languages within two-level education, expansion of international university relations, and increasing competition in the world educational market.**

**Keywords: language education, quality, challenges.**

### INTRODUCTION:

The core of the information society is the enhancement of the value of knowledge and science. A modern person must have a set of special competencies, especially linguistic.

Great importance in the Republic of Uzbekistan from the first steps of its independence is attached to the issues of ensuring the constitutional rights of citizens to education, further development of educational structures, coverage of the population with all forms of education and upbringing. This also applies to the system of providing information to all areas and subjects of education. Higher educational institutions of the republic in an open economy, to a greater extent than before, are forced to check their activities with world achievements, in connection with which there was a need to create a new information service system based on a modern technical base and modern information and communication technologies, covering all aspects activities of an educational institution. [1]

Education, as the most important sphere of human activity, ensuring the formation of the intellectual potential of society, is now in a very difficult situation all over the world. In other words, the amount of knowledge a person needs is becoming more and more, since they are being updated more and more rapidly, and the period of time for a person's training remains practically unchanged.

Language education is a rather complex system in its structure. In this system, the interests of the individual and the group intertwine and coexist, there are incentives and restrictions. Like any other system, the language education system has its own image, its own culture, its own traditions and its own reputation. It develops successfully when it has its own strategy and justification for the efficient use of resources. It is rebuilt when it ceases to meet the set goals or when these goals change under the influence of external factors. And finally, she will fall into an inert state when she is unable to perform the tasks assigned to her.

In the conditions of the intensively accelerating pace of changes in society, one of the urgent problems facing the scientific community today, before the pedagogical community, is the need to form a high-quality trained specialist of a new generation that meets the needs of modern society. [2].

Today, new characteristics and competencies are added to the professional portrait of a specialist in the field of science, technology and technology, including the ability to organize interaction in the scientific and industrial environment at the level of international contacts. Knowledge of languages, the

acquisition of which occurs in the process of forming a professionally oriented foreign language communicative competence, thus becomes an integral part of the professional training of students. International activity as the most important factor in the development of a modern technical university for its employees and students implies the organization of research and educational activities in the international space, which requires active knowledge of one or more foreign languages. Thus, the task of a modern economic university is not only to attract foreign specialists to carry out research and teaching activities, but also to adopt experience, and, first of all, to conquer key positions in the world of science and education.

The model of training a graduate with a competence-based approach is focused on the formation of qualities responsible for creative initiative, striving for self-development. In relation to language education, the competence-based approach manifested itself in the form of an accentuation of academic skills. Academic skills are understood as activities that are necessary for students in the learning process and are universal, i.e. are of a general disciplinary nature.

The important role of the language training of a modern specialist of any profile is explained, first of all, by the need for his participation in various communicative situations - primarily professional communication, and is implemented in line with modern processes of humanitarization of economic education. The discussion about economics could not but end with the recognition of the fact that a comprehensively developed personality, the formation of which is aimed at modern education, should, at least, have the ability to clearly express their thoughts and feelings - in oral and written form, both in Russian and in Russian. foreign language. [3].

Knowledge of the language itself, its wealth and capabilities is only one of the sides of

communicative competence. The fundamental is the ability to find not only the exact, but also the appropriate word for expressing one's thoughts - speech competence. The latter, in turn, largely predetermines the culture of communication - that level of interaction between people, which leads to their adequate mutual understanding in the process of joint activity. We also emphasize that communicative competence lays down the skills of meaningful communication, awareness of oneself in a constant dialogue both with the outside world and with oneself, which means that it is directly related to the development of the student's intellectual competence. The integrative goal of language education involves obtaining an integrative result. In the light of the above, it can be presented as the achievement of a certain "balance" in the types of cultures being mastered - the culture of language, culture of speech, culture of communication, culture of thinking, which, from our point of view, is fundamental for the formation of general cultural competence of the student.

Intercultural competence will also find its place in such an integrative result of language education, in the case of teaching a foreign language, according to the implementation of the value-orientational direction of self-actualization of the individual. Note that the interactivity of the goal of teaching a language - both native and foreign - may have another dimension of consideration. Experts talk about the equal status of educational, cognitive, developmental, educational aspects of training at the level of goal setting. In the case of language learning, culture itself acts as its goal, in other words, that which brings language acquisition in all the listed aspects.

In any case, the goals of learning the native and foreign languages should be determined based on the needs of society and on the basis of the tasks and actions necessary to realize these needs. Today, these goals are set in a

competency-based format, and the professional and general cultural competencies put forward by educational standards are used to describe the expected result - the portrait of the "ideal graduate".

The special role of language education in the formation of general cultural competence is determined by its integrative nature, expressed in the integration and "balance" of the types of cultures being mastered in the educational process. The effectiveness of using the pedagogical potential of language education in the general cultural training of students will depend on how a particular university will be able to dispose of a certain academic freedom provided by federal educational standards when developing its basic educational programs and competence models of graduates.

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## FROM THE ETHNIC HISTORY OF THE POPULATION OF USTRUSHANA

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### ABSTRACT:

**The article analyzes the information given in the studies of Uzbek scientists in different years, and highlights the ethnic history of Ustrushana in antiquity and the Middle Ages. The population with the Sogdian language has lived on the coast of the Syr Darya since ancient times. The sources show that the Turkic-speaking population came in the Middle Ages.**

**Keywords: agriculture, animal husbandry, Ustrushana, Syr Darya basin, Memaken tribe, Turkic-speaking peoples.**

### INTRODUCTION:

The areas north of the Turkestan Range are one of the most suitable geographical areas for people to live in due to their geographical location, nature and climate, where people have lived since ancient times. According to archeologists, people have lived in this area of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan since the Stone Age. Bronze and Early Iron Age burial mounds are found in Khojand, Uratapa, Nov and Zaamin districts [8, p.72].

The process of formation of each nation is the result of long-lasting ethnic processes. The ethnic process is a centuries-old mix of different tribes and ethnicities that are close in origin. However, in some cases, peoples, ethnic groups and tribes that are not close to each other may also coexist and assimilate in the same area for a long time. In the western regions of Movarounnahr, Khorezm, Ettisuv, and East Turkestan, they have lived in ethnic

groups since ancient times, engaged in irrigated agriculture and handicrafts, as well as animal husbandry. The area has long been inhabited by local Sogdians, Bactrians, Khorezmians, and Fergana people, Chachs, cattle Kangli, Sak and Massaget nomadic tribes. At different times, ethnic groups speaking Turkic and Eastern Iranian languages, as well as Kushans, Hephthalites, Kidaris, and Khionis, entered and settled in Movarounnahr from Southern Siberia, Altai, East Turkestan, the Volga region, the Urals, and elsewhere.

### RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC:

We know from history that in ancient and medieval times the ethnogenetic processes in the Central Asian region involved settled and semi-settled, nomadic and semi-nomadic, indigenous and foreign peoples, tribes. The territory of Ustrushona was also inhabited by foreign peoples at different times. It is important to study the ethnic history of Ustrushona on the basis of sources and new scientific literature.

Ustrushna is an ancient state and historical-cultural region of Central Asia, located in the early Middle Ages (I-X centuries BC) in the northeastern part of the Fergana Valley, on the left bank of the middle reaches of the Sirdarya River to the Isfara River, and in the southern regions along the Hissor ridge. These areas include northwestern Tajikistan, the Sirdarya and Jizzakh regions of Uzbekistan, and western Kirgizstan.

Initially, Ustrushna was historically part of the Sogdian state [2, p.3]. The oasis is located

in ancient times on the border of the Sogdians and Bactrians, who were engaged in agriculture, as well as the cattle-breeding Scythian tribes, where a mixed type of farming and animal husbandry culture of the local population was formed. The term Ustrushona has been used in written sources since the early Middle Ages [6, p.51].

#### **LITERATURE REVIEW:**

Academics Yu.Buryakov, A.Gritsina, M.Pardaev, T.Omonjulov, B.Tuychibaev, F.Tashbaev, O.Mamirov and T.Salimov have made significant contributions to the study and popularization of the past history of Ustrushna on the basis of material culture during the years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. .

The scientific research of our archeologists shows that some cities in Ustrushana existed as early as the VII and VI centuries BC, and these are the cities of Nurtepa and Kurkat. According to A.A. Gritsina, the ancient cities of Sovat, Kurkat, Khojand, Havos, Bunjikat, Nurtepa and Jizzakh were located along the Great Silk Road in the centuries BC, and even before the time of Alexander, in antiquity and the early Middle Ages. The capital of Ustrushna was the city of Bunjikat. T. Amonjulov concludes that until the first millennium BC, Northern Ustrushna was conquered by the Sogdians and Shaks (Saks) and was in continuous development until the Arab invasion [7, p.42].

#### **METHODS AND METHODOLOGY:**

In writing the article, we relied mainly on the scientific research of Uzbek scientists. In recent years, a number of scientific articles have been published, dissertations have been defended. Let's just use some of the work when writing the article. As a result of reviewing the

literature, we used methods such as analysis, generalization, and comparison of data.

#### **RESEARCH RESULTS:**

According to archeological research, the population of Northern Ustrushna lived a sedentary life and engaged in agriculture as early as the beginning of the century (more precisely in the III-IV centuries). In the early Middle Ages, the main water basins were the Zominsoy, Achchisoy and Pishagor rivers, and water was pumped to the hills through canals using risers. Livestock, agriculture, handicrafts and trade are well developed in the country, the culture of urban planning is developing, and fire-fighting plays an important role in the religious views of the population. The caravan trade of the Great Silk Road plays a special role in the economic and social development of the country.

In Ustrushana, the kings who were the head of state were called afshin. The activity of the Afshin dynasty ended in 893, when the country became part of the Samanid state. Historians associate the name "Afshin" with the arrival of nomadic Turkic peoples.

Greek historians commonly called the inhabitants of the region "savages". Quintus Curtius Rufus wrote about the "powerful tribe of Mamakens" that defended Kiropol, one of the main cities in the country, from the Greco-Macedonians [5, p.125]. According to the historian IV Pyankov, the entire population of the oasis, the center of which was Kiropol, was called "memakens" [9, p.25].

Apparently, the memakens were the name of one of the tribes that were part of the ancient population of the province and later reached the level of the common name of the tribes close to each other, forming the oldest people of the province. These findings indicate that during the Ustrushna state, local and state governance was in the hands of memakens.

Archaeologists recognize the culture of the city of Nurtepa as a culture unique to the memakens.

In the II-I centuries BC, during the formation of the Qang state in the oasis, the Kangs came from the east, the Sarmatians from the west, and the Usuns from the Northern Tien Shan and Alay. Thus, mainly during the Hun period, the intermingling of tribes migrating from the east, south and west on the middle banks of the Syrdarya increased [10, p.23].

In the 2nd and 1st centuries BC, Turkic-speaking peoples settled in the middle part of the Syrdarya and in the northern regions, and due to the Turkicization of the Sogdian-speaking population, the Turkic-speaking peoples formed the majority [11, p.123].

The next period of nomadic tribes entering the Syrdarya basin began in the VI-VII centuries. In the middle reaches of the Syrdarya, S. Klyashtorny assumed that until the middle of the VII century there were biscuits (K. Shoniyazov actually called biscuits bijanaks. [11, p. 362]) and played an important role in social life until the middle of the VIII century [4, p.177-179].

During the Turkish Khanate (VI-VIII centuries) the ethno-territories inhabited by the Turkic people expanded.

In the VIII-IX centuries the Qarluq and Oguz tribes entered the Syrdarya oasis. On the middle banks of the Syrdarya, around Mirzachul, the Oghuz nomadic tribes gained a dominant position. The Oguz played an important role in the trade of the Great Silk Road, providing their own security, servicing caravans, and supplying livestock products. According to A. Gritsina, the Ulkansay fortress in Gulistan may be the tomb of the chief of the Oguz tribe [2, p.5].

According to Karim Shoniyozov, during the migration of some Turks from the Altai to the west, they consisted of Kipchaks who

spread through the Dashti Kipchak to the lower and middle basins of the Sirdarya, and they were in conflict with the Oguz. A group of Kipchaks is called "andar az-Kipchak" in Hudud al-Alam. The Andar az-Kipchaks periodically attacked the Oghuz tribes living along the Syrdarya. A significant part of the Oguzs, who could not withstand the attack of the Kipchaks, were forced to leave the banks of the Syrdarya and move west [11, p.361-362].

At the beginning of the 11th century, the Kipchaks completely occupied the middle part of the Syrdarya and formed an ethnic group called the Kipchaks along the Syrdarya, which included the Bijanak, Argu, Tuxsi, and Oguz ethnic elements. These ethnic units have played an important role in social life since the first half of the 11th century, exerting their influence on ethnic associations and political structures in the Central regions of Central Asia.

It was during this period that the Khorezmshahs, who sought to raise Khorezm to the level of a large and strong state, clashed with the Kipchaks on the banks of the Sirdarya. Although some parts of the Kipchaks were subordinated to the Khorezmshahs, most of them continued to fight for their freedom under the leadership of Ayir-Tukikhan. Muhammad Khorezmshah made several military campaigns against the Kipchaks in 1200-1220, only in 1215 he inflicted heavy losses on the Kipchaks and they retreated to the vast deserts north of the Syrdarya.

Today, in the study of the history of our people, it is recognized that "the starting point of the ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people belongs to the Late Bronze Age" [1, p.240]. Academician Karim Shoniyozov believed that "the Uzbek people was formed in the IX-X centuries" [11, p.30]. Academician A.Askarov believes that "the ethnogenesis of the Uzbeks will last until the XI century ... In the XI-XII



centuries the Uzbek people was formed" [1, p.10].

The above-mentioned historical evidence shows that the Uzbek-speaking tribes of Qarluq-Chigil, Kipchak and Oghuz have lived in the territory of ancient Ustrushna since ancient times. Elshunos scholar Tursunboy Salimov, analyzing the history of the formation of the population of Zaamin district, recognizes the Uzbek Turks and Qarlucs as the tribes that settled in this area from ancient times [3, p. 76-78].

It should be noted that Uzbek Turks living in Istaravshan (formerly Uratapa) and Shahristan districts of the Republic of Tajikistan have long lived in this area. Uzbek Turks, who live in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, have long settled in these areas, mixed with the Sogdians, who speak the East Iranian language, and are one of the factors in the formation of the Uzbek people.

The Oghuz-Seljuks, who lived in the deserts adjacent to the foothills of the Nurata Mountains, lived side by side with the local ethnic groups for centuries and, in turn, became part of the Uzbek ethnic groups. This is probably the reason why the next generations called themselves Uzbek Turkmens or "Nurata Turkmens", says K. Shoniyazov [11, p.398].

The fact that Uzbek Turkmens still live in Turkmen villages in Zaamin, Istaravshan districts, and on the banks of the Syrdarya River is a sign of the past of the Oghuz ethnic group.

The presence of ethnonyms such as Kipchak, Kholdorkipchak in the front part of the Turkestan ridge, in the villages from Khojand to Zomin, testifies to the past of Kipchak ethnic groups.

There is a saying among Uzbek Turks that "Turks are a Tajik people." Although the Tajik population in the Zaamin district is small,

the Uzbek and Tajik peoples in the Istaravshan and Shahristan districts live side by side. Uzbeks and Tajiks living in the region are bilingual ethnic groups and can easily understand each other in conversations, markets, weddings and celebrations. We can see that in almost all facets of their material and spiritual cultures there are many harmonies, and in many cases they are in marriage.

### CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, in ancient and medieval times the basis of the population in the territory of Ustrushna was formed by local settlers, artisans and herdsmen. Turkic-speaking tribes came in at different times. It can be said that the inhabitants of Ustrushna spoke Sogdian, Turkish and Tajik languages. The ethnic history of Ustrushona is closely connected with the ethnogenesis and formation of the Uzbek people.

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# THE SPEECH COMMUNICATION PROCESS AND THEIR CRITICAL COMPONENT

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## ABSTRACT:

Speech processing by human listeners extracts meaning from acoustic input through intermediate steps involving abstract representations of what was heard. The latest results from several lines of research are brought together here to shed light on the nature and role of these beliefs. In speech recognition, the representations of phonological form and conceptual content are dissociated. This follows from the independence of priming patterns for word form and meaning. The nature of phonological representations is determined not only by the acoustic-phonetic input, but also by other sources of information, including metalanguage knowledge. This follows from the evidence that listeners can store the two forms as different, without showing any evidence that they can detect the difference in the question when they listen to the speech. Lexical representations, in turn, are separated from prelexic representations, which are also abstract in nature. This follows from evidence that perceptual learning about the implementation of a particular speaker's phoneme, induced on the basis of several words, is generalized throughout the lexicon to inform the recognition of all words containing the same phoneme. The efficiency of human speech processing is based on the rapid execution of operations on abstract representations.

**Keywords:** Speaker, listener, message, channel, context, interference, feedback

## INTRODUCTION:

There are a number of models used to demonstrate the process of public speaking. Many researchers have worked on creating a visual image or representation of the communication process to make it easier for you to understand the different components and how they work together. The terms used by different authors, texts, and models are also slightly different, but don't let that bother you. In this chapter, you will quickly see that while the terms and models may differ slightly, the communication process is universal.

Most of those who study the process of speech communication agree that almost every speech has several important components. We have chosen the following terms for these components in this text:

- Speaker
- Listener (s)
- Message
- ChannelContext
- Interference
- Feedback

## SPEAKER:

As you can imagine, the speaker is the most important first element in the process of speech communication. Without a speaker, there is no process. A speaker is simply a person who makes or presents a speech. A speaker can be someone who trains employees in your workplace. Your professor is another example of a public speaker when he is giving a lecture. Even a stand-up comedian can be considered a public speaker. After all, each of these people presents an oral message to the audience in a public setting. Most speakers,

however, will agree that the listener is one of the main reasons they speak.

**LISTENER:**

The listener is just as important as the speaker; neither is effective without the other. A listener is a person or people who have gathered to hear a spoken message. Some texts may even refer to multiple listeners as an "audience". "The listener typically forms an opinion about the speaker's effectiveness and the validity of the speaker's message based on what they see and hear during the presentation. The listener's work sometimes involves criticizing or evaluating the speaker's style and message. You may be asked to criticize your classmates when they speak, or to complete a public speaker assessment in a different setting. This makes the listener's work extremely important. Providing constructive feedback to speakers often helps the speaker significantly improve their speech.

**MESSAGE:**

Another important element of the speech process is the message. A message is something that the speaker discusses or the ideas that they present to you when they cover a particular topic. The important concepts of the chapter presented by your professor become the message during the lecture. The commands and steps you should use, the new software at work is the coach's message when he presents the information to your department. The message can be long, like the President's state of the Union speech, or rather short, like a five-minute class speech.

**CHANNEL:**

A channel is a means by which a message is sent or transmitted. Different channels are used to deliver the message, depending on the type of communication or context. For example, in mass communication,

a channel can be a television or radio broadcast. Using a cell phone is an example of a channel that you can use to send a message to a friend in interpersonal communication. However, the channel commonly used in public speaking is the speaker's voice, or more specifically, the sound waves used to transmit the voice to those listening to it. You can watch a pre-recorded speech or one that is available on YouTube, and now you can tell that the channel is a TV or your computer. This is partly true. However, speech would still have no value if the speaker's voice was not present, so in reality the channel is now a combination of the two-the speaker's voice broadcast via an electronic source.

**CONTEXT:**

Context is a bit more complex than the other elements we've discussed so far. A context is more than one specific component. For example, when you give a speech in class, the class or physical location of your speech is part of the context. This is probably the easiest part of the context to understand.

But you should also consider that people in your audience expect you to behave in a certain way, depending on the physical location or the occasion of the presentation. If you're making a toast at a wedding, the audience won't be surprised if you tell a funny story about the couple or use informal gestures like "high five" or slap the groom on the back. This would be acceptable within the expectations of your audience, given the circumstances. However, what if the reason for your speech was the delivery of a eulogy at the funeral of a loved one? Will the audience still find "high five" or "humor" acceptable in this setting? Probably not. Therefore, the expectations of your audience should also be taken into account in the context.

Cultural rules-often unwritten, and sometimes never officially communicated to

us-are also part of the context. Depending on your culture, you'll probably agree that there are some "rules" that people who attend funerals usually adhere to. In some cultures, mourners wear dark colors, they are gloomy and quiet. In other cultures, it is customary to mourn loudly or beat your chest to show extreme grief. Therefore, the rules of our culture-whatever they may be-also play a role in the context.

### **INTERFERENCE:**

Each speaker hopes that his speech will be understandable to the audience. However, there are cases when some obstacle gets in the way of the message and prevents the listener from hearing what is being said. This is interference, or you may have heard it called "noise". Every speaker should prepare and speak with the assumption that interference is likely to be present in the speaking environment.

The interference can be mental, physical, or physiological. Mental interference occurs when the listener is not fully focused on what they are hearing because of their own thoughts. If you've ever caught yourself daydreaming in class during a lecture, you're experiencing mental interference. Your own thoughts get in the way of the message.

The second form of interference is physical interference. It's a noise in the literal sense-someone coughing behind you during a speech or the sound of a mower outside the classroom window. You may not be able to hear the speaker due to the surrounding ambient noise.

The last form of intervention is physiological. This type of interference occurs when your body is responsible for blocked signals. A deaf person, for example, has a very real form of physiological interference; they may have varying degrees of difficulty hearing the message. If you've ever been in a room that

was too cold or too hot and found yourself not paying attention, you're experiencing a physiological intervention. Your physical discomfort distracts from what is happening around you.

### **FEEDBACK:**

The last component of the speech process is feedback. While some may assume that the speaker is the only one who sends a message during the performance, the reality is that the listeners in the audience send their own message, called feedback. Often this is how the speaker knows if they are sending an effective message. Sometimes feedback from listeners comes in verbal form – questions from the audience or an angry response from the listener about the presented key point. However, in general, the feedback during the presentation is usually nonverbal-the student nods his head in agreement or looks at the listener in confusion. An observant speaker will scan the audience for these forms of feedback, but keep in mind that nonverbal feedback is often harder to detect and decipher. For example, is a yawn a sign of boredom or is it just a tired viewer?

Generally, all of the above elements are present during the performance. However, you may wonder what this process would look like if we used a diagram to illustrate it. At first, some student's think of public speaking as a linear process-the speaker sends a message to the listener-in a simple, straight line. But if you think about the components we just covered, you'll start to see that a straight line can't adequately represent the process when we add listener feedback to the process. The listener sends its own message back to the speaker, so perhaps the process is better represented as circular. Add a bit of interference and put the example in context, and you'll get a better understanding of the speech process.

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## ASSESSMENT FOR SPEAKING SKILL

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### ABSTRACT:

**Speaking is of important part of communication. Crucial topic for discussion among teachers is how to assess learners' speaking progress during courses. The following article describes effective methods of evaluating spoken performance. The focus of the given paper is a method on how to develop assessment for speaking. Moreover, it gives detailed information about five basic criteria of speaking: intensive, extensive, interactive, and imitative.**

**Keywords: effective assessment, intensive, extensive, interactive, and imitative.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Evaluation is a key point in teaching programs. In particular, it is the culminating feature in teaching foreign languages; therefore, the process of assessment should be valid and reliable. However, one question appears what teachers want to listen from speaker? Do they want to assess how the students pronounce words? Or do teacher want to hear how the students retell stories or create their own ones? As Fulcher (2003) stated assessment of speaking skill is challenging task. Because oral production is production of one's creativity. Thus, speaking assessment criteria should touch specific features. Brown (2010)

mentioned five basic types of speaking, namely intensive, extensive, imitative, interactive, and responsive.

Usually, four main skills (listening, speaking, writing, and reading) are closely interrelated, such as reading and writing, speaking and listening. However, listening can be presented in isolated forms, but not speaking. It is difficult to isolate oral performance. The only way is to provide test-takers with tasks, which include retelling monologues. As Brown (2010) mentioned speaking is a productive skill that can be directly and practically observed. In the following part, there is a taxonomy for oral performance.

### Basic types of Speaking:

There are five main categories for assessing oral production:

**Imitative:** learners simply parrot back given word, phrase, or a sentence. They need to acquire some information, and then reproduce it orally without having to add extra explanation. Despite the fact that this is a basic phonetic level of oral production, a number of prosodic (intonation, rhythm), lexical and grammatical properties of language may be embedded in the performance criteria. The focus in this category is to check correct pronunciation. Test receivers or listeners expect from speakers good received

pronunciation, not paying attention whether the speech is meaningful or not. Communicative competence is not essential.

**Sample test for imitative speaking:**

*Word and sentence repetition tasks [L, S]*

*Test-takers hear:* Repeat after me:

beat pause bit pause  
 bat pause vat pause                    etc.

I bought a boat yesterday.  
 The glow of the candle is growing.    etc.  
 When did they go on vacation?  
 Do you like coffee?                    etc.

*Test-takers repeat the stimulus.*

**Intensive:** a second type of speaking frequently employed in assessment context is the production of stretches of oral language designed to demonstrate competence in a narrow band of grammatical, lexical, phrasal, or phonological relationships. In this type of assessment, comprehending meaning is significant whereas interaction with counterpart is minimal. Brown (2010) stated that while designing tasks for intensive speaking performance speakers should promptly give short stretches of discourse (no more than a sentence) showing their linguistic abilities at a particular level of language. There are three possible strategies on how to create tasks for intensive speaking test limited response task; mechanical task; controlled responses.

*Directed response [L, S]*

*Test-takers hear:*

Tell me he went home.  
 Tell me that you like rock music.  
 Tell me that you aren't interested in tennis.  
 Tell him to come to my office at noon.  
 Remind him what time it is.

**Responsive:** or simply making short conversation. Unlike two categories, which mentioned above, responsive speaking involves learners to speak promptly. Conversation should be authentic. Evaluation in responsive tasks includes brief interactions with interlocutor. Unlike interactive speaking, in responsive one test taker uses its creativity but in limited lengths of utterances.

Question and answers activity. In this type of activity, it is essential to be aware of why you are asking this very question. Are you simply trying to elicit strings of language output to gain a general sense of test taker's discourse competence? Or are you combining discourse and grammatical competence in the same question?

Sample Q&A for responsive speaking test:

- A. Mary: Excuse me, do you have the time?  
 Doug: Yeah. Nine-fifteen.
- B. T: What is the most urgent environmental problem today?  
 S: I would say massive deforestation.
- C. Jeff: Hey, Stef, how's it going?  
 Stef: Not bad, and yourself?  
 Jeff: I'm good.  
 Stef: Cool. Okay, gotta go.



*Questions eliciting open-ended responses [L, S]*

*Test-takers hear:*

1. What do you think about the weather today?
2. What do you like about the English language?
3. Why did you choose your academic major?
4. What kind of strategies have you used to help you learn English?
5. a. Have you ever been to the United States before?  
b. What other countries have you visited?  
c. Why did you go there? What did you like best about it?  
d. If you could go back, what would you like to do or see?  
e. What country would you like to visit next, and why?

*Test-takers respond with a few sentences at most.*

**Interactive:** two following categories of speaking: interactive and extensive involve tasks that contain relatively long stretches of interactive discourse (interviews, role-plays, discussions, oral presentations). Major difference between responsive and interactive categories is complexity of the sentences and amount of participants. If responsive speaking involves two speakers, interactive otherwise involves multiple participants.

**Role-playing.** Role-playing is well-known activity in communicative language teaching classes. Besides, it lets students to be creative in their language output. As an assessment tool, role-play opens some windows of opportunities for test takers to use discourse that might otherwise be difficult to elicit. Although the interviewer can guide role-play, this technique takes test-takers beyond simple intensive and responsive levels to a level of creativity and complexity that approaches real-world pragmatics.

**Extensive:** or monologue in other words. It envelops storytelling, giving long speeches, or oral presentations. Interaction between listener and speaker is minimal. Register is frequently formal. Usually, extensive speaking tasks involve complex, relatively lengthy stretches of discourse.

**Picture-cued story telling.** One of the common strategies for eliciting speech production is through visual pictures, photographs, diagrams, and charts.

There is a sample cue card for extensive speaking task

*Picture-cued story-telling task (H. D. Brown, 1999, p. 29) [L/R, S]*

*Test-takers see the following six-picture sequence:*

*Test-takers hear or read: Tell the story that these pictures describe.  
Test-takers use the pictures as a sequence of cues to tell a story.*

**Assessment of speaking:**

Assessing speaking performance requires teachers be linguistically competent. Nunan (1999) viewed that speakers need to have sufficient vocabulary and control structural and grammatical components. Additionally, speaking requires good sense of functional competence, that is, answers should be complete, logical, and contextually appropriate. Considering the features

mentioned above, speaking assessment could vary.

**Grammar:**

Assessing grammar in oral production helps speakers to escape further grammatical inaccurate speech production.

**Vocabulary:**

Checking vocabulary range and precision indicates how proficient test taker is.

**Fluency:**

Evaluating fluency gives a picture how confident speaker is. Whether he/she hesitates and makes pauses in each word production. In addition, it indicates how speaker can deliver the message.

**Comprehension:**

Understanding the context of the conversation and able to give appropriate response according to the question.

**Pronunciation:**

This criterion of speaking assessment check the amount of errors occur while pronouncing words and how they influence of communication.

**Task:**

Task deals with finishing the command given during the speaking test.

**Developing assessment for speaking:**

The following section depicts the process of how assessment tool was developed and what features does it have.

**RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:**

The process of assessment is long-term period. In order to save time teachers should emphasize on specific criteria that need to be evaluated. Therefore, this criterion should

cover only one area or skill of assessing. The given article showed that evaluating speaking skill has different variations depending on what a teacher is going to assess.

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## **SYNTHESIS OF WORDS, IDEAS AND INTERPRETATION IN MODERN UZBEK POETRY**

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### **ANNOTATION:**

The article discusses the principles of renewal in modern Uzbek poetry, the essence of the literary process, the role of words, ideas and interpretation in determining the specificity of the creative worldview, methods of combining emotional expression and image, as well as the national style. The presentation is analyzed. In it the works of Bahrom Ruzimhammad, Aziz Said, Gulom Mirzo, Nosirjon Juraev, Behzod Fazliddin, Alisher Nazar show the gradual development of Uzbek poetry of the new period, the aesthetic ideal of artistic discourse, the skill of individualization of emotional perception and philosophical depth. It is observed that the ability to sneeze. The subject of the lyrical image is in fact based on the diversity of creative worldviews and artistic concepts, inherently ideological and aesthetic views are centered on the synthesis of the social environment and the artistic reality created by the poet. In the continuous process, the poet focuses on the illusion of the use of metaphors, the ability to expand the possibilities of the image, and artistic skill.

**Keywords:** modern Uzbek poetry, literary interpretation, creative worldview, analytical skills, artistic speech, image style, independence of expression, aesthetic ideal, word-idea-interpretation synthesis, perception, poetic evolution, formal conciseness, philosophical generalization,

**evaluation criteria, methodological research, social reality, life experience, artistic skill, emotional perception, style, text structure.**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

A true poet combines deep philosophical generalizations, unique poetic logic, and a unique creative worldview in the power of words. Literary essence, which moves from imagination to idea, allows for a mixture of meaning, tone and music. In fact, "there is no one who knows and feels the difference between a word and a word, its relative weight, its color, tone, meaning with a little gesture" [7, 254]. Analytical skills predominate in literary interpretation, which combines emotion and observation, image and expression, tone and rhythm. In it, the ability to use metaphors characterizes the uniqueness of the choice of ideas. The presence of a hint and a logical emphasis on the subject always determines the spirit of the original poem. Importantly, the mood that occupies the human mind is not to cover the secrets of fine art, but to satisfy the need to determine the specificity of the interpretation of the problem, so that the reform of the poetic model paves the way for the renewal of expressive skills. In the current situation, each poet strives for the practice of individual imagery of the lexicon of artistic speech, forming a collection of national perceptions of a particular creative worldview. The inner spiritual-intellectual necessity seeks to achieve its status at the level of general thinking of the time, the requirement of image-

analysis-interpretation-examination of the current attitude in aesthetic perception serves to guarantee the relevance of the scientific purpose.

#### **ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT:**

In general, the study of the poetry of a certain stage on a theoretical level and the determination of the general laws of development provide the basis for a complete understanding of the principles of development of the literary process in action. Feeling the breath of the day and choosing the right way of expression requires a special talent. However, "there will be poets who will turn every metaphor they use into a discovery, every word into a symbol, every punctuation mark into a compass shaft that leads to the reader's mind" [2, 97]. It is not always easy to understand the stages of emotion formation, formation, development and evolution. The discovery of the poet is the main essence of the poet's creative nature, the so-called revived stream of imagination clarifies the nature of art. As the reader reads the poem, he or she becomes acquainted with several concepts: the creative worldview, the spirit of the poem, the general mood of the time, and the national feeling! In the pattern, the edges of the essence are shown, the tone is polished in the layer of meaning, and the size of the expression is adjusted in the rhythm. Literary discourse is the highest form of literary language that has been reworked, supplemented, creatively enriched, and individualized. There are a number of studies on the development of the theory and aesthetics of Uzbek and world literature, the criteria of art, the nature of poetic speech, the evolution of national consciousness, the development of aesthetic thinking of the time. In particular, Aristotle's "Poetics. Axloki kabir. Rhetoric" (Tashkent,

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If you read it carefully, you will find the solution to each work, the tip of the iceberg, the magic key. The complexity of the text, the ease and difficulty, depends on the style of the creator, the ability to think, the concept of life. There is an expert who gradually penetrates into the spirit of the work: the style of the writer; thought process, possibilities; make

sentences, the weight of their meanings; learns the extent to which words and phrases are figurative, expressive, meaningful. "[7, 102]. Several aspects of the quotation are noteworthy, firstly, the formation of the literary text is carried out using the laws of art, and secondly, the essence of the work Thirdly, literary interpretation combines creative style, way of thinking and concept of life, fourthly, the combination of word-meaning-interpretation is welded to artistic skill, fifthly, the psyche of the text centralizes the discipline of certain levels. In fact, every literary interpretation indicates a creative relationship in action. The distance from the birth of creative intention to the mastery of the literary text creates interconnected poetic knots. The size of the current problem, at the same time, depends on both the creative nature and the period The specificity of a particular literary stage is determined by the growth and change of aesthetic taste. The level of spiritual need drives the literary process. gan generation talent. Therefore, there is always a theoretical need to study the skills of speech, ideas and interpretation in artistic integrity. The poet promotes the accuracy of the relational speech in the literary text, the narrative technique is a path to the concept of creation, in which the author clarifies the boundaries of poetic communication.

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

Each literary stage constantly strives to renew its essence. State, mood, landscape, attitude and perception are constantly changing in the nature of the creator. In the imaginary property, the common edges merge. The connection of image, tiynat, sajiya, emblem, word and idea are in fact factors of artistic integrity, the study of the process of certain poetic speech in historical-comparative comparison with each other paves the way for

generalization of period lyricism. Purpose, purpose, originality, authenticity and consistency move from the author's concept to the spirit of the time. The interrelationship between the two requires a careful study of the nature of the issue. The ontological approach to the text, the definition of the boundaries of the poetic structure, the use of the possibilities of hermeneutic interpretation allow the analytical skills to form a complete picture. In modern Uzbek poetry, there are three semiotic centers that determine the goodness of word-idea-interpretation: form movements, change of meaning, and methodological originality! The combination of image style and expression independence unites the cells of a poetic text. The poem is an ideological and aesthetic project of the state of mind. The accuracy of image size, the naturalness of the scale of expression, and the coherence of observation are nourished by artistic conditionality. Complete melody and musical rhythm determine the order of poetic speech. It summarizes the logic that flows from the psychology of the text, as well as the philosophy of perception-creativity, which is combined in the literary interpretation. The more complex the sense of meaning, the more difficult it is to perceive the lyrical experience that arises in the tension of emotion. Instantaneous imagery and imagery are as flashy as expression! In human perception, need, interest, and experience complement each other. It is the poet who combines the ability to use metaphors, the ability to correct the wording, and the ability to deepen the image in the literary interpretation.

#### **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS:**

In modern Uzbek poetry, the combination of spirit, meaning and interpretation is determined by the philosophical and intellectual tone. The high

level of literary pleasure, the tendency to study the observation poetically, and the desire to expand the boundaries of artistic communication determine the status of methodological research. Therefore, "the main factor that determines the aesthetic value of a lyrical work is the extent to which it depicts the mood of the poet. At the same time, the lyrical work is not only an aesthetic creation of mood, but also the dynamics of the movement of poetic thinking "[6, 251]. In the poem, the word controls the play of form, which has become a unified music, and the melody that rises to the climax. It shows the degree of transition from the doctrine of life to the task of aesthetics. In the technique of narration, the method of moving from symbol to symbol, from symbol to image, from image to idea, from idea to generalization is long. The creative nature always seeks to analyze the contradictions of the mind and spirit, and the materialization of the imagination blurs the distinction between subtle observation and living observation. In the works of Bahrom Ruzimuhammad, Aziz Said, Gulom Mirzo, Nosirjon Jorayev, Behzod Fazliddin, Alisher Nazar, there is a mixture of tradition and experience. The combination of bubble image and independent expression, the scope of poetic perception and the individualization of artistic speech combine the interests of the literary generation:

Men g'aroyib mevaman  
Yolg'izlik Daraxtidan uzilgan meva  
Yo'q men yerga tushmadim  
Yer ko'tarilib keldi men tomon  
Va bandimdan uzildim qo'ydim [5, 56].

At the crossroads, the modernist experience goes hand in hand with the traditional interpretation. The flow of consciousness has put an end to the connection between cause and effect. As a result, a poetic interpretation that squeezes out the logic of life

transforms the reader's imagination. The independence of expression, which requires special theoretical preparation, actually determines the image direction of poetic talent. Bahrom Ruzimuhammad's poem "The Adventures of Man" discusses the "mystery of existence" - the beginning and end of humanity. "Wonderful Fruit" - an expression of recognition, admiration and recognition of the art of creation! In the scriptures, the author points to the truth, and the figurative scene is directed to a leaf cut from a tree. In essence, the hardship of life is a miracle in itself, and the glory of discovery is evident in every line of the universe. In the analysis of the state of mind, which emanates from the nature of the creator, a strange stubbornness takes precedence: in an attractive discussion, the realization of the "great meaning" (I. Haqqul) becomes the ultimate goal. A person who strives for spiritual inheritance is in fact spiritually cleansed, and he who is striving for the upliftment of life turns to the upliftment of the soul! The statement "No, I did not fall to the ground" is based on sincerity and the right to inviolability:

Buxoroning darvozasini,  
Kamalaklar ochadi har tong.  
Bodi qutni yetaklab minor  
Ko'chalarda chalib yurar zang.  
Alla aytib bobom Chor Minor  
Beshigimdan yasadi chiltor [3, 77].

The need for form, the direction of meaning, and the multifacetedness of the image are evidenced by the poet's sense of emotion. In literary interpretation, the poet integrates state, action, and spirit. The vividness of the image, the bubble expression and the materialization of the flow of imagination allow us to visualize the waves of the mind. Emotional sincerity has a profound effect on a student's perception. The lyrical experience, which moves in the sense of perception, is nourished by the vital belief. At first glance, the

poetic comparison seems to connect the subtle senses and the poet's observation, but the main point is not the depiction of nature, but the process of restoring the essence in the reader's perception. Aziz Said seeks to assess reality using relational speech, rather than drawing a situational expression. The essence of the problem is clarified by the commonality of the expression of the image, which carries a satisfactory image and additional aesthetic meaning to the analysis. The author makes effective use of a fast-moving stream of imagination to draw a picture of the situation: "Alla aytib bobom Chor Minor, Beshigimdan yasadi chiltor". The musical instrument seeks to express the human senses, but the depiction of infinite mental regions is in fact an impossibility, and the emotions are so varied and complex that the narrow lines cannot be described!

"The word, which is the material of our literature, differs in its meaning, because most of the independent words in our language refer to an event, sign, situation or action in reality. As soon as one of such words is said in our minds. it gives a general idea of what it means — an event, character, situation, or action "[8, 255]. Each word creates a stable sense of meaning, and in the present case the link between individuality and generalization plays a crucial role. A poetic idea defines a living expression in an image. The process of transition from action to action is based on content alternative. The means of imagery, adjectives, and parables provide a solid foundation for the integration of both means, philosophy, and logic in literary interpretation. Formal conciseness and the philosophical observation that makes it competitive are mixed in artistic discourse. The degree of transition from general imagination to perception determines the status of creation. The pursuit of continuous methodological

research is in fact a true philosophy of art, in which analysis and interpretation, expression and image, tradition and experience are centered. The power of words and meaning formalizes the poetic spirit of the text, the philosophical depth of observation provides the lyrical subject:

G'unchalar labida o'zgacha ibo,  
O'riklar shoxida chiroyli isyon.  
Tabiat soz chalar, o'ynar qaldirg'och,  
Olamni zabt etmish fasli hayajon [4, 91].

Alisher Nazar interprets the word elegantly in poetic comprehension. The poet always strives to ensure the balance of poetic idea and aesthetic dimension. Extremely materialistic imagery, bubble expression, and spirituality define the creative nature of the artist. Logical emphasis, philosophical tension, and a load of meaning are the hallmarks of artistic mastery. The author effectively uses the natural landscape as a tool in drawing a mood image. Relatively independent lines become a form of artistic speech. The text discusses the period of renewal and rejuvenation: "virgin feelings", "unusual ibo", "beautiful rebellion", "seasonal excitement" and "playful winds" signify the essence that changed the levels of meaning. The lyrical subject did not contemplate "looking at the world that has become the earth." Poetic harmony leads to the transition from the landscape to the image of the situation. Using a contrasting method (the leaves are smiling in the morning, the clouds are in tears), the poet evokes the feeling of wonder. The vividness of the metaphors, the charm of the expression, and the brilliance of the emblems testify to the integrity of emotional perception. The mix of word-tone-music leads to the predominance of light analytical skills in the text. Feeling we have 'Run out of gas' emotionally and emotionally. In a highly optimistic spirit, confidence in the

human will, hope for the triumph of goodness is built. In the lyrical experience, which is analyzed in the emotional perception, the color of the emotional zamzama, sincerity reaches the level of the leading aesthetic action.

"Uzbek literature has a wide range of new themes, expressions, ideological and artistic methods that have emerged due to the times. It is possible to observe the change in different literary genres and come across interesting examples. What is the intention? and even when studied comprehensively, one can be sure that our literature is full of erroneous rules and strives to create attractive works. However, this does not create a sense of complete satisfaction in this area, which is responsible for the spiritual development of the generation. it becomes clear that he is standing still "[9, 7]. The desire of each literary generation to renew its essence requires a reform of the interpretation of the subject and problem of a legitimate phenomenon, a current phenomenon. Strong research in form and style makes the combination of tradition and experience a necessity. Attitudes toward words, creativity, and faith are changing dramatically today. The tendency to increase the weight of meaning on the poetic idea and to generalize the bright spiritual landscapes with the help of literary interpretation has risen to the level of a leading aesthetic principle. A drastic change in assessment criteria also has a strong effect on artistic perception. Poetry of the period, which turned to the experience of universal values, was determined to create the evolution of the laws of creation. Regular updating of logical development in philosophical observation strengthens the dimension of poetic perception. Variations in the interpretation of lines, verses, words and ideas determine the main path of development of modern Uzbek poetry.

#### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:**

1. The creative worldview regulates the ability to analyze, interpret, and inspect the psyche. The path to the desire to understand the essence of being and man begins with the personality of the poet. The need to unravel the mysteries, increase the influence of artistic power and experiment with different methods of expression Bahrom Ruzimuhammad, Aziz Said, Gulom Mirzo, Nosirjon Juraev, Behzod Fazliddin, Alisher Nazar becomes essential. In Bahrom Ruzimuhammad's lyrics, the poetic idea equated with the word creates an artistic conditionality, in which the integration of the integrated intellectual-philosophical tone determines the perspective directions of creative practice. The philosophy of art, in fact, passes from the creative nature to the spirit of the time, the spirit of the time stabilizes the aesthetic criteria.
2. The structure of the poetry of the new period is also unique: the laconicism of expression, the depth of observation and the tendency to creative independence are the main features of the literary stage, the highly qualified poetic worldview turned to the study of the mind in the annals of independence. In it, the task of understanding the depth of the problems that occupy the human mind, to define the analysis of the psyche as the subject of the image was given priority. The attempt to cover the needs of the philosophy of the individual takes on the form of a process in the poetic thinking of the new era. In it, the sincerity of the expression of emotions creates a bubble of expression, and as a result, the tendency to draw a picture of the situation comes to the fore.
3. The synthesis of words, ideas and interpretations in the sense of perception forms an artistic whole. The conditional



imagery, the bubble of expression, and the relative inviolability of the imagination determine the promising directions of modern Uzbek poetry. Inherent diversity and originality in the nature of each artist characterize the nature of the literary process. The tendency of the nation's artistic thinking to be nourished by the world's advanced literary traditions on a regular basis creates a vital need, while the combination of talent and poetic skill centralizes the mission of radical reform in thinking.

4. The evolution of the poetic worldview of the new era, including genre research, the originality of expression, changes in the calendar of images, and the materialization of the scale of imagination, tends to be creative. The uniqueness of lyricism, which is manifested in the renewed poetic logic, style and form in the psyche, defines the principles of lyrical development. It integrates the mixed nature of image and expression, the competition of interpretation and analysis, the synthesis of emotion and observation.

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# EFFECTIVE USE OF INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE STUDY OF VOCABULARY IN PRIMARY CLASSES (On the example of the study of Number)

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## Annotation:

**This article provides information on the methods of effective use of innovative pedagogical technologies in the study of vocabulary in primary classes. There are also several techniques used in the study of vocabulary in primary classes.**

**Keywords: speech, pedagogical technology, interactive method, debate method, cluster, mind attack, graphic tools.**

## INTRODUCTION:

In the primary class native language education, the study of vocabulary is of great and significant importance. In the process of learning vocabulary, the vocabulary of students is enriched. They occupy the norms of literary-orphetic pronunciation, form paraphrase literacy. Oral and written connecting speech are growing. Others will be able to understand the idea of the higher, to master what they read, to be able to convey their thoughts to others, to the listener freely, understandably. Given the practical importance of studying vocabulary, it is not difficult to understand that it is necessary to develop effective methods of its study.

Currently, the methods, which are widely used by teachers, tested in a number of developed countries, are called interactive methods. The term "Interactive" is derived from

the English word "interact" - interaction, which means that an activity or information is interrelated, interactively resolved, in a way of discussion, debates, during thinking, in harmony. After all, one of the important requirements for the organization of modern education is to achieve high results in a short time, without excessive mental and physical exertion. Delivery of certain theoretical knowledge for a short period of time, formation of skills and skills of students for certain activities, as well as control of their activities, assessment of the level of knowledge, skills and skills acquired by them requires a high pedagogical skill from the teacher and a new approach to the educational process. In the practice of primary education, interactive techniques are widely used, such as "Smart attack", "Cluster", "6x6", "Working in small groups", "Step by step", "Venn diagram". Also, unconventional appearance of native language lessons is used in the educational process.

In the study of Number, it is necessary to apply interactive methods that form the basis of pedagogical technologies. Not all of the interactive techniques will be supported in the primary class either. Because of the students' ability, level of knowledge, vital experience will be limited.

Below we will dwell on the experience - tested interactive techniques, which can be used

in the study of Number in the lessons of the English language of the elementary class.

The use of the method "Smart attack" in the study of Number section helps to form a broad and comprehensive free-thinking skills of students. The following rules are required in the method to be followed:

1. To motivate the students to think within the framework of the problem posed, to achieve their logical expression of thoughts.
2. To stimulate the thoughts expressed by each reader.
3. To record the answer of each student on the blackboard.
4. The opinions expressed cannot be explained in this process.
5. It is not allowed to discuss and criticize the views of expressions.
6. The proposals will continue to be written on the blackboard until the end.

The problem of chosen for the "Smart attack" is that it costs the entire class community to perform individually or in pairs, to perform between small groups. Any questions cannot be put forward in the method "Smart attack", it should be questions that motivate the reader to think, which will require a different approach to the issue, it is possible to think broadly.

In the study of Number in 3-4-th classes, the following questions can be used for the method "Attack of the mind":

1. Why words are divided into categories?
2. What suffix is used with Number?
3. How Number is summed up with suffixes?
4. What is the correlation of the Number with the Noun?
5. How are written numbers?

Interests appear in pupils by this method: - "What does express the Number in the text?"

After that, they were asked the following questions:

1. What information did you know about the suffixes that the numbers take?
2. Which suffixes do not you know the number will take? Do you want to know them?

It turns out that the teacher's question is another means of viewing the abilities of students to know. Depending on the context or situation in which the questions are used, it will motivate the students to move forward, to strive towards knowledge, to increase their level of thinking. Through this method, students will be able to understand the value of their thoughts, their contribution to general understanding and developing of imaginations.

One of the interactive methods used in the study of the word series of numbers in the lessons of the primary class native language is the "cluster" method. Cluster so means "connection". Clusters can be used in the calling, understanding, and thought stages of the lesson. This method is a structure that gives the opportunity to think about the relationship between different ideas. This method ensures a thorough mastering of the subject by the students. The "Cluster" method can be used to work with students individually and use them as a group.

This method provides an opportunity to summarize the phenomenon of the language under study and find out the relationship between them. Keywords, word combinations or sentences are written on the class writing whiteboard or on a large sheet, and when compiling sentences in the method of "Cluster" depending on the relevance of the language phenomenon, all students are required to participate, if it is done with the class team on the whiteboard or on a large sheet.

The use of networking method in the study of number vocabulary is very much interest to students in the lesson. It is desirable to use the networking method in the formation

of the Number. At lessons students should be asked the following questions:

- What kinds of words do we knit according to their meaning, which denote the quantity? Their answer is written on the blackboard.

After that, the words that denote the quantity: one, two, ten, twenty-first, three, three are included in the network.

The teacher asks the question: think, what can be called this quantity words in one word?

The use of cluster building on the subject of the number before studying the subject motivates readers to think deeply. As the Methodist scientists say, compiling the cluster in the process of starting the study of the subject proves that it is a "strategy of reaching knowledge."

The "Zig - zag" method also gives a good effect in the generalizing-repetition lesson on the part of the "series of words". The class community is divided into small groups at this method. In each team there will be 6 students, in each group a manager will be appointed. He complements the opinions expressed by his team and puts them into the system. When dividing into groups, colored circles can be used.

Students who received the same circle, united around one table. It is necessary to rely on the equality of powers in this.

For the 1<sup>st</sup> group.

1. Which parts of speech do you know?
2. What suffixes are added to words in the type of the number? Tell the functions of the suffixes that will be added to the number.

For the 2<sup>nd</sup> group.

1. Which parts of speech do you know?
2. What did the Number? What signs does it denote the Noun?

For the 3<sup>rd</sup> group.

1. Which parts of speech do you know?

2. How are the words denoting quantity called? What suffixes does it take? What function do these suffixes?

For the 4<sup>th</sup> group.

1. Which parts of speech do you know?
2. Represent the ordinal number-forming suffixes in the cluster and explain them with examples.

For the 5<sup>th</sup> group

1. Which parts of speech do you know?
2. Denote the features of the Number in the cluster. What do the numbers denote in quantity and order?

They use graphical tools in studying the number. In the exercises given in this, or in the dissemination materials, the places where the Number is put are indicated by a hyphen or a checkerboard. Graphic images along with the fact that students are very hands on in the cultivation of outlook thinking, it increases the student's interest in mastering the written form of the language, ensuring that they understand that the language is a whole molded system. Especially difficult to master is a great methodical help to readers. If the graphic image is of a creative character, they activate, developing the creative thinking of the readers.

The use of educational games in the study of the number vocabulary is also considered as a means of increasing the activity of students, ensuring their interest in the lesson.

Today, the demand for the teacher requires him to be sought after, to work on his own. Because the increase in the activity of students depends on how the teacher organizes the lesson, how much interest the students receive.

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## HISTORICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF IDEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARIES IN WESTERN LINGUISTICS

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### ANNOTATION:

**Creating dictionaries is an urgent task today to accelerate the work on access to the global network and the formation of new tasks for the use of dictionaries that meet today's requirements. Although there are many works dedicated to ideography today, it has several aspects that have not yet been explored. History of creating dictionaries in western countries is described in this article. Works and their ideas of scientists of western countries are given.**

**Keywords: creating dictionaries, ideographical dictionaries, ideography, German linguists, and English linguists.**

### INTRODUCTION:

The role of the dictionary in human life is so important that it does not require a clear and specific justification. During the second and third millennia, based on the strengthening of interlingual and intercultural communication, this communication, in turn, led to the emergence of special needs of society and the ever-expanding technical capabilities to move lexicography theory and practice to a new level. It is common for interest in such problems to increase. Creating dictionaries is an urgent task today to accelerate the work on access to the global network and the formation of new tasks for the use of dictionaries that meet today's requirements.

It should be noted that linguists began to study the lexical semantic system in the late nineteenth century.

In the development of this direction of linguistics F.de Saussure (1916), I.A.Baudouin de Courtenay (1887), L.Weisgerber (1934), Y.Trir (1928) E.Sepir (1921), V.V.Vinogradov (1951), L.V.Shcherba (1940,) A.A.Ufimtseva (1962), O.S.Akhmanova (1957), G.S.Shchur (1971), S.G.Ter Minasova (2000) and others played a major role.

Ideography is one of the youngest parts of lexicography and much attention is now being paid to its development. Although there are many works dedicated to ideography today, it has several aspects that have not yet been explored. Although there are many works dedicated to ideography today, it has several aspects that have not yet been explored.

The history of ideographic dictionaries goes back a long way. If we look at the history of the creation of ideographic dictionaries, the need to standardize the similarity of similarities and their semantic similarity has become apparent in the approximate history of human thought. It is not surprising that in the early days of civilization, when human thoughts could be expressed in writing only through ideograms and symbols, there was probably only one dictionary of words in thematic groups.

In his book "Ideographic Dictionaries", the Russian linguist V.V.Morkovkin divided the history of the creation of dictionaries into two periods. The first period begins with the ideographic classification of Greek grammar, Atticai Lexeis, by the well-known director of the Library of Alexandria, Aristophanes Byzantium (died 180 BC). In the 2nd century AD, a large scientific work based on Greek

language materials appeared by the lexicologist and sophist Julius Polux (now called Polidevk), a native of the Egyptian city of Navkratis. Under the protection of the Roman emperors Marcus Aurelius and his son Commodus, Yu Pollux wrote several works, only one of which, the Dictionary of Onomastics, has survived. The dictionary consists of ten books. Each of the books begins with greetings to the emperor Commodus. Books are mainly scientific works devoted to specific problems and contain the most important words related to a particular topic. Thus, in the first book, the gods and kings are discussed, in the second book - about their lives and physiological structure, and in the third book - about birth and human relationships, and so on.

The dictionary allows us to discuss how far we have come in comparing those periods to the understanding of it and the world in the construction of human society, along with the concepts that strictly adhere to the level of scientific development and allow us to imagine domination.

The further development of the idea of semantic classification of lexicology is related to the problem of so-called secular language. From ancient times the people have not been able to understand why they speak different languages. An ancient longing for people to speak the same language is reflected in the famous legend of the Tower of Babel. One of the directions of the creation of the world language was based on the need to create an artificial philosophical language. At the heart of this language must lie a logical classification that may be the subject of human thought above all else. The Spanish philosopher and theologian R.Lully made a great contribution to the development of this subject (called R.Lulli in Latin) (1235-1315). In his work *The Great Art*, R. Lully proposes an original system of 7 concentric circles, as well as a technique of modeling logical operations. Each circle

includes concepts. Thus in one of them there are nine primordial gods' angel heaven human imagination feeling emotion plants natural (disaster) instrumentation. Another circle serves to show the nine absolute predicates of holiness greatness duration (permanence) strength striving truth gratitude; the third gives the basis of the nine kinship, the holy great sofa mighty, and so on.

In London in 1661, the scientific work of D. Dalgarno, who conditionally expressed the categories involved in the use of letters representing the philosophical language system, saw the light of day. D Dalgarno offers 17 classes, each of which is attached to a specific consonant letter (for example, n-specific objects k-relationships, etc.). Each class, in turn, is subdivided into subclasses represented by a second letter vowel (for example, inter-service relations, party relations, and hostile relations). As a result of such divisions arise, for example, the words Nyka - elephant, Nyki - horse, Nyke - donkey.

In 1668, Bishop J. Wilkins, in his work *The Experience of Expression and the Philosophical Language of Real Expression*, divided all the concepts covered by language into six types: transcendental (abnormal) concepts, essences, quantities, adjectives, actions, relationships. Later, these six species are further subdivided into 40 classes, each of which is represented by specific joints: βα, Ba, Be, Bi; Dα, Da, De, Di; Gα, Ga, Ge, Gi and so on. The addition of consonantal syllables such as these b, d, g, p, t, c, z, n lead to the adoption of certain personality types. The consonants shown have a clear meaning as indicators of future personality types: b - first type, d - second type, g - third type and so on. The next classification is again expressed by adding vowels.

The second period begins with the famous lexicographical work of Mark Peter Roger. It is safe to say that the first ideological

scientific work in Britain, which has retained its practical value to this day and strongly influenced the further development of the tradition of compiling such dictionaries, was historically seen in the world in 1852 by this linguist. The reason we say that it originated historically is that the scientific work created by P.M.Roje and his followers served as a basis for compiling the ideographic dictionaries of the later period in the West.

The whole lexicon of the English language has a much wider semantic scope than the word concept that forms each field included in the scope of these macro and micro fields, and it unites around itself words that are close to each other in content. The internal structure of the sub-platforms is also built on a structural semantic principle. For example, in groups, words belonging to the category of nouns are given first, then verbs, and then adjectives and adverbs. Words belonging to the same word group are placed on the basis of spiritual closeness. In previous editions, the dictionary words are in two columns, and in the right column are words with opposite meanings to the words in the left column. In recent editions, however, a group of opposing words has followed one another. For example, the word "Content" is placed in a group as follows in a diagram developed by M. P. Roje.

866. Content

#### **NOUNS:**

1. Content, contentment, contentedness, satisfiedness; satisfaction, entire satisfaction, ease, peace of mind; happiness 863.2.
2. Complacence or complacency, bovinity; self-complacence or complacency, self-satisfaction, self-content, self-contentedness.
3. Satisfactoriness, sufficiency, adequacy; acceptability, admissibility, tolerability, agreeability, unobjectionability, unacceptability.

#### **VERBS:**

4. Content, satisfy; gratify 863.6; put or set at ease, set one's mind at ease or rest.
5. Be content, rest satisfied, rest and be thankful, be reconciled to, take the good the gods provide, let well enough alone, have no kick coming (slang), can't complain; content oneself with, settle for.
6. Be satisfactory, suffice 659.4.

#### **ADJECTIVES:**

7. Content, contented, satisfied; pleased 863.12.; happy 863.13; at ease, at one's ease, easygoing; comfortable, of good comfort; without care, sans souci (f).
8. Untroubled, unbothered, undisturbed, unworried, unvexed, unplagued, intormented.
9. Well-content, well-contented, well-pleased, well-satisfied, highly satisfied.
10. Complacent, bovine; self-complacent, self-satisfied, self-content, self-contented.
11. Satisfactory, satisfying; sufficient, sufficing, adequate, commensurate, ample, equal to.
12. Acceptable, admissible, agreeable, unobjectionable, unexceptionable, o.k., all right (all coll.); passable, good enough.
13. Tolerable, bearable, endurable, supportable, sufferable.

#### **ADVERBS:**

14. Contentedly, to one's heart's content; satisfiedly, with satisfaction; complacently, self-complacently, self-satisfiedly, self-contentedly.
  15. Satisfactorily, satisfyingly, acceptably, agreeably, admissibly; sufficiently, adequately, commensurately, amply, enough; tolerably, passably.
  16. To one's satisfaction, to one's delight, to one's great glee; to one's taste, to the King's or queen's taste.
- Interjections
17. Very well! Good! Well and good! Good for you! That will do! All the better! So much the



better! (Roget's International Thesaurus. Third Edition. London and Glasgow, Collins, 1963).

In the next places are analog groups with the word "discontent" with the number 867.

The shortcomings of P M Roger's ideographic dictionary were as follows:

First, the set of terms of the basic conceptual levels (classes) is not completely reliable.

Second, the natural connections of words with other words often lead to the sacrifice of abstract logic. Academician I. Sereznevsky was also right about this. Academician I. I. Sereznevsky, for example, writes so: "Roger's point of view is so diverse that even words that are semantically close to each other are scattered throughout the book... I think the more positive the pros in general, the more likely it is to avoid confusion over the placement of categories and parts".

Third, the Roje dictionary has undergone major corrections in subsequent editions, and of course its use was considered relatively inconvenient. It should be noted that the dictionary is designed in the opposite form to the alphabetical dictionary.

It should be noted that the dictionary is designed in the opposite form to the alphabetical dictionary. Although the above-mentioned Roger's "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases" was recognized by world linguists as the first ideographic dictionary, from the second half of the 19th century to the middle of the 20th century German scholars made significant and effective work on compiling ideographic dictionaries. It is no exaggeration to say that it has been increased. Schlessing's work, "Proportional Phrases" in 1881, in 1873 D Sanders's "German Explanatory Dictionary for Easy Finding Words That Are Close to Content", in 1964 H. Mayer's "German Language Statistics" was published, R. Hallig and W. Wartburg, originally published in

1963 as "The System of Concepts as the Basis of Lexicography", as well as the work of scholars such as Verle, Eggers, Moliner.

Thus, if we look at the distant history of the science of lexicography, we can see how important and at the same time relevant it is in the linguistics of Western and Eastern countries, and in turn, special theoretical and practical work has been done. In particular, if we look at the history of the origin of Western lexicography, we can say that it is one of the greatest treasures of linguistics, and therefore the achievements of Western lexicography deserve special attention. It is no coincidence that the richness and diversity of English, French and German lexicography is recognized by world lexicographers.

In the West, the need for early dictionaries, or dictionaries, has been reflected in the cultural and spiritual development of many civilized peoples since time immemorial.

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## ROSEHIP AND ITS HEALING PROPERTIES

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### ABSTRACT:

**Rosehips containing a certain type of galactolipids have a specific anti-inflammatory effect. Rosehip Standard Powder has been formulated to maximize phytochemical retention. This powder has shown antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity as well as clinical benefits in conditions such as osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and inflammatory bowel disease.**

**Keywords: Rosehip, flavonoids, carotenoids.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Rose hips are the berry fruits of the rose hips or rose hips (*Rosa canina* L), a variety of rose hips native to Europe, Northwest Africa and Western Asia.

Rosehip has traditionally been used to treat a number of conditions, including diarrhea, bladder infections, and diabetes. For food, rose hips are used in teas, jams, jellies and soups, as well as as a natural source of vitamin C. The content of vitamin C in fresh rose hips is higher than in citrus fruits. Rosehip is also rich in folate and contains vitamins A, B3, D and E, as well as flavonoids, carotenoids, beta-sitosterol, fructose, malic acid, tannins, magnesium, zinc, copper and many other phytochemicals, including the recently characterized galactolipids.

These nutrients can be depleted or destroyed during processing, and

phytochemicals have been shown to be dependent on the ripeness of the fruit, as well as drying time, drying air temperature and moisture content.

A team from the Department of Clinical Biochemistry at the University of Copenhagen in Denmark has been researching and testing rose hips for over a decade. This research focused on a specific rosehip powder manufactured by Hyben Vital, Denmark.

The production process involves plants grown according to good agricultural practices in standard fields in Denmark and Sweden. The fruits are harvested when they are fully ripe and the optimal fruits are selected using laser technology.<sup>9</sup> This patented process preserves the nutrient content and the resulting powder is standardized to contain at least 5 mg / g vitamin C. and shells.

The standardized extract has been available in Scandinavia for over a decade as an herbal remedy.<sup>9</sup> It is now readily available in Australia and New Zealand under the brand name Rose-Hip Vital.

### OSTEOARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS:

The first randomized controlled trial of rose hips included 100 patients with painful, radiologically confirmed osteoarthritis of the hip or knee. These patients, some of whom were in the end-stage and awaiting joint replacement, were randomized to receive either 2.5 g of standardized rosehip powder or placebo twice daily for 4 months. The results

showed that compared to placebo, rosehip powder significantly reduced pain ( $p = 0.035$ ), with 64.6% of patients receiving rosehip reporting some pain relief. Patients treated with rosehip also showed improvement in hip flexion ( $p = 0.033$ ), with no significant changes observed for internal and external hip rotation or knee flexion.

A second double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study of 112 patients with osteoarthritis of the hip, knee, hand, shoulder, or neck showed that, compared with those who received a placebo, patients who received 5 g / day of standardized rosehip powder for 3 months, experienced significant reductions in pain ( $p < 0.0078$ ) and stiffness ( $p < 0.0025$ ), as well as significant improvements in mood, well-being, and sleep quality. Sixty-six percent of patients receiving active treatment reported a reduction in pain compared to 36% of patients receiving placebo. There was also a decrease in plasma paracetamol and CRP consumption along with a small but significant decrease in total cholesterol. After the treatment and placebo groups were combined for the next 3 months (no washout period), no differences were observed between the two groups, suggesting that rose hips have a long duration of action with a strong carryover effect.

A third placebo-controlled, double-blind, crossover study in 94 patients over 35 years of age with osteoarthritis of the hip or knee, randomized to receive placebo or 5 g / day or rose hips for 3 months. Compared to placebo, rosehip treatment resulted in significant reductions in WOMAC pain (Osteoarthritis Index of Western Ontario and McMaster Universities) (+/-) and rescue medication consumption at 3 weeks, as well as significant reductions in disability, stiffness and overall WOMAC score ... the severity of the disease after 3 months of treatment.

In addition to benefits for osteoarthritis patients, rose hips may also benefit other

conditions such as back pain and rheumatoid arthritis. A yearly follow-up of 152 patients showed that rose hips provided significant pain relief in patients with exacerbations of chronic back pain. More recently, a 6-month, double-blind, placebo-controlled study also found modest benefits in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, as indicated by significant improvements in the Health Questionnaire Disability Index (HAQ-DI) score, as well as various other scales reported by patients and doctors. The authors concluded that although the results were promising, this study was not powerful enough and larger studies are needed.

The slow onset of action, moderate effect size, and lack of statistical power may explain the results of a more recent and much smaller open-label case-control study of 20 patients with rheumatoid arthritis and 10 control women who found no significant effect on clinical symptoms, CRP level or laboratory measurements of antioxidant enzyme activity after 4 weeks of treatment with 10.5 g / day of rosehip powder.

Meta-analysis and systematic reviews

A meta-analysis of three randomized controlled trials of patients with osteoarthritis included 287 patients with a median treatment period of 3 months. This meta-analysis showed that treatment with proprietary rosehip powder consistently reduced pain scores and that patients were twice as likely to respond to rosehips (as indicated by a decrease in WOMAC pain) compared to placebo (effect size 0.37, 95% CI: 0.13 - 0.60). Thus, the authors concluded that rosehip powder does indeed reduce pain and that its efficacy and safety need to be evaluated and independently replicated in future large-scale long-term studies.

A later meta-analysis provides an indirect comparison of the analgesic effect of glucosamine hydrochloride and standardized rosehip powder in osteoarthritis. This

analysis, based on three studies of glucosamine hydrochloride with a total of 933 patients and the three studies described above with 287 patients, concluded that rose hips were more effective than glucosamine hydrochloride in reducing pain in patients with osteoarthritis.

Clinical trials of rose hips are not only the subject of meta-analyzes, but are also systematically analyzed. One systematic review of two relatively small (n = 100 and 112) double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trials, both of which were considered high quality with a Jadad score of 5 out of 5, concluded that rosehip powder had a moderate effect. in patients with osteoarthritis. The same conclusion was reached in another systematic review that included four trials (two of which were identified as subgroup analyzes).

A growing database of rose hips indicates that this traditional herbal remedy has a high safety profile. Although further research is needed to establish its clinical role,

existing studies (both in vitro and in vivo) indicate that standardized rosehip powder can offer an effective first-line therapy and is a viable replacement or adjunct to conventional drugs such as NSAIDs for osteoarthritis. and possibly other inflammatory diseases.

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# ANALYSIS METHOD OF STRUCTURAL-COMPLEX SYSTEM INDICATORS BY DECOMPOSITION INTO SUBSYSTEMS

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## ABSTRACT:

**It is considered the issues of structurally complex systems transformation on a model in the graph form. A method for the system structure decomposition is proposed to simplify further analysis.**

**KEYWORDS: complex system, graph, model, subsystem, position.**

## INTRODUCTION:

A system is a functionally interconnected set of elements (objects). Structurally complex systems (or networks) are such systems which structure cannot be represented by serial, parallel or serial-parallel elements connection [1-10]. Most problems of structurally complex systems (SCS) analysis are carried out by such structural model systems research. Methods for the SCS functioning research is carried out by constructing an analytical (mathematical) model or a model in a graph form.

In the SCS research with using various methods there is a problem of adequate representation of systems and their properties by models, obtaining estimates with the required accuracy [2]. The system model complexity sometimes grows exponentially with an increase in the number of elements. Last thing which makes it necessary to resort to various methods with the loss of information

and analysis accuracy [6,8]. Analytical models of such systems become cumbersome and complex for further analysis. The use of a model in the graph form makes it possible to apply the graph theory achievements. A graph is a collection of edges (curve) and vertices connected according to certain rules[2,3]. The most systems structure is easily displayed as a graph. Such structures are typical for most modern systems. An example is communication, transport, energy and computer networks.

При исследовании характеристики надежности система считается работоспособной (или частично работоспособной) при наличии хотя бы одного пути между входом системы и его выходом. Путем называется совокупность ребер и вершин соединяющих вход системы с его выходом. System health concept and its refusal depend on the problem setting for the studied system, from its purpose, which are taken into account when building the model.

Let us assume that the system elements and their connections may be in working order ( $x_i=1$ ) or in a failure position ( $x_i=0$ ). Failures of system elements are independent and not recoverable. To analyze the SCS reliability most authors propose the minimal paths and minimal sections (cuts) method [1-3,5]. As a research result this method can be used to obtain the maximum and minimum values of

the system reliability indicator. To approximate the system reliability indicator to its real meaning various methods of decomposition (decomposition) are applied [2,5]. Most authors consider the bridge circuit (system) as an example.

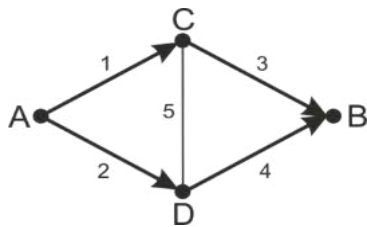


Fig.1

The authors [1,2] propose an expansion method with respect to a singular element based on the expansion method of a Boolean function with respect to its variables. In more complex systems with a large number of elements, the effective choice of the element (edge) relative to which the decomposition should be performed becomes a very difficult task.

Let us consider the system model ordering issue in the graph form to a recurrent form, using the bridge scheme generally accepted for consideration.

Fig.1. Let's replace element 5 with two oppositely directed edges:

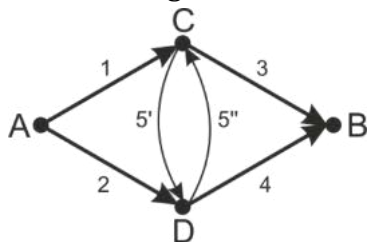


Fig.2

Step 2. Let's divide apex C and D into two apex C1, C2 and D1, D2, respectively:

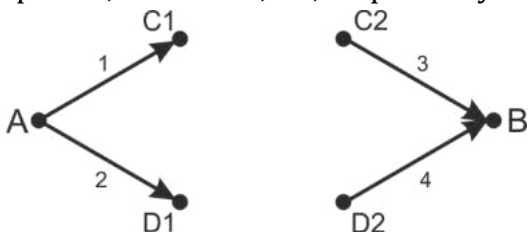


Fig.3

Step 3. Add fictitious edges 6 and 7 connecting the split edges, respectively:

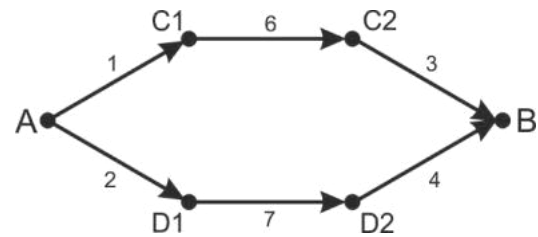


Fig.4

Step 4. We connect vertex C1 with vertex D1 by edge 5', vertex D1 with vertex C2 with edge 5''.

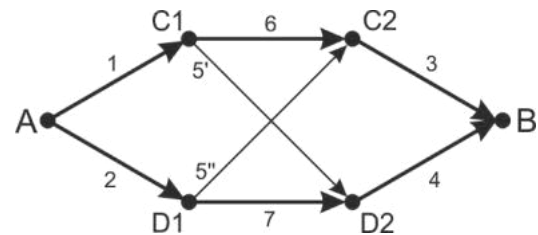


Fig.5

Step 5. We assign edges 5' and 5'' the edge 5 values. The added edges are assigned values that should not change the desired system value. Reliability problems:  $P_6 = P_7 = 1, P_{5'} = P_{5''} = P_5$ .

As a result, a graph is obtained, which edges are directed strictly from the system A input to its output B.

Let's consider an example of calculating the reliability indicator of the system under study. Let's split the resulting system with a recurrent structure into subsystems. In the first subsystem, we include the system elements connected to the input A - edges 1 and 2. For the first subsystems edges 1 and 2, the input signal is the signal at the system A input.

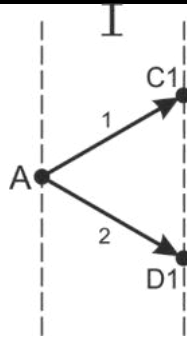


Fig.6

The second subsystem includes the edges associated with the first subsystem elements:

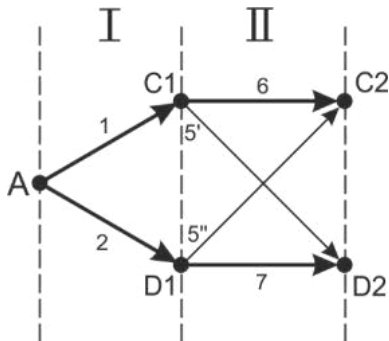


Fig.7

The input for the edges 6, 5', 5'', 7 are the first subsystem outputs C1 and D1. The second subsystem output is apex C2 and D2. The third subsystem is formed by the edges associated with the second subsystem elements:

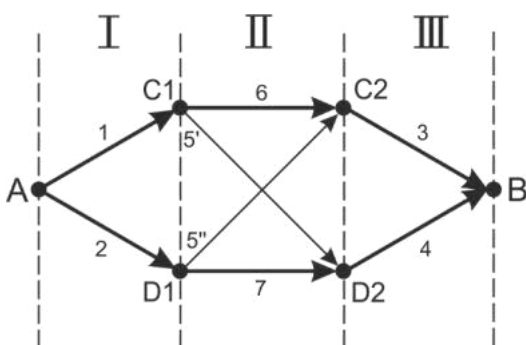


Fig.8

Accordingly, the input signal for the third subsystem elements is the output signals of the second subsystem. This subsystem output is the sought-for result. Let us assume that the system elements failures are

independent, for the  $i$ -th element  $P_i=1$  if it is operational and  $P_i=0$  if it fails. The first subsystem has two outputs. The position of a connection presence between the system A input and the vertex C1 and D1 is denoted by 1, the absence of such a connection through 0. The first subsystem outputs can be in four positions – S11, S12, S13, S14. Let's create the positions table for the first subsystem.

Positions	Apex	
	C1	D1
S11	1	1
S12	1	0
S13	0	1
S14	0	0

These positions probabilities can be calculated using well-known methods:

$$P(S11)=P_1 \cdot P_2$$

$$P(S12)=P_1 \cdot (1-P_2)$$

$$P(S13)=(1-P_1) \cdot P_2$$

$$P(S14)= (1-P_1) \cdot (1-P_2)$$

The second subsystem also has two outputs C2 and D2 and four positions - S21, S22, S23, S24:

Position s	Apex	
	C2	D2
S21	1	1
S22	1	0
S23	0	1
S24	0	0

Let us calculate these positions probabilities taking into account  $P_6 = P_7 = 1$

$$P(S21)=(1-(1-P(S11)) \cdot (1-P(S12) \cdot P_{5'}) \cdot (1-P(S13) \cdot P_{5''}))$$

$$P(S22)= (1-(1-P(S11)) \cdot (1-P(S12)) \cdot (1-P(S13) \cdot P_{5''}))$$

$$P(S23)=(1-(1-P(S11)) \cdot (1-P(S12) \cdot P_{5'}) \cdot P(S13))$$

Further, the third subsystem has only one output, respectively, two positions - S31, S32:

Position	Apex
	B
S31	1
S32	0

Calculate the S31 event probability  
 $P(S31)=(1-P(S21)*(1-P_3)*(1-P_4))*(1-(1-P(S22)*P_3)*(1-P(S23)*P_4))$

The calculated value of S31 position is the sought-for indicator of the system reliability.

Artificially bringing the system structure to a recurrent form it can be broken down into series-connected subsystems. Further, in such systems, we can apply a simple algorithm for calculating the system reliability indicator.

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## ISSUES OF TRANSLATION OF TOPONYMS IN "BABURNOMA"

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### ABSTRACT:

The article gives information about anthroponyms and toponyms in "Boburnoma". It appears in the first pages of the work. If the toponyms are structured according to the location of the geographical regions that Babur conquered, studied, and lived, the system of anthroponyms is somewhat more complex. The names of historical figures are structured according to classes and categories, such as relatives, cousins, officials, friends, rivals. This system itself also has internal divisions according to ethnicity, gender, region, political and domestic relations.

**Keywords:** a system of anthroponyms, help of parenthesis, Leiden-Erskine's translation, A. Beverage's work, linguocultural features, the assignment of antroponyms.

### INTRODUCTION:

The science, literature, and art of Central Asia always attracted the world. Scientific and literary works of our great ancestors were learned and translated into many languages of the world many times. As our president, Islam Karimov said "Our great ancestors — Imam Bukhari, At-Termizi, Naqshband, Ahmad Yassavi, Al-Khorezmi, Beruni, Ibn Sina (Avicenna), Amu Timur (Tamerlane), Ulughbek, Babur (the first Mogul Emperor of India) and many others — have greatly contributed to the development of our national culture. They became the national pride of our people but these men and then outstanding

contribution to the development of world civilization is also known today in the whole world. Historical experience and traditions should become the values on which new generations are brought up. Our culture has become a center of attraction for the whole of mankind: Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva are places of pilgrimage not only for scientists and connoisseurs of art but for all people who are interested in history and cultural values.

Babur begins by describing the geography of Fergana and giving some background history. He then recounts his part in the internecine conflicts between the Timurids (descendants of Temür/Tamerlane) over Khurasan, Transoxiana, and Fergana and their loss to the Uzbeks under Shaybani. Initially, a puppet of others, used for Timurid legitimacy, Babur gradually became a real leader. His fluctuating fortunes saw him take and lose Samarkand twice; eventually, he was forced into a kind of "guerilla" existence in the mountains. In 1504 he left Transoxiana with a few hundred companions, acquired the discontented followers of a regional leader in Badakhshan, and took Kabul. From there he began carving out a domain for himself, in a process combining pillage and state-building.

The story breaks in 1508, with a large lacuna in our manuscripts; it resumes in 1519 when we find Babur solidly established in Kabul and campaigning in and around what is now Pakistan. Matchlocks (not mentioned at all previously) are now in regular use, though restricted to the elite. A more personal change is Babur's fondness for riotous parties and the use of both alcohol and the narcotic ma'jun,

contrasting with a teetotal youth. After another lacuna the work finishes with the years 1525 to 1529, covering the battle of Panipat, the conquest of Delhi, and the defeat of a Rajput coalition at the battle of Khanua (in which battles artillery played a key role). India was only a consolation prize for Babur, however — he always compares it unfavorably with Kabul and his beloved Samarkand.

Though Thackston claims it is "the first real autobiography in Islamic literature", the Baburnama contains little personal reflection. Babur is frank and open but tends to describe actions rather than motivations. The Baburnama does, however, extend far beyond the military and political history summarized above. Babur includes descriptions of many of the places he visits and is interested in flora and fauna and techniques of hunting, fishing, and agriculture; there are also set-piece geographical overviews of Fergana, Transoxiana, and the area around Kabul, as well as a twenty-page description of Hindustan. And on a few occasions, he describes events at a distance, outside his own direct experience (for example battles between the Persians and the Uzbeks).

A notable feature of the Baburnama is the sheer number of names that appear in it: Babur writes extensively about people, including personal followers he wants to honor as well as more prominent figures. The death of each Timurid sultan, for example, is followed by an obituary covering not just their battles and the events of their reign but their wives, concubines, and children, their leading followers, and the scholars and artists whom they patronized (or just ruled over). Poets and poetry are particularly highly respected: Babur quotes his own and others' verses, and among his youthful exploits he is as proud of a poetic exchange with Mulla Banna'i as of a successful surprise attack that took Samarkand.

This edition of the Baburnama has an attractive selection of color plates and black and white halftones, mostly from paintings of Babur's time. Thackston's introduction provides some useful background history and context, as well as describing the history of the manuscripts and Western interest in the Baburnama. And his translation is readable and accessible, with notes on linguistic and textual issues and explanations of background information conveniently located in the margins.

Anthroponyms and toponyms in "Boburnoma" appear in the first pages of the work. If the toponyms are structured according to the location of the geographical regions that Babur conquered, studied, and lived, the system of anthroponyms is somewhat more complex. The names of historical figures are structured according to classes and categories, such as relatives, cousins, officials, friends, rivals. This system itself also has internal divisions according to ethnicity, gender, region, political and domestic relations. Babur not only enumerated the names of the people but also included the nicknames that came with their names. Another feature of the place descriptions is that the author not only emphasizes the geographical, geological, and natural advantages of the region, but also it includes the history of the place, the country, mountains, pastures, fortresses, and the fate of famous people. Such a perfect image is one of the factors that make the work interesting and well-structured, in addition to this it gives additional information to the reader of "Baburnoma".

In his work, Babur elaborates on the description of the Kesh region. He notes that the Kesh is Shahrīsabz (Green City): «Яна Кеш вилоятидур. Самарқанднинг жанубидадур, тўққуз йиғоч йўлдур. Самарқанд била Кеш орасида бир тоғ тушубтур, Итмак добони дерлар, сангтарошлиқ қилур тошларни

тамом бу тоғдин элтарлар. Баҳорлар саҳроси ва шаҳри ва боми ва томи хўб сабз бўлур учун Шаҳрисабз ҳам дерлар» [Бобурнома 2002; 61]. In addition to the geographical location of the Kesh and Samarkand regions, the picture tells the story of its nature, charming hills, and gardens. As these places are the birthplace of Amir Temur, they carefully describe the geographical location, economic situation, relief, and natural landscapes of both cities - Samarkand and Kesh, as well as these regions. With the help of the comparative analysis of the author of "Baburnoma", readers can easily get the reason why he left Samarkand, the birthplace of Amir Temur, and chose Samarkand as his capital, which is a very important issue for the history of Central Asia. The names of the cities also touch on the history of the city. L. Karimova writes about the importance of place names and personal names in the work of art and history, in particular, linguistics: "Words and combinations of place names are different from other words and combinations in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. This can be seen in connection with certain historical events in the formation of toponyms, the activities of certain historical figures, the influence of the laws of nature, and sometimes random events of human activity.

The assignment of antroponyms is reflected in the translated texts as follows:

In Leiden-Erskine's translation maybe like this: «Another province is Kesh, to the south of Samarkand, at the distance of nine farsangs. Between the cities of Kesh and Samarkand lies a hill, called Amak Daban, from which all the stones brought to the city are quarried. In the spring, the plains, the town of Kesh, the walls and terraces of the houses, are all green and cheerful, whence it is named Shahr-i-sabz (the Green City)» (Leyden-Erskine.Vol.I.; 85)

(Яна бир вилоят Кешдир, Самарқанднинг жанубида, тўққиз йиғоч йўлдир. Самарқанд ва Кеш орасида бир баландлик бордир, Амак Дабан дейилур, ҳамма тошлар шаҳарга ...Баҳорда текисликлар Кеш шаҳри уйларнинг пешайвони ва деворлари ҳаммаёқ яшил ва хушманзара бўлади, шунинг учун ҳам Шаҳрисабз (яшил шаҳар) дир).

When translating toponyms, we sometimes see that they are based on the nature, origin, and certain historical events of the place and the translator reconstructs the anthroponyms one by one following the originality. Sometimes with comments, sometimes in transliteration. For instance, the word «**Итмак довони**» transliterates as «**Амак Дабан**» (Амак Дабан). In the origin version of the text: «саҳроси ва шаҳри ва боми ва томи» translates as «the plains, the town of Kesh, the walls and terraces of the houses» (текисликлар, Кеш шаҳри, уйларнинг пешайвони ва деворлари). Instead of the word «**Саҳроси**» he used «**plains**» (текисликлар), and «**тоғ**» he used «**hill**» (баландлик). However, the words mountain and altitude differ sharply in meaning. The main aim of the translator is to translate toponyms according to the geographical concepts specific to these people, toponymic terms, in general, the origin of the culture and history of the nation. Meanwhile, the translator uses the transliteration method to reconstruct the names of Shahr-i-sabz, the city, and the pass. He transliterates the name "**Кеш**" as "**Kesh**", "**Самарқанд**" as "**Samarkand**", "**Шаҳрисабз**" as "**Shahr-i-sabz**" and gives definition (**Green City**) with the help of parenthesis. At this point, the translator takes into account national characteristics, linguocultural aspects. As a result, he offers clarity and an alternative translation option.

A. Beverage's work is translated like this: «Kesh is another district of Samarkand, 9 yighach by road to the south of the town. A range called the Aitmak Pass (Daban izoh) lies between Samarkand and Kesh; from this are taken all the stones for building. Kesh is called also Shahr-i-sabz (Green-town) because its barren waste (sahr) and roofs and walls become beautifully green in spring» [A.Beveridge; 83]

(Кеш Самарқанднинг яна бир шаҳридир жанубидан тўққиз йиғоч йўлдир. Самарқанд ва Кеш ўртасида бир тизма «Аитмак довон» (Дабан) бордир, бино қуриш учун ҳамма тошлар бундан келтирилади. Кеш Шаҳрисабз (Яшил шаҳар) деб ҳам айтилади чунки баҳорда унинг хосилсиз ерлари (сахр) ва томлари ва деворлари чиройли яшил бўлади.

The translator pays attention to the linguocultural features when translating geographical place names. Because certain anthroponyms have no English equivalents. For this reason, the translator followed the way of transliteration and did the right thing. In particular, the word «Кеш» is given as "Kesh", «Самарқанд» as "Samarkand", «Шаҳрисабз» as "Shahr-i-sabz" (Green-town). In naming "Shahrisabz" A. Beverage also follows the Leiden-Erskin method. He transliterated it as "Shahr-i-sabz" (Green-town). With the help of parentheses (Green-town) is a descriptive comment in the form of "green city". "Итмак довони" is translated as "Aitmak Pass", to be more concrete, "Aitmak" by transliteration, and the word "довон" is translated as "Pass". The word "pass" is also explained below the text. The following sentence in the original the phrase «сахроси ва шаҳри ва боми ва томи» translated as "barren waste (sahr) and roofs and walls". The word "city" is omitted in the text of the translation. The images associated with the appearance of the name Shahrisabz are also widely interpreted in the

translated text. As a result, the translator manages to make the text understandable to the reader and reconstruct the pragmatic features of the original text.

In W. Thackston's translation: «Another is the district of Kish, which is nine leagues to the south of Samarkand. Between Samarkand and Kish is Itmak Dabani, a mountain that is the source of all the stone used by the stone carvers in the area. Since the countryside, city, roofs, and walls all turn beautifully green in the spring, the town is also called Shahrisabz (Green city)» [W.Thackston; 87]

The original text as follows: (Кеш яна бир вилоятдир, Самарқанднинг жанубидан тўққиз йиғоч йўлдир. Самарқанд ва Киш орасида Итмак Дабани бордир, тоғдан сангтарошлар фойдаланадиган барча тошларни манбаси шу майдондадир. Баҳорда шаҳар ташқарисидан буён, шаҳар, томлар ва деворлар ҳамма ёғи чиройли яшил рангда бўлур, шаҳар Шаҳрисабз (Яшил шаҳар) деб ҳам аталади).

The translator restores the toponyms in the translation using the transliteration method. In particular, "Итмак довони" will be restored by a transliteration in the form of "Itmak Dabani". The name "Кеш" is transliterated as "Kish", "Самарқанд" as "Samarkand", "Шаҳрисабз" as "Shahrisabz (Green city)" and is given in brackets as "Green city". As can be seen, the translation restores the linguoculturological aspects of the original. The phrase «Сахроси ва шаҳри ва боми ва томи» is translated as "the countryside, the city, the roofs, and the walls" (шаҳар ташқариси, шаҳари, томлар ва деворлар). It is important to note that W. Thackston has been adequately reconstructed in the translation of toponyms in comparison with the above two translations.

In the process of comparing the translated texts, it became clear that there were similarities and differences in the work of

all three translators. If we take the word “Kesh” in the translation of toponyms is done differently in the translation options. Indeed, the details of the events described in the original, the reproduction of anthroponyms and toponyms in the translated text, require artistic skill on the part of the translator. As translator K. Juraev writes: “In translation, the method of transliteration is mostly used in the transfer of geographical and ethnographic words. Here it is also necessary to take into account how popular the word is, what the reader in another language is trying to convey to the reader. However, at this point, they may go beyond their original vocabulary and become an international word”.

Indeed, we often encounter the method of transliteration in the translations of toponyms, but the linguoculturological features of the translations also have a unique image.

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## SPECIFIC MODELING OF THE CONCEPT OF "QUANTITY" IN DISCOURSES

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### ABSTRACT:

**This article focuses on the specific modeling of the concept of "quantity" in the selected discourses, and English, Uzbek and Russian languages are presented in the discourses as a comparative analysis of the concept of quantity.**

**Keywords: Discourse, quantity, concept, concept sphere, paucity, journalism, order, exact quantity**

### INTRODUCTION:

The anthropocentric paradigm that emerged at the end of the last century led to a change in the research perspective of linguistics. At the same time, language began to be studied not only on the basis of pure grammatical rules or rules, but also taking into account the human factor. At the same time, branches of linguistics, such as gender linguistics, began to separate, while the culture reflected in the language aroused interest, and linguocultural studies became interested in the characteristics of social gender. The important point here is that this culture and this gender, of course, every aspect that belongs to man and is expressed in language leads to man.

The general meaning of the numeric field is to indicate the number of beings. Linguistic-speech feature of the field means the structure (composition, construction), content (basic and additional meanings), function and application of all linguistic and non-linguistic means that express this meaning.

Although the concept is a mental structure, its materialization is directly related

to language, so it is expedient to study the concept as a product of the interaction between the human mind and the language system.

At the beginning of the century, a large number of micro-fields in the Uzbek language and its linguistic and speech features were studied. In particular, an attempt was made to jointly study morphological, lexical, syntactic, phonetic and non-linguistic means of expressing numerical meaning. However, in Uzbek linguistics, the issue of the characteristics of the subject of language, associative thinking, national thinking, etc., in particular, the occurrence of the concept of "quantity" in the Uzbek language has not been sufficiently studied.

### METHODS/ DISCUSSION/ ANALYSIS:

In language (consciousness) the measure for all things is the person himself. This is also reflected in the notions of quantity. What is considered 'too much' in the eyes of man, in terms of his interests, is 'attached' to the amount due to him, and vice versa. The next task is to determine the linguistic units that represent these 'plural' and 'minority', after which it will also be possible to draw certain conclusions about the normative quantity of something for a particular nation. When we say units that represent the concept of quantity, we mean all the linguistic and non-linguistic means that express this concept and their applications.

According to the defined structure of the concept of "quantity" (Table 2), it reflects the exact quantity and the absence of zero meaning.

For example: However, none of this is close to the truth. I think his chances of moving to Real are zero...

The phraseology "starting from scratch" is actively used in the modern Uzbek press, especially in the world of the Internet, which is a phrase borrowed from the Russian language by means of kalka (nachat s nulya). In this case, the lexeme "zero" is used in the sense of "completely new, from scratch, from nothing": Start-up capital is not necessary to open a business, there are many large and small projects implemented from scratch on the Internet. (I.B.Sobirova, N.B.Shamsieva. One step to wealth).

#### **I. The exact amount:**

##### **A) The meaning of singularity is expressed by the following:**

Number "One": I do not want to argue with you, I just want to give one example (N. Eshonqul).

- Alone, alone, lonely, lonely, stubborn, first, previous qualities: alone you, alone I am left, and so on. I, you, he, myself, the primitive and joint form of the pronoun of self, the primitive form of the pronoun of suspicion: - Everyone will have his own tree of happiness (T. Malik).

-Kamina diamond: Kamina is also far from intruding on your personality (J.Juraev).

-Single horses in the form of a unit: Take a piece of paper and a pen in your hand

And head. The emergence of the meaning of singularity in Uzbek and English can be clearly defined.

In these languages, "one" - "one" is used to specify a person, process or object, to distinguish it, and to express everyone, everyone, any.

##### ➤ **One to watch: Scarypoolparty 5//Вужудимни:**

шилимишиқ, жиркканч нарса ўрнига бир...  
йўқотиб қўйган одамдай чолнинг  
суратларидан қолган ваҳима  
эслатади(Н.Эшонқул).

##### **B) Numerativity:**

As mentioned above, a definite quantity includes singularity and numeracy. All quantities and ordinal numbers reflect numeracy. The number of numbers naming the exact number of objects is infinite, but in linguistics it is traditionally studied from the first ten - 1 to 10, which first appeared in the public consciousness, became archetypes of national consciousness, far beyond the limits of numerical meaning. The number "one" among them was mentioned above. We will also briefly dwell on the other members of the top ten.

➤ As it was found in the theoretical part of the study, its mathematical meaning was formed with the appearance of the number "two" - "два".

Now it has the following meanings:

- 1) 2 and the number, quantity, represented by this number;
- 2) Unsatisfactory, poor grade in the five-point grading system;
- 3) between sentences, often: In one of two sentences.

Its second meaning - "assessment" - is related to the realities of the former Soviet Union, it should be noted that the assessment system is different in different countries, and the above may not be available in other languages. The following is an example of the use of two numbers in a discourse:

-Бу икки мусича узоқ йиллар бир-бирига далда бўлиб, тақдир юklarини бирга кўтариб, андуҳларга бирга дош бериб, бирга енгиб, умр сўқмоқларидан елкама-

елка суяниб ўтишди; (Eng: These two musicians have been supporting each other for many years, carrying the burdens of destiny together, overcoming adversity together, overcoming together, leaning shoulder to shoulder on the paths of life (N.Eshonqul)).

-Дарахтларни ноқонуний кесганлик учун жарималар миқдори икки бараварга оширилди(<https://kun.uz/79624415>). The amount of fines for illegal felling of trees has been doubled (<https://kun.uz/79624415>).

If the first example shows a definite quantity, the use of two numbers in the next example indicates an indefinite quantity. In general, the reference to numbers reflects the special nature of the author's recognition of the importance of this or that object for himself. Thus, numbers also perform the function of evaluation.

The second "order number is usually used to name the object that comes after the first: the second row; like the second volume.

Жувон... узоқ адирнинг этагида қорайиб турган қишлоқни кўрсатди: - Иккинчи МТС ҳу ўша ерда. (Eng: The young woman ... pointed to a darkened village at the foot of a distant hill: - The second MTS is there (A. Qahhor)).

It is known that ordinal numbers are used in English mainly with the definite article "the". In their application to the indefinite article, the communicative purpose of the sentence changes, and the pragmasemantic task performed by the article takes on a new dimension: the order represents a continuous sequence like a chain, rather than a clearly delimited representation of a number. It can be translated into Uzbek as "one more, second one, third one", etc., depending on the reference situation in which the number is used.

Масалан: «Unions plan a second demonstration on Tuesday, after a protest last

Thursday attracted 65,000 people in Paris and 806,000 nationwide, according to police figures» In the passage, the reference to the song not only provides information about the sequence, order, sequence of demonstrations, but also indicates that this is the last demonstration, not a protest, and the main emphasis is on the recurrence of events, mixed with their interrelationship with the political situation. The author points out that the demonstrations have already taken place that they are numerous, citing the numbers 65,000 and 806,000 as proof. In this case, the numbers (order and quantity) are aimed at expressing the implicitness of the author's opinion in support of the protesters' movement. The numbers in this case focus on (1) the repetition of the demonstrations; (2) allows to focus on their scale, the confirmation of the author's words with statistical data creates the basis for the formation of perceptions.

Dictionaries give the meaning of "satisfactory grade" along with mathematical meanings in the structure of the number "three" and the first religious ceremony that takes place on the third day after the burial of a person. This number also takes the suffixes -ov, -ovlon and represents the paucal quantity. The following examples can be used to express the concept of "quantity" using this number:

-Баҳорнинг бошларида ҳордиқ ойдан қайтиб келиб, уйга киришим билан уй бекаси кўзида ёш билан қарши олди ва уч кун бурун чолнинг қазо қилганини айтди. (Eng: Coming back from the holiday month in early spring, when I entered the house, the housewife greeted me with tears in her eyes and said that the old man had died three days ago (N.Eshankul)).

-Собиржон овчилар инъом қилган икки қуён ва уч ўрдакдан бир қуён ва икки ўрдакни Асқар отага берди. (Eng: Sabirjon gave one rabbit and two ducks out of two



rabbits and three ducks given to him by hunters to Askar ota (A.Qahhor).

-Учови доим бирга юради (Сўзл.), (Eng: The three always walk together).

In these sentences, the authors clearly define time and subject. In other words, when do numbers report events? how much allows you to answer questions. In Russian, the ordinal number "third" - "third" can represent:

- 1) the number of three;
- 2) one-third (треть) in the sense of a word belonging to a group of words;
- 3) a person not interested in the dispute: Я в этом делетретьясторона;
- 4) mediator, mediator, witness;
- 5) in the sense of a dessert, which is usually served for lunch as a third course: Оставить без третьего;
- 6) in the sense of the third (в-третьих) introductory word.

Apparently, although the basic meaning is the same, in Uzbek and Russian the derivative meanings of the ordinal number "three" are quite different.

- 1) In English, the "a / third" (three)
- 2) Ordinal number is an ordinal number,
- 3) One-third (with an indefinite article),
- 4) As well as
- 5) "Third world" (third world countries) evolving in a stable combination Applies to Asian and African countries
- 6) As a referent and when a double quantity is considered as a whole
- 7) Is used in the context of compounds meaning "excess": a third wheel

The following can be an example of the use of the number "four":

- 1) The exact amount: Етти кишибўлиб тўрт қути олдик (А.Қаҳҳор. Қўшчинор чироқлари), (Eng:We received four boxes of seven).
- 2) Spontaneous amount: Тўртови ўрданинг томига чиқиб, олтин текширувчининг

ишорати билан томни тешибдилар. (Эралихон ва уч ўғри), (Eng: Four climbed to the roof of the horde and pierced the roof at the signal of the gold inspector).

3) Indefinite amount: Бир пайтлар у ерда тўрттача ташкилот бўлган бўлса, бугунги кунда мулкларни, ерларни бўлиб сотиш йўли билан 15–16 тагача кўпайган (<https://kun.uz/86914698?q=%2F86914698>), (Eng: Once there were four organizations, today it has increased to 15-16 through the sale of property and land in parts).

Used in conjunction with three numbers in the expression of an indefinite quantity:

Ўрни доно билган уч-тўртта нодон

Эшак табиатин қилур намоён (У.Ҳайём)

(Eng: Three or four ignorant Donkeys who know themselves do the nature of a donkey (U. Khayyam)

#### 4) Order: fourth meeting.

The use of the number "five" has the following meanings:

1) the exact amount: Навоий шаҳрида 210 хонадонга мўлжалланган етти қаватли бешта уй фойдаланишга топширилди (<https://uza.uz/oz/programs/26-years>), (Eng: Five seven-storey houses for 210 apartments were commissioned in Navoi).

2) spontaneous amount: Our flag was raised and our anthem was played in honor of the five-year-old who rose to the podium (<http://old.xs.uz/index.php/homepage/sport/item/12975-1>).

3) indefinite amount: The trees are drying up, no one is paying attention. Nothing will happen if five or six people run (<https://www.kun.uz/news/2019/08/26/kun-uz-site-yortidandan-song-olmalik-shahar-hokimligi-munosabati>).

4) order: fifth page, fifth rule.

5) excellent, in the best sense: Begimqul stayed in the city after graduating from technical

school, his job was five, last year he had a house and got married (O. Yakubov. Billur qandillar).

The semantic structure of the number "five" is reflected in the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language. At the same time, the second meaning is formed under the influence of the assessment system introduced in the schools of the union countries, which is characterized by the absence of this meaning in other linguistic cultures. Салон проводится уже в пятый раз, а выручка от продажи книг пойдет на помощь пожилым и нуждающимся соотечественникам the order number in the sentence served to express repetition, not a one-time.

The use of the number "six" in the typical discourses basically means the following:

1) the exact amount: There will be six legs of the ominous message, the groom immediately received "information" in the office where he worked (O. Mukhtor. Love is stronger than death).

2) Spontaneous amount: Altovlon set off together (Eralikhon and three thieves).

3) Procedure: Let them come to the sixth room tomorrow (O.Yakubov. Billur qandillar).

In English, the number "six" is used for a specific quantity and order. There is another expression in its semantics, in which the "sixth sense" (sixth sense) can be used in addition to the five basic physical sensory activities such as sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch, for a strong intuition.: She had a sixth sense that they would find it in the cellar.

The use of this number in modern journalism suggests that there are different connotations in different cultures relative to it. Example, A member of China's so-called «sixth generation» of directors, a group that has its roots in a naturalistic, neorealist tradition, Wang sprang to international prominence with Beijing Bicycle (2001), which paid homage to De Sica's

Bicycle Thieves (12) in his speech, the number contributes to the emergence of the phrase "sixth generation," which reflects the unique political system of modern China. Represents the leaders of the Chinese government, who have been replacing each other in the PRC since 1949.

Speaking of the number "seven", we found it necessary to dwell,

Albeit briefly, on some aspects that are sealed in our national view. After all, our attitude to this song is also unique. We pay special attention to this in our daily lives. Since ancient times, the symbolism of the number "seven" has not been understood as a "sacred" phenomenon. Our ancestors created a tradition of associating many concepts of life and cultural life with this number. If we pay attention to the vernacular, we will see that the number "seven" in live speech has become a kind of series, a kind of tradition. In particular, before embarking on an important task, we advise anyone to use the proverb "seven measures one cut". It is said that women who do not come from the street all day or do not leave the hospitality "carry the key to the seven doors." We use the phrase "seven did not fall asleep" in relation to an emergency, an unexpected event. We are also accustomed to expressing the humility of a flattering, flattering man in the phrase, "Seven bows."

The study of popular views on the number "seven" will help to better understand the lifestyle, spiritual world, psychology, intellectual power and imagination of our ancestors who lived in ancient times.

From the point of view of Islam, there are many concepts that have become ingrained in the spiritual thinking of the Islamic world. In particular, the fact that the universe was created in seven days, that the sky is seven layers, that the week consists of seven days.

The concept of "seven heavens" is actually related to the primitive ideas of our ancient ancestors, formed long before the emergence of Islamic teachings, and was directly influenced by ancient mythological views about the number seven.

Islamic and religious views on the seven heavens and the eight heavens are preserved in the oral tradition of the people. Apparently, he used the traditional number "seven" to describe the image of the world in the Islamic world. Hence, this number serves to represent the following types of quantities:

- 1) Net quantity: It is recommended to consume seven per day. (Verbal.)
- 2) Paukal quantity: - I believe, chicken, what do I do? "I have seven children," he said, "seven of them are girls," he said (Murad Muhammad Dost.
- 3) The amount of degrees: He could, in fact, ascend to the seventh heaven in an instant (T. Malik).
- 4) Order: That day and that night we swam along the shore, and on the morning of the seventh we saw the blackness of the city in front of us (O. Mukhtor. Love is stronger than death).

A comprehensive approach to the issue of "seven" can be seen in the Russian language.

For example: Доверие усиливается тем, что ведущий не стремится прослыть человеком семи пядей во лбу, он откровенно признаётся, если чего-то не знает или недопонимает in his speech, quantitative numbers were used in the context of the phraseological unit "быть семи пядей во лбу", which characterizes the personality of extraordinary talents, which served to characterize the leading personality.

Hundreds of thousands of protesters have filled the streets of Hong Kong in a mass show of support for an anti-government movement that shows no signs of flagging as it

enters a seventh month the order number in the speech reflects the duration of the long-running protests. It can be added that the numerical meaning, which reflects the duration of the protest, allows thousands of dissatisfied people to take to the streets, their lack of an exact (approximately) number of indefinite quantities - the plural. Accordingly, the uncertainty of the number of people participating in the protest movement at the same time as the duration of the protest action within a sentence was also pointed out. As a result of the combination of numerical and plural meanings, it was expressed that the protesters were numerous and the movement was continuous.

The number "seven" has a special religious significance in English linguistics. The stable phrase "In seventh heaven" was introduced into English in the early 19th century, and is part of the universe, which is recognized by many other religions, including Islam, and is the abode of the Creator.: John as in seventh heaven when the director praised his speech.

➤ The following examples of the use of the number "eight" in the sense of quantity can be given:

1) the exact amount: Three out of eight children lived in the house, the rest were killed, lost, sick (O. Mukhtor. Love is stronger than death).

2) order: reads in the eighth grade (Vocabulary)

Ireland has changed utterly: the cruel eighth amendment is history the numerical content of the order in the sentence is given in the context of a stable syntactic construction that is understandable to the native speakers of Ireland and the United Kingdom, but difficult to understand for representatives of other cultural models.

➤ The following examples can be given for the use of the number "Nine":

- 1) the exact amount: nine flowers, nine bowls  
...
- 2) the order: Ўн олтига тўлиб-тўлмасдан турнақатор совчилар қатнаса денг... Бўлмаса тўққизинчига энди кўчган қиз...(Eng: Let's say there are sixteen-year-olds ... Otherwise, the girl who has just moved to the ninth ...( O'Hoshimov. A farmer's day)

The number "Nine" is also used in English to express quantity and order. It also has a methodological function, which increases the expressiveness of speech, is one of the figurative verbalizers of the hyperbola, "on cloud nine" is a phrase that reflects joy, happiness. I found myself on cloud nine when she told me that my parents were coming soon.

- The number "ten" is the end of the first ten.
- 1) the exact amount: Ten minutes to you - Begimkul shook like a bear and left the hotel (O. Yakubov. Billur qandillar).
  - 2) Procedure: Tenth Plenary Session of the Senate, tenth grade student.

The following are examples of the use of this number in the English language of mass media

-Ten years ago, I returned from several months' immersion along that frontier, reporting on a narco-cartel war for this newspaper and eventually writing a book, Amexica, about the terrain astride the border, land that has a single identity – that belongs to both countries and yet to neither (17) the number in the sentence allows us to limit the time of the period in which the events took place, to reflect the comparative expression of the events that took place 10 years ago and today, where the number participates in the formation of the opposition of that past period - today.

-On about my tenth go, I did learn to steer: I was so amazed at even this scintilla of control over my surroundings (having previously felt

like a snooker ball, pinged across the slide by unknown forces) that I started to really love it, like a kid in a water park. In this passage, the order number is used to describe an individual's experience in acquiring certain knowledge, skills, and competencies. In this case, it can be seen that the first and tenth steps are opposite to each other: if the first order number is used to name something new ("first steps"), then the "tenth" number represents the accumulated experience. The meaning of numeracy is lost, the number comes from its meaning, and the plural is approached with the meaning of an indefinite quantity.

#### CONCLUSION:

Thus, on the basis of the analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn: 1. The zero quantifier of quantity can be used in its original, first, mathematical sense, to express the absence of quantity, to name objects with zero participation in their names. The concept of zero is now one of the units, terms that represent the concepts of this or that reality in technology, politics and other fields. In the Uzbek language "zero" is not used in the formation of phrasal verbs.

2. Singularity means the number "one", singular, solitary, solitary, solitary, solitary, first, previous adjectives; i, you, he, myself, are represented by the primitive and compound form of the pronoun of self, the primitive form of the pronoun of suspicion, the pronoun of the fireplace, and the singular nouns of the singular. The number "one" can also serve as a means of naming a single object in Russian, expressing mathematical meaning, indicating whether one object differs from another.

3, A large number of lexical units are involved in the process of expressing the meaning of numericality. This group includes all quantities and ordinal numbers. Based on the analysis of the specific use of the first decimal quantity

and ordinal numbers, it was found that lexemes in the discourse, in their mathematical sense, provide information about quantity.

When talking about grammatical numbers in Uzbek, singular and plural are different. But in the Uzbek mentality, the paucal quantity also differs. This amount is from two to seven. In the grammar of the Uzbek language there are "i" of the paucal quantity, which is the addition of two to seven suffixes -ov, -ala to form aggregate numbers. According to Academician A. Kononov, the above additions are added only to numbers from two to seven. Russian, like Uzbek, differs in singular and plural grammatical numbers. But in the grammar of this language, too, one can find traces of the aforementioned paucal quantity. For example: однажды, дважды, трижды, четырежды; один стул, два стула, три стула, четыре стула. Both the first set of examples and the second set of examples stop at four. Expression of repetition cannot be пятежды by using the suffix “-жды” used from one to four to five. Similarly, in the examples of the second set, it is necessary to choose another grammatical form after four, and пять стула will not be .

English is also characterized by singular and plural grammatical numbers, all of which can be counted more than once, all of which take the plural grammatical suffix in the noun and verb categories, but there are no grammatical indications of paucity. In English, the question of aggregate numbers once again has to refer to a definite article: its application to quantitative numbers refers to the semantics of aggregate numbers, and is a characteristic feature of quantitative indicators from two to ten. There are also lexical identifiers of the cumulative number, for example the following words: pair, couple, dozen.

The mathematical meanings of lexical units are often used in journalistic discourse to

provide information about the time of events, the number of participants, and the number of objects. Numbers are also used to model the dynamics of this or that process, before - now, yesterday - today.

In the process of expressing the ambiguous meaning of paucity, its quantifiers are often contrasted with plural quantifiers.

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## THE USAGE OF ARTISTIC REPETITION AND ITS TYPES IN THE WORKS OF J. IZBASKANOV

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### ABSTRACT:

"Artistic repetition" - forms an artistic text, artistic speech in the instrumental nature of a artistic language. Therefore, artistic repetition is one of the objects of study of linguistic poetics. It is one of the stylistic figures that increase the effectiveness of ideas by repeating sounds, words, phrases in a sentence or in word structures. Artistic repetition is used productively in all parts of the language. Assonance and alliteration ensure the emergence of phonetic-semantic connections of poetic lines. From lexical repetitions - anaphora, epiphora, simple syllables increase the efficiency of speech, connect the lines sequentially, while expressing the opinion of the author.

**Keywords:** trope, stylistic figures, artistic repetition, phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic repetition, assonance, alliteration, anaphora, epiphora, symloca, parallelism, epistrophe, epianalepsis.

### INTRODUCTION:

The formation and development of the field of science studying the language of literature back to the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century, when the volume of research in this area increased, and scientific research deepened. In the field of science, which brings together research in this area, various terms called "linguistic poetics" or "linguopoetics" have been used to clarify the direction of this branch, which represents a new branch of linguistics. Such concepts as

"artistic language", "artistic speech", "artistry", "artistic text" became the object of study of Karakalpak linguistics [1: 8-10].

"Artistic repetition" - forms an artistic text, artistic speech in the instrumental nature of a artistic language. Therefore, artistic repetition is one of the objects of study of linguopoetics.

Artistic repetition is one of the stylistic figures that increase the effectiveness of an idea through the use of sounds, words, phrases in the phraseological unit of speech. The author turns to artistic repetition to grab the reader's attention and increase the effectiveness of thought. For this, the poet J. Izbaskanov knew how to use the art of repetition in his poems in different ways.

Бул әсирдиң әжеп бир қызын  
Унатып ем. Мейли, келмесең.

Көкиректеги бәлент жұлдызым,  
**Сөнбе сен, \\ Сөнбе сен** [7: 307]!

(I was in love with pretty girl of the century,)

(Well, what I can do if she doesn't agree)

(My brightest star in the sky,)

**(Sparkle more, \\ Sparkle more!)** [7: 307]

In these lines, repeating the sentence, the poet conveys his inner state, urging the reader to focus on this repeated sentence.

- 1) Phonetic repetition (repetition of the same consonants or vowels);
- 2) Lexical repetition (repetition of the same words or lexical units);
- 3) Morphological repetition (repetition of the same parts of speech, morphemes or word particles);
- 4) Syntactic repetition (repetition of the same or the same type of syntactic units).

Phonetic repetition includes the phenomena of assonance and dissonance. Assonance is the phenomenon of consonant consonance in the line [3:30]. The phenomenon of assonance is widely used in the works of J. Izbaskanov:

Аязлы қыс, Аппағым,

Сағыныппыз Ақ қарын! [7: 469]

(Winter is frosty and white. \\ We miss your snow)

In Karakalpak version of these lines we can see the repetition of the vowel sound "a".

Өткен екен ертеде, \\ Өзимиздей бир киси. [7: 501]

(There was a man in the past, \\ The same as all of us.)

In these lines we can see the repetition of the vowel sound "ө".

Ойын ба, я шыны ма, \\ Онысын ким билипти? [7: 502]

(True or false, \\ Who knows the answer?)

In these lines we can see the repetition of the vowel sound "о".

The phenomenon of repetition of consonants is an alliteration phenomenon, in which the repetition of vowels is vertical and horizontal and plays an important role in the formation of phonetic-semantic connections [3:19].

Alliteration is often found in the works of J. Izbaskanov. They are presented in the poet's lyrics as follows:

- 1) In the poet's poems, there is vertical repetition in the first three rows of complex consonants. For instance:

Тап соныңдай гезлери,

Тек өзиңди таң қылып,

Тыңламастан өзгени,

Кетким келер қаңғырып!... [7: 203]

(At such moments, surprising myself,

Without listening to others, I want to go anywhere! ...)

In these rows, the first three rows are combined with the "t" sound.

- 2) In the works of the poet, there is a vertical repetition of the combined consonants in the first two lines of the song. For instance:

Сентябрдің соңы.

Салқын самаллар

Онша ашылыспай думанлы таңлар,

Мерұерт тамшыларын дize баслайды. [7: 102]

(End of September. Cold wind,

Impenetrable foggy mornings, line up pearl drops)

The first two lines begin with the same "s" sound.

- 3) In poetic compositions, vertical repetitions of the same muffled sounds were observed in the last two rows. For instance:

Гүзги ойлар...

О-қо, қаныңдай

Әлұан түрлі сезімге толы.

Сәхәрдеги сырлы сағымдай

Сазырайып жатар құс жолы. [7: 67]

(Autumn thoughts ... \\ Oh, what they are, \\ full of different feelings. \\ Like a morning mirage \\ The bird's way is visible).

Here, the last two lines start with the same "s" sound.

- 5) In poetic compositions, vertical repetitions of the same muffled sounds were observed in the next three lines. For instance:

Сол ұақлары кетсем далаға,

Жолым узарар,

Жүрген сайын ғамсыз баладай,

Жүзим қызарар. [7: 54]

(When I walked in the field, \\ The road was long, \\ The more I walked,

\\ The more caring I became, with red cheeks).

In these rows, the last three lines begin with the same "j" sound.



6) In the works of the poet, the same muffled sounds are repeated in all vertical lines of paired rows. For instance:

Бәхәр қайтып келер ...

Бизге мәлим бул,

Бирақ, жойтып алсаң жыллар  
табылмас....[7: 57]

(Spring comes back....\ \ Everyone knows this,  
But the past years will never return ... )

In these rows, all the lines begin with the sound "b" and are vertically consonant.

7) In the poet's works, the same consonant sounds are often found horizontally in an internal consonance [4: 69]. For instance:

Қырық күн, қырық түн ғарға-қузғынлар,

Қара тумсық небир бузғынлар,

Қырық гез қуйы үстінде ушып,

Мол жемтиктен ойынға түсип,

Қырық күн, қырық түн тойлады олар.

[7: 78]

(For forty days and forty nights, crows, \ \ Black-nosed vultures,

Fly over the well forty times, \ \ Dancing from the abundance of food,

Celebrating forty days and forty nights).

In these lines, the same solid consonants "q", "g" were used consonantly.

In the works of the poet, there are also the phenomena of assonance and dissonance. For instance:

Арасында ақ сәулелердің

Адасып кетип

Жүргендейсең тарқатып шерди,

Жырлар дәретип. [8: 93]

(In the midst of white rays,\ \ as if lost,

You spread poetry,\ \ creating songs).

The first two lines here begin with the vowel sound "a", the last two lines with the consonant sound "j".

Through **lexical repetition**, the author can turn a message into emotionally charged speech. Using the same repetition, the listener's attention is drawn to the word in that repetition. Lexical repetition includes

anaphora, epiphora, symloca, anadiplosis, in these structures lexical unity - the word is repeated in various forms. All these stylistic devices are called "lexical repetitions".

Anaphora is a phenomenon in which words are repeated in speech at the beginning of lines of speech or poems [3:24].

**Хош бол**, қарлы шыңлар, туұылған таулар,

**Хош бол**, кеңліклерим, жасыл жайлаулар,

**Хош бол**, тоғайлардың тербеліслери,

**Хош бол**, санмың қустың тасқын сеслери.  
[7: 640]

(Farewell, snowy peaks, native mountains,

Farewell, my fields, green meadows,

Farewell, fluctuations of the mountains,

Farewell, birds' endless songs).

Each line of the poem by the poet J. Izbaskanov begins with the repetition of the same words. In J. Izbaskanov's poems, the repetition of the same words at the end of a row - the epiphora phenomenon manifests itself in several forms.

a) the same word is repeated at the end of the first three lines of the song;

Оныңдай дүт орман **жоқ**,

Я дегениң болған **жоқ**...

Буннан артық әрман **жоқ**,

Әттең, қолдын келтеси! [7: 218]

(There is no such dense forest,

There is no goal achieved...

Not in my power,

to make my dreams come true).

b) the same word is repeated in the second and fourth lines of the song;

Сап ышқыға төзим дәркар,

Ал, ашықтың қарары **йоқ**.

Маған жалғыз өзиң дәркар,

Бирақ, оның қамалы **йоқ**. [7: 80]

(In love, patience is needed,

But there is no solution.

You are the only one I need,

But she doesn't care).

c) repeating the same word at the end of the first and third lines of the song;

Ийтлерге әўере болмастан **бурын**,  
Асрайгөриң дейип қалған жағына:  
Ертең араласып қалмастан **бурын!** –  
Мәңгилик жулдызлардың тозақ-  
шаңына...[7: 312]

(Without wasting time in vain on trifles,  
Take care of yourself in the future  
To appreciate what you have  
Before leaving into dust of eternal stars).

d) repeating the same word at the end of the  
first, second and third lines of the song;

Қоңсымыздың алма бағы **бар еди**,  
Тынып аққан салмалары **бар еди**.  
Бағ ишінде сәрўи қәддин көрмесем,  
Көңил-кейпим болмағаны **бар еди!** [7: 343]  
(There was neighbor's apple garden,  
There was a pure stream in it.  
When I didn't see her silhouette,  
There was bad mood in my feels).

e)repeating one word at the end of the first and  
third lines of the song, and another  
similar word at the end of the second and  
fourth lines in parallel type;

Жырым да – сен, сырым – **сен**,  
Хәр кирпичиң оқ **менде**.  
Өтиригим, шыным – **сен**,  
Көкирегим хәм шоқ **менде**. [7: 93]  
(You are my song, you are my secret,  
Your eyelashes are the arrows for me.  
You are my truth, you are my false,  
You are the fire in my chest).

The combination of anaphora and epiphora  
gives rise to the phenomenon of a  
symloca. This composition is a stylistic drawing  
in which the beginning and end of the train are  
formed by repeating the same words. For  
instance:

**Он тоғыз мәртебе ғаз өтип**,  
**Он тоғыз мәртебе жаз өтип**,  
Сол қысқа жылларын аз етип,  
Сезимин сыйлаған баламды. [7: 204]  
(Geese flew over nineteen times,  
The nineteenth time has passed the summer,

In this short time, my son  
Filled with feelings of respect).

Lexical repetition is used in the works of J.  
Izbaskanov for the following purposes: 1. It is  
used to express a large number of objects;

Бендешилик қылар ем:  
Даңқ, пул...**Тағы, тағысын**. [7: 405]  
(Earned a living:  
Glory, money ... And more, more).

2. Used to exceed the mark, the degree of  
content;

Бәхәр леби сендей **шырайлы** –  
**Шырайлы** мәхәл. [7: 431]  
(The view of spring is as beautiful as you are –  
Beautiful time).

3. Used to indicate continuity of action;

Бағдарыңнан ирқилме,  
**Талма, талма**, қанатым. [7: 421]

(Don't stop,  
don't get tired, don't get tired, my wings).

In addition, lexical repetition in the works of J.  
Izbaskanov performed the following functions:

- a) increased the efficiency of speech;
- b) expressed the opinion of the author;
- c) connected the lines in series.

The following types of morphological  
repetitions are encountered in the works of J.  
Izbaskanov:

1. Nouns are repeated;  
Ашығы әсирлер ара тапқан **қыз**,  
Бүгин де қуяшым мисли батқан **қыз**,  
Ғижран гирдабына бизди шатқан **қыз** [7:  
339]

(The girl who has been looking for a lover for  
centuries,

The girl is like my sunset,  
The girl who left me in the throes of love).

The repetition of nouns at the end of the line,  
along with ensuring a uniform conclusion,  
induces a flood of emotions [5: 413]

2. The adjectives are repeated;  
Сер сал, көңлим толқыған ұақта:  
Аспан **жасыл, жасыл** дөгерек!... [7: 347]  
(Remember when I get excited:  
the sky is green, all around is green! ...)
3. Repetition of numerals;  
Ашықтың ағында **мың** рең, **мың** мәни,  
Шыбын жаным болсын қәлбиң құрбаны. [7:  
288]  
(A thousand flowers, a thousand words  
in the feelings of a lover,  
I will sacrifice my soul for you).
4. Repetition of pronouns.  
**Сен өзиң** – тәңиримсең сыйынсам,  
**Сен өзиң** – көңлимнің қуяшы! [7: 371]  
(You are my God, I pray you,  
You are the light of my soul).
5. repetition of an adverb;  
**Бир жерде** түсленип, **бир жерде** қонып,  
Қақпақсыз қазандай тасып өттің сен. [7:  
282]  
(Somewhere having eaten, somewhere  
spent the night,  
You lived carefree like a cauldron  
without a lid).
6. Verbs are repeated;  
Шақмақлар гүрсинип,  
Ақлымды алдыңлар.  
**Жасасын** тиришилик,  
**Жасасын** жаңбырлар! [7: 346]  
(Lightning roared and you took my  
thoughts.  
Let there be life, let it rain!)
7. Repetition of auxiliary words;  
Дараланып, түсіп бизиң әсирге,  
Кәрди оның бәлентин **де**, пәсин **де**. [7: 297]  
(One by one, having fallen into our  
captivity,  
Seeing both good and bad).

Multiple use of auxiliary words - the phenomenon of polysyndeton is effectively used in poetry [6:37].  
Syntactic repetition increases the efficiency of thinking by repeating sequences of words or sentences. Syntactic repetition includes epanalepsis and epanastrophe as composite types of parallelism. In the works of J. Izbaskanov, simple and complex forms of syntactic pronouns are used.  
(My heart is in love with you, If there is a sin?! ...  
- I love you, You are not available to me!  
- I love you, my heart is full of poetry).  
This is a simple form of syntactic repetition.  
Parallelism is the repetition of two adjacent lines or parts of speech in one parallel [3: 159].  
**Кимніңдур көңлини пүтин шад етип,  
Кимніңдур көңлини ұайран етиппис.** [7: 165]  
(We made someone happy, \\ and upset someone).  
One of the elements, which is repeated in syllables, is at the beginning of the syntactic unit, the other - at the end of the syntactic unit, and the phenomenon of their combination - the phenomenon of epanalepsis - is also found in the poet's works [1: 124]. For instance:  
**Бармасам болмайды  
Барсам да болмас.  
Сезимтал арзыұлым,  
Сениң қасыңа.  
Көкирегимде хошлығым қалмас,  
Сағыныштың алтын тасынан.  
Бармасам болмайды,  
Барсам да болмас...** [7: 385]  
(I do not know to go or not, \\ To you my dream.  
There is no joy in my soul, \\ Because of longing for you.  
I don't know whether to go or not).  
**Сағыныш толы қатарларымды  
Тыңлатып көр сағынғанларға,  
Тағы жоғы табылғанларға...**

**Сағыныш толы қатарларымды.** [7:175]  
(Listen to my lines of longing\\ For those who miss,  
For those who have found their way ... \\ My lines of longing).

One of the repetitive elements in syllables is used at the end of the first syntactic unit, and the other - at the beginning of the second syntactic unit - the epanastrophe phenomenon is also used in the poet's verses [1: 124]. This stylistic drawing creates a chain of meanings, complements, expands and explains the word in the first line with the next line. For instance:

Күйген көңлим ғам **жаңбырын** ирилетип,  
**Қара жаңбыр** жер-жәхәнди сел-сел етти. [7: 207]

(A burning heart is filled with a rain of sorrow, and a wet rain flooded the earth).

Достым аз болған соң ба? – **қыялмадым.**  
**Қыймаған соң,** кең дүньяға сыялмадым. [7: 233]

(Because there are few friends? - I could not refuse.

Without giving up, the world was small for me).

In a word, the artistic repetition serves as an artistic decoration of the works of J. Izbaskanov. He not only exaggerated the strength and emotionality, but also formed the rhythm. The linguopoetic study of the works of the poet J. Izbaskanov helps to define his own style, deepen linguopoetic research in Karakalpak linguistics.

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## USE OF RUSSIAN RIDDLES IN COMPLEX SENTENCES

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### ANNOTATION:

**The article deals with the problem of using riddles in complex sentences. In particular, the use of riddles in non-union, complex and complex sentences is considered. The analysis of the texts of riddles, where allied words, conjunctions and particles are used.**

**Keywords: Russian riddles, complex sentences, complex and complex sentences, structure, meaning of fairy tales, subordinate clause, conjunctions**

### INTRODUCTION:

“The riddle — as a whole, description and clue — is a figure of expression through concealment. For brevity, we will call it the hiding figure. This figure is marked by formal contradiction. The function of expression in general characterizes each symbolic figure, this is the essence of the symbol. The figure of concealment hides exactly what it expresses. In formal and logical terms, this is a paradoxical act” [Senderovich 2010 p. 187].

A riddle is a play statement that allegorically encodes the designation of an object or phenomenon of reality and presupposes the actualization of the direct name of this object in the reaction of the addressee. The term “riddle” (and its counterparts - “folk riddle”, “true riddle”) is used in folklore, ethnology, ethnolinguistic, linguoculturology and refers to the texts of small forms included in the corpus of traditional cultural texts, in which the traditional (archaic, naive, mythopoetic at its core) picture of the world.

Riddles attract the attention of researchers as a historically formed text type, culturally determined units tied to a specific territory, to a specific ethnic group, emphasizing and expressing its originality - how and how this or that ethnic group perceives the world. Researchers are interested in the features of the objective world, the ways of encoding it in the texts of riddles, as well as their very emergence, entry into tradition and reproduction, the social context of the functioning of these texts.

Riddles are also studied as an “international”, “cosmopolitan” genre that is characteristic of different cultures, dissimilar to each other. The same motives, themes, structures of riddles are repeated in a number of peoples. Riddles play the role of precedent texts. Their references are known to all representatives of culture. As G.L. Permyakov, they have a fixed lexical composition and structure, are not invented by the interlocutor on the go, but are isolated from memory in finished form and indirectly call the hidden object [Permyakov 1988, p. 83].

Riddles as traditional, folklore texts are a model of ethno culture, transmitted through oral tradition, and characterized by the absence of individual, author's word-creation. Author's texts, becoming a fact of collective consciousness, gradually lose their authorship. The totality of oral traditions is lost today. However, the most important characteristics of riddles as a folklore genre include collectivity and regular reproducibility.

The riddle is aimed at infinite repetition, but is subject to historical changes, transformations and oblivion. The attractiveness of the Russian riddle as an art of the word, poetic folk art, language and cultural play lies in its amazing vitality, testifying to the

special love of Russians for it. In modern linguistics, there are many definitions of a riddle, but there is no single universal one that would reveal all its genre characteristics and would allow differentiating it from other folklore units that have the characteristics of an independent genre.

This is due to a certain complexity and variety of the construction of the puzzle, its morphology, polyfunctionality and close genetic relationships.

In structure, Russian folk riddles, depending on the semantics, can be expressed in simple and complex sentences. With the development of modern Russian in folk riddles, complex sentences began to be used, containing several simple sentences, semantically and grammatically related.

As observations show, in early written monuments, in the texts of riddles, where there are no conjunctions, complex thoughts were conveyed using simple sentences following one after another, connected with each other by intonation or in other ways. In riddles, the components of a non-union complex sentence are connected with each other by intonation, and are used with different semantics.

1. The most commonly used non-union complex sentences with opposite meanings.

They often ask me, they wait, but I will only show myself. so they will begin to hide (Rain). Non-union complex sentences with opposite meanings are mainly used to characterize the envisioned object or phenomenon, to reveal its main signs.

2. In comparative non-union sentences, phenomena or objects are indicated that are similar to the answers. The method of comparison reveals the similarity of phenomena, events, objects, or the originality of the properties inherent in them. They fly without wings, they run without legs, they float without a sail (Clouds).

3. In riddles, non-union causal sentences are also used, which have peculiarities peculiar only to them. Each line of the puzzle consists of a simple sentence, the combination of which in the puzzle gives a causal meaning.

We have a house with a straw, a hundred children in it (Spikelet) The last sentence in this riddle "one hundred children in it" is the result of the event transmitted in the previous sentence "We are a straw with a house."

4. In riddles, non-union compound sentences can consist of two, three, or even several simple sentences. For example: Stands in the garden, doesn't say anything, doesn't take it and doesn't give it to the crows (Garden Scarecrow). 1) stands in the garden. 2) does not say anything 3) does not take and does not give to the crows.

This puzzle conveys an event occurring simultaneously and consists of three simple sentences. In riddles, events that do not really exist, but similar to it, are sometimes conveyed, the solution of which brings our thought closer to these events, drawing attention to the sequence of this event: A sieve hangs on the ceiling in the corner, not twisted by hands (Web).

Compound sentences with conjunctions in riddles are rarely used. Although in small numbers, they are found, for example. She does not speak, does not sing, but who goes to the owner, she lets you know. (Dog).

For the convenience of transferring information to another subject, brevity is required, and conjunctions are used only to provide rhyme.

Riddles, as one of the types of oral folk art, are characterized by linguistic individuality. While some riddles consist of only one line or one simple sentence, others consist of several simple sentences. For example, they beat Yermilka on the back of the head, he does not cry, only hides his nose. (Nail).

Considering the above features, Russian folk riddles can be divided into the following two types: 1) riddles that require one answer,

regardless of the number of simple sentences included in the complex; 2) riddles requiring answers, each line depending on the number of simple sentences in the complex.

In Russian folk riddles, the following types of complex sentences are used: 1) A complex sentence of time, where the subordinate part denotes the time of action in the main thing and indicates the time of action, the enigmatic object.

For example: he sleeps during the day, when he flies at night, scares passers-by. (Owl)

2) In riddles, there are complex sentences with adversary meanings, where predicates are formed from the verbs of the present tense with the help of the particle "yes". Yes, a woman sits in the beds, all in patches, if someone undresses her, he sheds tears. (Bulb)

3) In complex sentences of reason, the subordinate part denotes the reason, and the main part denotes the result. Black Ivashka - a wooden shirt, where he leads with his nose, puts a note there. (Pencil)

Thus, we come to the conclusion that complex sentences in Russian folk riddles are found in the form of non-union, compound and complex sentences, differing from each other in their peculiar features.

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## UZBEK PEOPLE SPELLS- PRAY FOLKLORE AS A GENRE

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### ANNOTATION:

**The article explores the folk spells-pray are an independent genre of folklore that is used to help people in times of need or, conversely, to harm people. The spells-pray that have been used in different ways in different aspects of people's lives, to classify them in terms of function, and to acquaint the public with unique, perfect examples of spells-pray. Spells-pray as an integral part of people's lives originated in very ancient times.**

**Keywords: spell-pray, animate and inanimate, magic, sorcery, badik, "afsun"(spells), folklore, homeopathic magic, communication magic, a duohon(prayer), devaluation and forgetfulness.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Everyone strives to live their lives well and as they please. To do this, it devises measures against the forces of nature, their relentless onslaught, directly by humans, and seeks a variety of means and methods to prevent the impact and shocks. In this way, every measure devised will be tested in the experience of the people for many years and will be used by all. Spells-pray, which have been used among the people since ancient times, are nothing more than the measures devised by our distant ancestors against various diseases, animate and inanimate natural shocks, as well as direct negative human interactions.

Among our people there are sayings with compound terms such as enchantment, prayer, which are almost not studied in folklore. Before proceeding to the analysis of folk spells-pray, it

is necessary to dwell on the above terms in two words. Because in some sources the above terms are misinterpreted. For example, in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" it is said that the term "afsun"(spells) is derived from the Persian-Tajik language, in fact, the term is derived from the Arabic language and means "magic, sorcery". The term "duo"(pray) is also an Arabic word meaning to wish good or evil to others by worshiping God and other supernatural powers. "Dam" is a Persian-Tajik word that means breath.

It is clear from the above brief comments that most of the sayings that are widely used in the life of the people are referred to by Arabic, Persian-Tajik terms. The main reasons for this, in our opinion, are: First of all, there are sayings that are widely used among the people and are read in the context of special ceremonies, which are referred to by terms belonging to the pure Turkic language. For example, badik, burey-burey(meaningless sound which is used to go away evil), etc., which are analyzed in detail in the research of B. Sarimsakov.

Second, after the complete conquest of Central Asia by the Arabs, the dominant ideology of the indigenous people became Islam. For the same reason, the sayings between the people and the sayings of Islam became intertwined. As a result of this assimilation, along with the sayings that came into force, the Arabic and Tajik sayings were also directly accepted.

Thirdly, the fact that the Turkic peoples have lived side by side with the Tajiks since ancient times and mixed with them in some places, as well as the fact that the Persian-Tajik language has long served as a literary language



in Central Asia, have led some people to call it Tajik.

In general, the naming of folk sayings with words belonging to languages unknown to the local population is dedicated to these sayings, which are mysterious and unnatural. That is why the people have not changed their names, no matter how much they have the opportunity to call these sayings with words in their own language.

Spells-pray as an integral part of people's lives originated in very ancient times. Because when people had to protect themselves from various diseases, disasters and calamities, losses, thieves and robbers, predators and predators, they tried to influence or harm others. The same aspiration and desire has gradually led to the creation of utterances that are uttered through a variety of colorful behaviors.

Such sayings, on the other hand, have taken the form of spells-pray, which have become more and more rigid as a result of long-term utterances. Of course, the origin of such rituals is nothing but the result of the weakness and helplessness of our ancient ancestors in the face of the forces of nature. Because no matter what stage of a person's historical development, no matter at any point in his life, it is not always possible to have a peaceful life. A life that flows in a rhythm is sometimes disrupted by the behavior of nature, sometimes by the people themselves, and sometimes by other causes.

At such times, our helpless distant ancestors turned to various things, including their own ability to speak, or more precisely, the magical power of the word, which separates man from all other creatures. So, it turns out that folk spells-pray, as the folklorist B. Sarimsakov rightly points out, are genres of the word based on the power of magic.

He writes the following about it. Whether the old man feels a little

uncomfortable, or stumbles, or the sword's breath returns, he sees it all as an unnatural act, an evil eye, or the power of words. This inevitably leads people to worship in the face of the three aspects mentioned above in man. But in any case, he expected deliverance from the magical power of action and word. Because he considered his ability to speak to be a divine power.

Of course, worshiping the word and its magical power, looking at it with the eye of salvation, has been preserved to a certain extent from the distant past to the present. Directly because of this, various spells have been created. Based on this, it can be said that the reliance on the magical power of the word, the power of influence, is one of the features of spells-pray as an independent genre of folklore.

However, the magical power of the word alone has not always been a defining genre feature for spells-pray. Sometimes the magical power of the words that make up the text of a spell is enhanced by things that are considered to have magical powers (e.g., incense, pepper, bread, knives, money, salt, etc.). Even human behavior is considered a means of directly enhancing word spells.

From the point of view of spells-prayer, in our opinion, behavior is an ancient magical tool rather than a word. This is because man has acted even in time when he does not yet have the ability to speak, and he expects salvation from directly repetitive behavior when he is helpless. This leads us to the conclusion that behavioral spells-pray has more ancient and powerful influence than word magic.

Thus, the second important feature of the genre of witchcraft is that the sayings related to this genre are performed only in the context of certain actions

An important feature of spells-pray is that it involves the use of supernatural forces

to affect something or a person, and thus to achieve the desired result. Well-known English scientist J. Fraser, who is well acquainted with this aspect of spells-pray, in his work "Golden Branch" emphasizes the following manifestations of spells-pray, the specificity of their influence, showing that there are two types of magic: 1) Homeopathic magic; 2) Communication magic.

According to the requirements of homeopathic magic (homeo-Greek is similar, meaning the same), similar things produce similar things.

So, primitive people imagined that by influencing something, one could also influence oneself. For example, it is possible to hurt his soul by wrinkling his shirt. Or another example: a needle can be inserted into a person's heart by inserting a needle into a piece of dough that is supposed to be his heart.

In communication magic, on the other hand, it is believed that one trait that is present in one of the communicating parties can be transmitted to another by interacting. For example, standing in front of a person who has entered the "kinna" is considered to carry the burden of the "kinna" in him to the other.

So, in both types of magic, various spells-pray have been created to increase the power of the effect or to reverse that effect. Because spells have served to either strengthen or absorb magic.

In both cases, the spells is performed through specific actions and objects. This helps to increase the effect of the spells. One thing should be emphasized here. It is also about determining the antiquity of actions or sayings in the history of witchcraft. N. Poznansky pays special attention to this issue and states that behavior is primary and statements are secondary.

Of course, behavior is ancient, but sayings also play an important role in the formation of spells-pray as a ritual aimed at a

fully consistent task. In the same sense, we fully support the opinion of V.P.Petrov, who believes that actions and sayings have the same position in folk spells-pray. Hence, one of the important features of spells-pray is that they are performed through specific actions and objects. This feature indicates that the ancient syncretic nature in the performance of spells-pray has been preserved.

Another important feature of the genre of folk spells-pray is that they are often in other languages, that is, in languages unknown to those who read and believe in magic. This increases people's interest and devotion to magic. A prayer recited in an unfamiliar language has a greater effect on the listener, as the uncertainty in the content of the text adds mystery to the spells-pray. This mystery enhances the effect of the spells-pray. Such a feature of spells-pray is a historical and typological situation not only for the Uzbek material, but also for all international material. According to the well-known Russian activist P.G.Bogatirev, the spells-pray of the Slavic peoples were also preserved in ancient Jewish and other languages unknown to the Slavs. Therefore, this common feature of witchcraft is the leading genre feature of direct witchcraft. For example, in the following passage, which is recited when a snake bites, there are words and phrases typical of ancient Jewish, Indian, Persian-Tajik, Arabic, and Turkic languages, which, in general, add mystery to the text: "Ataturaka, bujur saraya, bujur bandi, gunda makr, chal-chalaka, mullaka, zivalaka, alakoni bismillahi for the seal, the whole Qur'an for the face. Cursed be Solomon! The foreign-language words and combinations in the examples given also increased the power of the spells-pray by giving it mystery. Indeed, as P.G. Bogatirev said, it is more powerful than the force of influence of intelligible language elements.

In short, the presence of folk spells-pray in other languages not only serves to ensure

the mystery of their nature, and thus increase the impact of spells-pray on the human psyche, but also directly demonstrates the uniqueness of spells-pray as a set of independent genres.

Another characteristic feature of folk spells-pray is that they are always performed in an imperative tone. In fact, if we take any spell that is widely used among the Uzbek people, you will always see a sharp command tone in it. For example, in the following passage from the spell-pray recited when a blackbird is bitten, the text of the work ends with a sharp command tone:

Piebald anxiety, bad anxiety  
Bald came, pumpkin came  
By the word of the prophet  
By the command of my God.

I am an enlarged scientist  
I am a tyrant who does not give up.

Kuf-suf, out, kuf-suf, go away!

The sharp command tone in the tone of the spells-pray is directly connected with the inner semantic essence of the genre, the vital function.

This connection is related to the magic-based conflict, that is, the intense mental struggle between the poison that enters a person's body and the hunter who tries to squeeze it out.

It is known that primitive people thought of the poison that was injected into the human body as a result of the bite of a blackbird or other insect or creature as harm.

This harm, on the other hand, was considered to be subject to the command of those who had a certain magical breath. That is why the sorcerers, in the performance of their spells-pray, encourage themselves to leave the human body, subject to the help of themselves or other saints and saints. In fact, the weakening of the effect of the poison on the human body or its complete abandonment is due to the behavior of the hunter, the impact

on the psyche of the victim through the state of mind, the triggering of the anti-poison state in his body. We will discuss this in more detail below. For us, the most important thing is that the dominance of the command style in the tone of spells is a common feature of these genres, which is to note that the semantics of spells-pray is related to the conflict underlying them.

The peculiarity of spells-pray as an independent genre of folklore is also reflected in the composition of their images. These images, on the other hand, have a different appearance and quality, depending on who or what the spells-pray is aimed at. For example, spells-pray recited when a pot is bitten by a snake, a blackbird, a scorpion, or a bee contain only two image-makers and a poison that is inserted into the human body by the pot and imagined as something directly with that pot.

That is why the spells-pray of this kind consist entirely of a fierce verbal struggle between these two images in the text. Of course, both images participate in the spells-pray in a very abstract image, not in a real, concrete image.

Spells-pray against beasts such as wolves or against negative social forces such as thieves and robbers include the image of a wolf and a thief, as well as the image of a duohon(prayer).

Spells directed against ailments such as eye pain, toothache, abdominal pain, and headaches express the struggle between the images of pain and suffering that caused the illness.

So, depending on what or against whom the spell is directed or what or who it is aimed at, the composition of the characters involved in them, and their functions also change, which is a characteristic feature of folk spells-pray.

The main conclusion to be drawn from the above is that the spells-pray created under the influence of ancient animistic, testemistic ideas

retain their original religious ideas stable at all stages of their historical development. The extinction of such perceptions leads to the devaluation and forgetfulness of spells-pray as well.

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## ISSUES OF EXISTENCE AND EPISTEMOLOGY IN YUSUF KHOS HAJIB'S WORK QUTADG'U BILIG

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### ANNOTATION:

**In the article, the author expresses his views on the views of the medieval Turkic peoples on the existence and knowledge in the work "Kutadgu bilig" by the great philosopher-scientist Yusuf Khos Hajib.**

**Keywords: being, consciousness, cognition, gnoceology, universal of nature, peripatetic, philosophy of compromise, rationalism, realistic ideas.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Yusuf Khas Hajib is a great thinker who played an important role in the development of the history of philosophical thought of the medieval Turkic peoples, a mature philosopher of his time, a famous writer, an influential statesman, a patron of science and culture, a well-rounded person. His only surviving work, Qutadg'u Bilig (Knowledge That Leads to Happiness), is the oldest known example of Turkish philosophical, artistic and didactic literature. The work dates back to the rise of the Karakhanid state (11th century) and, in a sense, the way of governing the vast empire, politics, laws, order, as well as the material and spiritual life, worldview, traditions, customs of the peoples living here. It is a large-scale encyclopedic guide, a proverb, which reflects the whole existence of habits, moral concepts, moral principles, and norms. It raises many philosophical problems peculiar to the spiritual pursuits of the great medieval thinkers. The famous Russian orientalist, academician A.N. Kononov was right when he said about this work, "It is a philosophical work that analyzes

the meaning and significance of human life in society" [1].

The work has four symbolic images: King Kuntugdi (day of birth) - justice, Minister Aituldi (full moon) - happiness and the state, Son (full of mind) - intellect, intelligence and ascetic Change (awakened) - recovery, mutual question and answer of satisfaction, written in the form of debates.

The range of philosophical issues raised in the book is very wide and diverse: the universe and its structure, the universe of nature, consciousness, knowledge, man and his place in society, the meaning of life, happiness and the state, man and humanity, death and eternity, education and training, occupation, family spirituality, child rearing, etc. [2].

The author's daily, practical way of life, philosophical observation of his life position, theoretical generalization. The work is the first shining example of the philosophy of compromise. The influence of the Eastern peripatetics (followers of Aristotle's teachings), in particular, Farabi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, as well as the philosophy of mysticism, is clearly felt in it. There are elements of positivism in his philosophical views. Yusuf Khas Hajib made a great contribution to the development of realistic ideas in the worldview of medieval thinkers.

An analysis of the author's views on existence and its structure shows that this thinker was well versed in the natural sciences and had a deep knowledge of astronomy and mathematics. His views on the subject are close to those of Aristotle and Ptolemy, and his imagination is pantheistic. He perceives nature, being, as the manifestation of God. According to

him, God is a substance, he is the impersonal, the first cause of the world. Existence and the things in it emerged step by step from a single beginning.

In the chapter on the seven planets and twelve constellations of the thinker, he emphasizes that the whole universe and all inanimate and animate beings in the universe: the universe, the sun, the moon and stars, the dark night and the bright day were created by God for the people. It says that beings, including celestial bodies, are in constant motion, that planets and stars are constantly rotating, some of them moving upwards and some of them moving downwards. He advocates the theory that the earth is round and rotates around its own axis, and that the change of seasons and day and night is related to its activity. The fact that the universe came into being from four material elements: grass, water, air and earth, suggests that these elements are contradictory and at the same time interdependent. It asserts that the universe, which is essentially one, operates on the basis of its own natural laws. The philosopher's simple materialism is associated with his simple spontaneous dialectical views. According to him, the events in nature and society are interrelated and evolving, the universe is infinite and colorful - it is objective, not dependent on the human individual. Man lives in the world, in nature. The fundamental difference between man and other concrete objects and beings in existence is that he is a perfect being, capable of thinking, knowing, and creating.

Yusuf Khas Hajib's idea of developing the doctrine of the four elements of being and applying it to the realm of social being is a remarkable innovation. According to him, the four elements of social existence - the beginning is justice, happiness - happiness, reason - intelligence and contentment, that is, the four heroic qualities of the work. These four

human values must be the basis and driving force of the essence and activity of human life.

In his work, Yusuf Khas Hajib paid special attention to the issues of epistemology, ie the theory of knowledge. The very title of the book, Qutadg'u Bilig (Knowledge That Leads to Happiness), demonstrates the thinker's firm belief in the theory of knowledge, the essence of knowledge, and its possibilities. The play deals with the issues of knowledge, its nature, infinity, infinity. His views in this area have a materialist tendency. In his views, the philosopher follows the path of Farabi and Ibn Sina and takes the position of rationalism.

According to the thinker, knowledge is an objective reflection of being, it is a process, and man is closely connected with real reality. The essence of man is in cognition (an important feature that distinguishes him from animals), cognition plays a decisive role in human life.

He correctly understood that there is an opportunity to know the environment, the material world around us in all its diversity, and that it is necessary to use this opportunity.

In his philosophical views, Yusuf Khas Hajib emphasizes that the mind is illuminated by the torch of knowledge, that knowledge is not without knowledge, that in order to understand the essence of the world and life, to know it more deeply, to use the creative power of the mind more effectively, one must constantly replenish one's knowledge. After all, knowledge gives a person health, intelligence, soul, happiness - "What in the world is more valuable than knowledge?").

He believes in the infinite possibilities of the human mind. His views on the fact that the process of penetrating the essence of existence, including natural phenomena, knows no boundaries are extremely noteworthy. In his view, knowledge should serve to guide human life activities in the right direction. Knowledge must provide a strong connection with real life,

make rational use of natural resources, and serve to create a happy life on earth.

Yusuf Khas Hajib's ideas about knowledge were imbued with a high humanistic spirit, which was a great courage, a very progressive phenomenon for the socio-enlightenment environment of that time.

At the same time, we see the limitations and one-sidedness of the thinker's views in the field of epistemology, which can be traced back to the level of that period. In particular, there are elements of irrationalism in his views, he understands cognition metaphysically, that is, he understands cognition as something, a direct, direct reflection of events in the human mind, knowledge as a simple quantitative set.

Explaining the events and processes of nature and society, the author effectively uses dozens and hundreds of examples showing the application of philosophical laws and categories in them, the skillful and appropriate application of which amazes any reader. While admonishing Kuntugdi (the civil king), Zahid said that religion and the world are opposite, that the paths of the two are separate, not one, that one is near, that one is far, and that one holds the two together, and that one goes astray. Or flowing water, fluent language, happiness - the state does not stand still; if something is created, it will surely disappear, what came into the world will go away; the fallen rises, the rising falls, the light darkens, the walk ceases; unfaithful world (old) deeds - girl; if you want joy, sorrow accompanies it (dialectics; unity of opposites and the law of struggle). The older a person gets, the more headaches he has; do not be unaware, life passes unnoticed, this passing time, the days do not return again; a long-spoken word becomes boring (the law of transition from quantitative change to qualitative change). The moon is born small when it is born, then grows up, rises high, fills up, begins to erode when it reaches its highest point, begins to reappear on the

night of its rebirth (the law of negation). No matter how beautiful the appearance of a melon - the smell, the image or the shape - if there is no taste in it (taste), it will have to be discarded (essence and phenomenon, appearance). God created the cause of all things, all good and evil depend on him, the son - the cause of the daughter - the father and mother, if his behavior is corrupted or improved again, they are the cause (cause and effect) to him. This is a field in the world, and whatever you sow will be forgotten in the future. If it does not utter a word, it is equal to pure gold, if it is taken out of the tongue, it is equal to a yellow coin (chance and reality), and so on.

The philosopher emphasized the role and importance of the epistemological function of philosophy in the field of education. Knowledge is the same as virtue, it is the foundation of all human success. Knowledge is enlightenment, knowledge is a good friend, knowledge is an inexhaustible wealth that cannot be stolen, knowledge is a chain that prevents evil. A person attains perfection only through deep mastery of knowledge. Only through enlightenment can the moral environment of society be healed.

The great truth that Khas Hajib understands is that man not only subdues nature through knowledge, but also cultivates in himself the virtues, attains perfection, leaves a good name, and is involved in eternity.

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## **SUSTAINABLE HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AS A TOOL FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) IN NIGERIA**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

**The practice of Sustainable Human Resource Management in the running of the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) and their relevant targets in Ministries, Departments/Agencies, and Local Governments in Nigeria is considered worthy of study. In this regard, relevant data was collected from books, journal and Government reports. The context of this paper explained the concept of Sustainable Human Resource Management and presented its impact on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria. This study believed that high rate of achievement of the goals will be recorded if MDAs and Local Governments ensures good criteria for Human Resource Management; Recruitment of SDGs staff be based on merit and reflect federal character, training of staff be conducted appropriately and periodically, and compensation of staff meant for SDGs programme should be commensurate to individual performance, and attractive as well. In the same vein, multi stake holder approach in the management of Human Resources meant for SDGs programme should always be adopted and emphasized.**

**Keywords: Sustainability, Staff, Management.**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The need for Effective Human Resource Management in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria is pervasive, and is therefore regarded

to be necessary for realization of the seventeen goals and their relevant targets. As a medium through which workers meant for the programme are selected, trained, compensated, and above all, policies relating to them are developed, Human Resource Management impacted to greater extent on the level of success of the SDGs in the country. In its drive towards achievement of the SDGs, the present administration of President Buhari has affirmed support for the SDGs programme to avoid repeating the failure of the MDGs processes. Accordingly, the SDGs initiative has been adopted as a federal government programme that comprises of different levels of staff deployed from various relevant federal government ministries (Akinloye, 2019). Similarly, different category of staff has been deployed to SDGs programme offices in all the 36 states and 774 Local Government areas. This is in essence to provide the much needed manpower to the programme's areas. Recruitment, training, compensation, and all other Human Resource Management functions are periodically conducted in such MDAs and LGAs.

The system of Human Resource Management that is designed towards achievement of Sustainable Development is referred to as 'Sustainable Human Resource Management'. Being a conceptual paper, its context reviewed the concepts of Human Resource Management and Sustainable Human Resource Management. The impact of Sustainable Human Resource Management on the achievement of SDGs in Nigeria has been



presented. Lastly, the paper offers some general conclusions.

## **EMPIRICAL REVIEW:**

### **Sustainable Human Resource Management:**

Human resource management is the live wire of organizations, it is an organizational function that is concerned with recruiting, posting, staffing, directing, and general personnel administration. Jerome, (2013) postulated that Human Resources Management (HRM) is the function within an organization that focuses on recruitment of, management and providing direction for the people who work in the organization. It is an organizational function that deals with issues related to people such as compensation, hiring, growth management, organization development, safety, wellness, benefits, employee motivation, communication, administration and training. These functions usually go a long way in improving the relative worth of organizations, therefore there is the need to provide an enabling management environment for the functions to be carried out.

Regarding the scope of HRM, Robbins and Judge (2009) argue that motivating, disciplining, managing conflict, staffing and training are the key concepts that are rudiments of Human Resource Management. It is interdisciplinary in approach, as a field concerned with human factor, it dwells within array of functions connected to human behaviour, economy and the society in general. In the views of Storey, (1992), it has a multidimensional approach on organizational function that build on theories and ideas from various disciplines such as management, psychology, sociology anthropology and economics.

The need for a Human Resource Management system that will maintain its basic tenants of recruitment, posting, staffing, directing and general personnel administration, and as well focus on the future needs of the

system necessitate for a separate field of study referred to as 'Sustainable Human Resource Management' (SHRM). Ehnert et al. (2015) defined it as "the adoption of Human Resource Management strategies and practices that enables the achievement of financial, social, and ecological goals with an impact inside and outside the organization and over a long-term time horizon, while controlling for unintended side effects and negative feedback". According to Kramar, (2014), SHRM places emphasis on developing an innovative workplace with internal and external social involvement, on increasing awareness and responsibility toward environmental preservation, and on improving the distribution and consumption of resources to promote organizational success in a competitive environment.

Sustainable Human Resource Management is a construct believed by Thom and Zaugg, (2004) to be "those long-term oriented conceptual approaches and activities aimed at a socially responsible and economically appropriate recruitment and selection, development, deployment, and release of employees." In the same vein, Wikhamn, (2019) argues that, Sustainable HRM revolves around soft issues such as demonstrating sincerity towards the employees, including providing a decent work environment and conditions, providing development opportunities and being attentive to employees' physical and psychosocial well-being at work. Živile Stankeviciute and Asta Savaneviciene, (2018) postulated that Sustainable Human Resource Management is characterized with long term orientation, care of employee, care of environment, Profitability, employee participation and social dialog, employee development, external partnership, flexibility, compliance beyond labour regulations, employee cooperation, and fairness and equity. An analysis on the characteristics of

SHRM and its core aspects is presented in table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of Sustainable Human Resource Management and their core aspects.

Characteristic of Sustainable HRM	The Core Aspects
Long-term orientation	Identification of the availability of human resources in the future; identification of the needs of the future employees; elimination of the "hire and fire" approach.
Care of employees	Health and safety management; work-life balance.
Care of Environment	Evaluating the employee performance according to environment-related criteria; fostering "eco-career"; employee rewarding according to environment-related criteria
Profitability	Share programmes
Employee participation and social dialogue	Different types and forms of participation
Employee development	Job rotation; different training forms and methods; the transfer of experience; focus on future skills and employability
External partnership	Cooperation with education system; partnership with all external stakeholders
Flexibility	Flexible working arrangements; job rotation
Compliance beyond labour regulations	Involves employee representatives in many decision-making processes beyond those for which worker participation is a statutory requirement; financial and non-financial support
Employee cooperation	Teamwork; good relationships of managers and employee's
Fairness and equality	Fostering diversity; respectful relationships; fairness as regards as remuneration, career

**Source: Adopted from Savaneviciene & Stankeviciute (2018).**

**METHODOLOGY:**

This study uses qualitative content analysis research design. Data is obtained from books, articles, and internet, it is analyzed using qualitative or theoretical method of analysis based on literature and personal experience, and deductive reasoning. This design is considered appropriate for this study because it has many advantages including flexibility,

replicability, and data collection is easy, e.t.c. According to Luo (2020) use of content analysis has the advantages of being transparent and replicable, if it is done well, content analysis follows a systematic procedure that can easily be replicated by other researchers, yielding results with high reliability. It is unobtrusive in terms of data collection, you can analyze communication and social interaction without the direct involvement of participants, so your presence as a researcher doesn't influence the result. Content analysis is also highly flexible, you can conduct it at any time, in any location, and at low cost-all you need is access to appropriate sources.

**RESEARCH FINDINGS:**

**The Impact of Sustainable Human Resource Management on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria:**

According to Blandon and Chams (2019), 'Human Resource Management and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are interconnected through the common component of the human factor, since people's attitudes, behaviours, and resource consumption have a direct impact on social and ecological practices'. The need for an effective human resources management in the running of SDGs programme in Nigeria is pervasive. This is in view of the fact that human elements exert high amount of influence on the success of the programme. It is therefore imperative to have an effective and Sustainable Human Resource Management System at all levels of SDGs implementation in the country.

The established multi-layer and multi-cluster institutional frameworks for enhanced coordination and Sustainable Development Goals mainstreaming processes by the government in Nigeria has enable the practice of Sustainable Human Resource Management. Relevant criteria for selection and recruitment, training, compensation, safety and welfare, and general personnel administration in the SDGs

associated programmes has been built in Ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) in both the federal, states, and Local government levels. In the views of Daily and Huang, (2001), while commenting on the managerial role of Sustainable HRM they emphatically postulated that, 'With regard to the managerial role, Sustainable HRM must secure support from top-level management, boost employees' empowerment, provide continuous training, implement an efficient system of remuneration, and build cross-functional teamwork. Ighodalo, (2018) is also of the opinion that for Human resource to be Sustainable in Nigeria and hence ensure achievement of SDGs, 'Training and retraining of public servants should be prioritized. Performance appraisal and management should be the basis for retention of public servants in the service of the country. Patron-client relations should be de-emphasized while merit should be used for appointment and promotion or advancement in the service. Merit should be prioritized and made the corner stone of the public service. However, beside the expected role Sustainable HRM is supposed to play, much is yet to be achieved as per its contributions towards realization of the Goals in the country in this regard. The core values of SHRM are mostly observed based on parochial interest.

The role of Sustainable HRM in the achievement of SDGs had further been explained by Daily and Huang (2001) as they argued that Organizations and HR managers should be committed to complying with civic regulations and protocols vis-à-vis sustainability. Human Resource Management under the SDGs at the three levels of Governance in Nigeria reflects civic regulations and protocols while maintaining sustainability. Civil service rules and other staff regulations always guided the activities of the entire workforce. The dilemma is that there is the problem of non-compliance to the said rule and regulations to

the extent that recruitment of the SDGs programme's staff is mostly done on selfish ends.

The Multi- sector and stake holder approach to Sustainable Human Resource Management bring about improvements in the achievement of SDGs in Nigeria. Sustainable HRM system in Nigeria usually facilitate a multi-stakeholder and multi-cluster approach to implementation and harnessing interventions on SDGs through partnership with the Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) by establishing technical clusters of personnel around various SDGs targets and indicators that relate to their respective organization's areas of work. Such arrangements clearly contribute to the achievement of SDGs target 17.17 on encouraging and promoting effective public, private and CSO partnerships and for building on resourcing strategies of partnerships' (Nigeria, 2017).

Sustainable Human Resource Management facilitates achievement of SDGs in Nigeria through handling of societal and ecological issues. The core thematic areas of Sustainable Development are concerned with the whole society and its ecology, this situation resulted in the adoption of a system of Sustainable HRM that is responsive to the emerging issues in the society and ecological factors associated with it. Based on the foregoing, the system of Human Resource Management under the SDGs considers fragmentation of Nigerian society in a way to ensure federal character in appointments, training, and administration of other HRM functions. Human Resource Management under SDGs programmes also relate itself with the immediate environment in the country. Based on the report on Implementation of the SDGs; A National Voluntary Review (2017); A tripartite arrangement on staff to run SDGs programme

with the modalities to manage them have been made in Nigeria.

Firstly, the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the (SDGs OSSAP-SDGs) coordinates the activities of the SDGs at national and sub-national level (States and Local Government. The OSSAP-SDGs has recorded several successes since its establishment; including conducting an institutional review and skills capacity assessment; training and retraining of key staff and securing of funding for technical posts. The OSSAP-SDGs has also improved the level of intergovernmental relationships across the three tiers of government and has been able to establish a partnership framework through an inter-agency compact, Development Partner's Coordination Framework; a Citizen's Public Service Feedback Mechanism; a Community Consultative Partnership as well as a Private Sector partnership. The overall objective in all these is to bring all stakeholders together to properly coordinate and synchronize all efforts towards the implementation and realization of the SDG goals.

Secondly, across the 36 states, the State Governments have appointed or designated SDG Focal Persons for their respective States. Core mandate of these State focal persons include coordination of implementation of the SDGs and targets in line with the directives issued by the OSSAP-SDG. In this regard, state coordinating offices were fully established and relevant modalities on effective and sustainable HRM were set. Programme's staff were appointed and managed as appropriate.

Thirdly, some states in the federation has worked to maintain some degree of Local Government autonomy and as such the Local Government Chairmen are appointed as Local Government focal persons. Their mandate is to coordinate the implementation of certain goals that are critical at the local government level especially goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 for social services

(Health, Education), economic growth drivers to reduce poverty and achieve social inclusion. SDG Local Government Focal persons take directive from the State SDG focal persons while Heads of key SDG relevant sectors at the Local Government works closely with State MDAs to coordinate and implement the programmes.

The foregoing arrangements on the establishment of an Administrative structure for running the SDGs encompasses the Human resources who run the programme, as such good management of staff is highly desirable. At all the three levels mentioned different category of staff have been recruited, trained, and are being compensated relative to their responsibilities and performance. This indicated that the system of Human Resource Management under the SDGs in Nigeria reflected the much needed representativeness of various sections of the country, especially on staff recruitment and training.

#### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:**

This paper considered Sustainable Human Resource Management as an indispensable tool for achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria. The need for maintaining an effective Human Resource Management in the running of SDGs in the country is therefore considered imperative.

Based on the foregoing conclusion, it is recommended that Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) and Local Governments should ensure good criteria for recruitment of SDGs staff based on merit and with reflection of federal character; training of staff be conducted appropriately and periodically, and compensation of staff meant for Sustainable Development Goals programme be commensurate to individual performance, and attractive as well.

The administrative structure for the running of SDGs programmes in Nigeria which provides for recruitment and maintenance of

various category of Human Resources built in Ministries, Departments (MDAs), and Local Governments should be managed well. Relevant Human Resource Management functions be carried on efficiently and effectively in the respective organizations responsible for conducting SDGs programmes in the country. Multi stake holder approach in the management of Human Resources meant for Sustainable Development Goals programme should always be adopted and emphasized.

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## MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON CONSUMERS

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### ABSTRACT:

**The societal structure is based upon the reciprocal needs of each other. The nature of reciprocal needs expanded its horizon in due course of time and becomes complex and complicated further. This leads to generate the commerce activities in society. The basic core of which was that the existing societal structure was not sufficiently enough to accommodate the needs of society, which otherwise has to be fulfilled by external source. This basic core leads to start of commercial activities in the society. Initially the commercial activities were confined in small territorial region with the aim to fulfill the basic needs of the units of society. But these activities become expanded further and in place of needs of each other the profit becomes its motive. This motive of profit further expanded the activity of commerce which crosses many physical barriers in course of time to reach this present era of global commerce. This expansion of commercial activities for more and more profit demanded further expansion; and this expansion of commerce demanded the advertisements of the product. Advertisements are form of communication which is used to encourage the audience to take decisions for their purchase.**

**Keywords: Advertisement, Misleading, commercial activities, communication.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Advertisements can be defined as the activity which informs the common public about the details of the product to brought into the public for the purpose of sale and provide the requisite information to the public to help in taking the rational decision for purchase. As long as advertisements serve this purpose of informing consumers about the product to help in taking their decisions rationally, these are ok and acceptable. Since to be informed is one of the basic rights of consumer, these advertisements are not only helping in expanding the commerce and business for the sake of profit but these are also essential for giving information to public in right manner. But this ideal situation is far from reality in present scenario. The advertisements which are meant as a medium of correct information become converted into medium by which through fraudulent and unsubstantiated claims, people get cheated. This is one of the repercussions of making fast, illegitimate and unethical profit from the business activity. Here these misleading advertisements are not only helping in escalation of profit in wrong manner, it also gives wrong and false information to the common man, which is further a kind of denial of their rights to be informed (as a human right). The Consumer protection Act, 1986 can be invoked to seek redressed against any defective products or deficient services including restrictive or unfair trade practices adopted by

the manufacturer or traders<sup>1</sup>. The consumer protection Act, 1986 in its various clauses defines the misleading advertisements in its various aspects. This misleading advertisement comes under the unfair trade practices under its ambit in different contexts.

False advertising is the use of misleading, false, or unproven information to advertise products to consumer. Many governments use regulations to control false advertising but in case of India there is no legal provision to deal with such kind of misleading advertisements. A false advertisement can further be classified as deceptive if the advertiser deliberately misleads the consumer, as opposed to making an honest mistake<sup>2</sup>. Misleading advertisements are those advertisements that deceive or likely to deceive its viewer or receiver. Misleading advertisements may affect consumer choice in taking appropriate and correct decision regarding their purchase of goods and services. In India good number of laws is enacted to safeguard the interests of the consumers, particularly all the public utility services are covered under their own acts. With a view to arrest unnecessary litigation the Jurisdiction of civil Courts are specifically ousted in some of the enactments<sup>3</sup>. In India Various Acts intended to protect the Consumers against different forms of exploitation were enacted, such as, the Indian penal code, 1860; Indian Contract Act, 1872; Drugs control Act, 1950; Indian standard institutions Act, 1952 etc.<sup>4</sup>

These advertisements are so common and frequent that, they become part and parcel of the commercial activities. But the impacts of these advertisements are not confined only to the commercial activities but also have many serious implications and impact over society in its various domains.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

To find out positive as well as negative impact of advertisements on consumers.

#### **METHODOLOGY:**

The present study is based on qualitative methods. The secondary data related to this topic based on various books, journals and internet sources.

#### **ISSUES AND ANALYSIS:**

Society is undergoing many changes at the very fast pace in this era of globalization having the weapon of fast media of information technology. In the field of commerce and trade, the role of advertisement to promote any commodity, goods and services is growing very fast. Advertisement plays a vital role in converting any product into a brand product, enhancing and escalating the perception value of the said product in general. In order to convert any product into a brand, the cost of advertisement enhances its price manifold from its actual price and also with so many false and exaggerated claims about the product. Advertisements are helpful for general consumer and society in the way that they make people aware about the products and services in very quick span of time, even in order to inform people and to promote their services, government also take the help of advertisements and also the celebrities to promote their cause. Advertisement of Incredible India by Amir Khan, Branding of Gujarat tourism by Amitabh Bachhan, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan by Amitabh Bachhan and Awareness drive for toilets by Vidya Balan are few examples to name. In this sense advertisements are not only informative but also creating awareness at large scale with the messages easily conveyed from celebrities. But the problem and issue arises when these advertisements make false claims, having no

test to check it. They not only then give wrong information to the public but in many cases become reason for the purchase of harmful products and commodities. Misleading advertisements which are meant to increase the sale of any product manifold is also responsible for the change in societal structure at very fast pace. the mindset of society is changing very fast resulting into the change in its socio- cultural milieu reflected in changing food habits (which in many cases are harmful for health), clothing pattern, living style (aspire to have access of many goods despite of their no need) and also affecting the fabric of family structure and the values of society.

In the negative sense it is sometimes called consumer culture. Though consumer is the same person from the same society, but because of the impact of these misleading advertisements and unfair practices in trade, deceptive and luring techniques, the consumer behavior has changed altogether and changing at very fast pace. Despite being literate and aware society, the misleading advertisements are used to force the consumer in silent manner to access the product, which get worsened day by day. The nature and role of advertisements is changing at quick pace in response to change in the media structure. These misleading advertisements lead to many issues and raise many questions needs to be analyzed. Though there are numerous issues and questions to be raised, we may classify the main issues in following category:

- 1) Sale of Goods – commodity (Spurious and fake products).
- 2) Services
- 3) Financial- Banking, Insurance, Mutual Funds, Bonds etc
- 4) Non-Financial- Education, Health, Hospitality, Transport, Health, telecom, real estate etc.

- 5) Advertisements on National Print and electronic media.
  - 6) Local Advertisements.
  - 7) Advertisements on website, email & social media.
  - 8) Issue of celebrity role modeling.
  - 9) Creation of false imagination through false and utopian claims- milk supplements, cosmetics etc.
  - 10) Advertisement in the name of religion or with the help of symbolic religious activities.
  - 11) False claims of education and employment and further fraudulent.
  - 12) Women as a commodity in advertisements (maximum) - deodorants, bikes, mobile, soaps etc.
  - 13) Advertisement related to children.
  - 14) Misleading advertisements are also creating a kind of divide in the society.
  - 15) Need based approach to accumulating tendency.
  - 16) Hiding of attributes of advertiser's identity or making false claims e.g. made in India actually made in China. Recently Hardwar's Additional District Magistrate, found the Patanjali, guilty of releasing **misleading advertisement** by selling certain products with its labels although they were being manufactured by some other firm. Citing Section 52 (misbranding) and Section 53 (misleading advertisement) of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 as well as Section 23.1 (5) of Food Safety and Standard (Packaging and Labeling Regulations, 2011) Act, it ordered to pay the fine within a month. It also directed the district food safety department to "take appropriate action if there is no improvement in the products in future."
1. Puffing is the act of exaggerating a products worth through the use of meaningless unsubstantiated terms, based on opinion



rather than fact. Superlatives and statements such as “greatest of all time”, “best in town” are used to exaggerate the quality of product in wrong way.

2. Lucrative sale offers.
  - (i) Manipulation of term- Many terms have imprecise meanings. Labels such as all-natural, organic etc. are frequently used but are meaningless in a legal sense. Statements and terms like ‘recyclable,’ ‘bio degradable’ and ‘environmentally friendly’ need to be evaluated by reliable scientific evidence.
  - (ii) Manipulation of measurement units and standards- Many of the packaged products do not display its measurement in standard sense. The ambiguity on the part of measurement with false display is also one of the unfair trade practices which are very much usual.
  - (iii) Photo retouching- Often used in cosmetic and weight lose advertisements. These adverts portray false and unobtainable results to the consumer and give a false impression of the product's true capabilities.
  - (iv) Omitting information - An ad may omit or skim over important information. Omitting important information from advertisement also comes under the category of misleading advertisement.
  - (v) Hidden fees and surcharges- Hidden fees can be a way for companies to trick the unwary consumer into paying excess fees (for example tax, shipping fees, insurance etc.) on a product that was advertised at a specific price as a way to increase profit without raising the price on the actual item. Charging VAT extra on MRP under different sale offers is one of the common examples.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Trade and commerce are inseparable activity from society and so the role of advertisements has to be there. The changing nature of advertisements has created many problems and issues before society, which needs to be addressed. The following steps may be helpful in curbing the negative impact of misleading advertisements and may help in making more aware and rational consumer behaviour. Though in India there are no strict legal provisions for misleading advertisements, legal action could also be taken as per different prevalent laws. In USA, Britain, Australia, New Zealand there are legal provisions to deal with misleading advertisements. In India we may approach to ASCI and GAMA for the misleading advertisements.

In the wake of this scenario, with the growing trade and commerce at very fast pace, the advertisements are needed to be regulated in India too having its own regulatory and censor mechanism before airing or publishing the advertisement in any kind of media channel. Misleading advertisements are needed to be regulated for the sake of consumer as well as for commerce and business too.

#### **SUGGESTIONS:**

There are several steps which need to be taken to minimize the misleading advertisement and at the same time to make the consumer as aware and informed consumer:

1. Awareness through different media especially social, print and electronic media.
2. The result of comparative test by consumer voice or any other government approved agency should be made public through popular print and e- media.
3. There should be some punitive and legal action against those who are responsible for the misleading advertisements.

4. Even the platforms and channels on which the misleading advertisement has been made should be held accountable to the some extent to curb and check this kind of behaviour and discourage it in the favour of consumer.
5. Screening of advertisements should be compulsory, especially those which involve health and life risks. Regulatory and censor body should be there to scrutinize the advertisements.
6. There should be some classification of advertisements.
7. Ethical advertising should be promoted.
8. Font size and display of advertisement should be visible and clear.
9. There should be Helpline number to complaint against the misleading advertisements.
10. Advertisement Ethics or code of conduct designed and should be strictly followed.
11. Advertisements on e-platforms should also be held accountable and regulated.
12. Advertisement which affects children's psychology should be strictly aired after approval of concerned govt. authority after having its valid scientific test.
13. The advertisement related to education and career should also get regulated through its govt. agencies and should come public only after its due approval.

Apart from it, there may also be other ways to minimize the impact of misleading advertisement on the society, but informed and aware consumer is only guarantee to ensure that misleading advertisement would not affect their rational choice as consumer. Use of information technology may be one of the better tools to get acquainted with required and requisite information about the goods and services. To be informed and to be informed correctly is the basic right of consumer which is to be protected for the sake of not only

consumer but as the essential condition to ensure the fair practice of trade and commerce in the society.

“Jago Grahak Jago”

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## CONTRIBUTION OF ICT TO THE TOURISM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT:

**This paper intends to find and measure the impact of ICT usage on economic growth of tourism sector of the Uzbek economy over a 10 years period from 2011 to 2020. This impact has been identified as ‘Solow residual’. A positive relationship between output, labor and ICT investment was established during the study while the relationship between growth rate of sector and hotel places was found surprisingly negative. Also figures show that while internet use continues in Uzbekistan to spread, the digital gap between rural and urban areas is also growing.**

**Keywords: tourism, growth, model, information and communication technology, contribution.**

### INTRODUCTION:

This year at the suggestion of the President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been named “2020- the Year of Science and Development of the Digital Economy”, and the President (Shavkat Mirziyoyev, 2020) stated that “for all of us, the acquisition of modern knowledge, true enlightenment and high culture should become a constant necessity of life”, and the president highlighted that in this regard the ICT prevalence is the key driver”. Due to economic reforms that were made during the years of independence, many firms were established and on the ICT basis modern management systems were introduced. Nowadays the share of ICT in GDP is accounted for 1.9% and it is planned to increase it up 10 per cent by 2030. But the return from investment directed to the tourism is still very

low. It is well known, that investments directed to tourism of Uzbekistan could lead to the development of science and technologies, to better administration of firms and improvement of living conditions of people, and wide use of ICT is becoming a major factor in the modernization of the sector. All these dictate the necessity of using ICT, new technologies in deepening of provided economic reforms and structural changes, in efficient exploitation of resources, in implementing of long - term economic programs and increase of their productivity. The tourism sector is not exception.

### METHODS:

In order to generate the econometric model time series data was utilized. The study was created based on existing theoretical model and it was implemented using deductive approach. In order to collect data we used two sources: ICT investments were obtained from the International Telecommunication Unit, World Bank Open data for the period between 2010 and 2020, Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These include the statistical and empirical data on economic growth, investment, labor supply, hotel places.

The production function is as a type of transformation function where inputs are transformed into output. Production functions play a role in many business disciplines. Several different production functions have played an important historical role in economics. Our research is employing the Cobb-Douglas function to check the correlation between ICT investment, labor, hotel places and tourism output in Uzbekistan, and find out coefficients of them. They will help to give the industry frame philosophy to management ICT investment in

tourism efficiently. In the other hand, when the society pursuit some certain quantity of output, the research will give recommendation how much factors changing can make it possible[1-3].

The effects of ICT on the economic growth level have been examined for the past decades by several researchers using various methods, data sets and various time periods at the country-levels or panel of countries. World Bank (2002) stated that ICT is consisted of “hardware, software, networks, and media collection, storage, processing, transmission, and presentation of information (voice, data, text, images)”. ICT denotes “digital telephone network, mobile phones, Internet capability, Internet servers and fixed broadband, and other technologies” (Pradhan et al., 2018). In sum, the issue of ICT and economic growth has received much attention with respect to the developed countries as opposed to the developing countries. Yousefi, A., 2011, highlighted that ICT enhances economic growth of developing countries by way of: providing cheaper, quality, and empowered communication to marginalized communities Majority of empirically analyzed papers found out that development of ICT use leads to growth in GDP per capita, employment and productivity in a country. According to the research conducted by the World Economic Forum (World Economic Forum, 2013) a 10 percent rise in the ICT sector of a country leads to a 0.76 percentage rise in GDP per capita, also a 1.03 percentage increase in the rates of employment.

Variable selections. The variables used in the research paper and their definitions are given as follows: Tourism GDP – dependent variable; measured as a real sector’s output (man.\$); Investment ((mln.\$); Employment – measured as a number of persons and hotel places, measured in units. The regression-assumptions and several tests recommended by empirical econometric-literature (Stock,J, 2011) have been checked, in order to choose the model,

which best shows the impact of ICT use on economic growth. Gujarati (2011) stated that standard-stationary tests are generally for huge-sample size of data set, as sample-size of the implemented data is not very large, any stationary tests have not been applied. Taking into account this statement he stationary test of time series data was not provided. The following equations were used in the research:

$$\text{Tourism GDP} = \beta_0 + \alpha \text{ Investment} + \beta_1 \text{ Labor} + \beta_2 \text{ Hotel places} + u_i \text{ and (1)}$$

$$\text{Cobb - Douglas model: Ln Tourism GDP} = \text{Ln}\beta_0 + \alpha \text{ Ln Investment} + \beta_1 \text{ Ln Labor} + \beta_2 \text{ Ln Hotel places} + u_i \text{ (2)}$$

### THE EMPIRICAL RESULTS:

In this study, econometric models have been utilized to evaluate each of the growth indicator variables empirically. Each growth indicator variable has been used to find how they relate to the growth rate of tourism industry in Uzbekistan. The overall growth models that have been estimated in this study by using the pooled Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), employing time series data. By this way it is possible to detect the extent by which the growth rate is influenced by the variables above and the extent by which most likely ICT investment policy impacted the growth rate.

Table -1. Descriptive statistics of variables

Indicators	Tourism GDP, mln. \$	Investment mln.\$	Number of hotels, units	Tour operators, persons
Average	1312,6	43,9	725,0	432,3
Standatd error	190,9	4,3	58,8	30,6
Median	1262,0	46,4	705,5	415,5
Standard deviation	603,8	13,7	186,0	96,8
Min	341,6	20,5	500,0	332,0
Max	2316,5	65,3	1018,0	596,0

Source: This table shows mean which is the average value for all five variables, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values for

total observations for each variable.

Analysis of descriptive statistics show that variables distributed normally because their averages and means are close to each other. The findings of the descriptive analyses, tests and statistics indicated that all sampled variables have positive but not all of them are significant for the chosen period of time. Overall outcome of the study adduced that each of the chosen indicators meets all the requirement of regression analyses. To define the more appropriate estimating model techniques, first of all, we used linear regression models with the assumption that analyzing the impact of variables vary over time. Besides, there is also important assumption that those time-invariant characteristics are unique and they are not correlated with other individual characteristics. From the table of regression results (table 2) it can be observed that except ..., all variables have significant effect on the dependent variable. P-values of those variables less than 0.05, so hypothesis of two-tail p-values test was rejected. Moreover, t-value test hypothesis also rejected, except a variable, all independent variable have significant influence on the dependent variable. Almost all variables' t-values are more than 1.96, so higher t-value the higher the relevance of the dependent variable. F-test showed that regression models are proper.

The panel data of the selected countries to describe the causality between information and communication technology has been tested for the Correlation matrix of residuals Test in order to show the independency of the variables in the model selected. The finding from the test released that all the explanatory variables and control variables have less than 1.00 and this means there is no correlation between the variables and they are fully independent from each other.

However, we also applied Cobb – Douglas type regression models (linear - log models) (Table 3). From the table of regression results, it can be

seen that, unlike linear models, all variables have significant influence on the dependent variable, so p-value of each independent variable lower than 0.05 as well as t-value of all independent variables are higher than 1.96 as mentioned above more t-value the more the relevance of the outcome variable.

Table - 2. Summary of log - linear regression analysis

Variables	Pooled OLS Single	Pooled OLS Single	Pooled OLS Single	Pooled OLS Single	Pooled OLS Two variables	Pooled OLS Three variables
Ln GDP	2.844*** 0.75					
Ln Investment (K)		1.563** *			0,7937** *	1,642**
		0.146			0,1387	0,5886
Ln Labor (L)			2.183** *		0,1128*	0,783***
			0.527		0,0386	0.0,900
Ln Hotel places (H)				2.022 ***		-0,725
				0.255		2,187
Constant	- 23,953* *	1.226	-6.151**	- 6.358 **	0,7062**	0,953
	8,24	0.548	2.190	1.693	0,2573	2,523
R-squared	0.638	0.934	0.681	0.887	0/938	0.936

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

The Solow residual is a number describing empirical productivity growth in an economy from year to year and decade to decade. Robert Solow defined rising productivity as rising output with constant capital and labor input. It is a "residual" because it is the part of growth that cannot be explained through capital accumulation or the accumulation of other traditional factors, such as land or labor. The Solow Residual is procyclical and is sometimes called the rate of growth of total factor productivity. Generally, tourism sector technical contribution ratio (TCA) is generalized explained as the contribution of tourism technology development to the sector's output growth rate, which including the benefit of science technology development and tourism policy amending, management and service progress. Here we set:

$$R_{TTC} = (R_{TGDP} - IGR * \alpha - LGR * \beta) / R_{TGDP} \quad (3)$$

where,

$R_{TTC}$ : The Tourism Tecnology Contribution ratio

$R_{TGDP}$ : Tourism GDP increasing rate

$I_{GR}$ : Investment growth rate

$\alpha$ : Investment output elasticity

$L_{GR}$ : Labor growth rate

$\beta$ : Labor output elasticity

The elasticity factors can employ Cobb-Douglas production function to obtain, in Uzbekistan the elasticity of Investment, Labor accordingly is 0.79, 0.11. The  $R_{TTC}$  is to analysis tourism development and technology renovation, labor and capital development trend in long run, and is also very important for make a country's tourism development strategy[4].

#### DISCUSSION:

At the beginning we investigated and examined empirically the unidirectional causality between economic growth of a country and tourism sector. As can be seen from table 2 and 3 there is a positive relationship between GDP and output of tourism sector. For example, one per cent increase of GDP; other factors are held constant, leads to 2.88 percent of the sector. This relationship is associated through investments on ICT infrastructure and Internet use. Thus we moved on to the analysis of the influence of ICT development on tourism sector's output. Our findings state that capital, labor resources influence on output positively while hotel places negatively. This is a reality because in tourism development now shortage of hotel places put constraints on the sector development. One per cent increase of investments (including also ICT investments) into tourism sector is associated by 0.79 percent increase of output[5]. Labor elasticity coefficient is smaller – 0.11. Using the Cobb – Douglas type model, by applying formulae (3) we calculated the technology contribution ratios for 2017 to 2020 years.

$$\text{Contribution of ICT}_{2017} = (12.4 - 0.79 \cdot 3.8 - 0.11 \cdot 0.22) / 12.4 = 56.3$$

$$\text{Contribution of ICT}_{2018} = (90.4 - 5.6 - 7.2 = 77.6) / 90.4 = 85.8$$

$$\text{Contribution of ICT}_{2019} = (26.2 - 7.9 - 6.47) / 26.2 = 45.3$$

$$\text{Contribution of ICT}_{2020} = (26.2 - 11.85 - 6.47) / 26.1 = 30.2$$

Table - 3. Contribution of ICT to Tourism sector development

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020 (plan)
Contribution of ICT, %	6.98	77.6	11.83	7.88
Share, %	56.3	85.8	45.3	30.2
Real Output Growth, %	12.4	90.4	26.1	26.1

Having analyzed the data implemented and obtained results, the possible interpretation and explanation with the empirical literature review, the following conclusions are driven. As a result, we could say that ICT drives the economy and also effective ICT investments do have a positive impact on the economy and its branches[6].

Based on the analyses and evaluations driven from the current research, several policy recommendations can be suggested. In order to encourage sustainable economic development, governments and policy makers in Uzbekistan should put more emphasis on rising investment in mobile-phone sector, since this infrastructure is much cost effective and useful rather fixed line phones. Additionally, authorities are supposed to promote and increase ICT usage to penetrate internet use and broadband acceptance. To improve government management and increase efficiency in public-administration, the authorities should apply e-government. Moreover, they should encourage expanding of ICT usage in private business and organizations sectors as well by several policy remedies for example: tax reductions, subsidy, improving e commerce and promoting public

## CONCLUSION:

The obtained results based on the recent implications promises that the future direction of ICT can contribute to the economic growth more if relevant measures and steps are taken.

Nowadays the ability to create, distribute and exploit knowledge has become a major source of competitive advantage, wealth creation and improvements in the quality of life. Some of the main features of this transformation are the growing impact of information and communications technologies (ICT) on the economy and on society.

Besides this, any technology implementation has a strong relation with human resource knowledge background. Therefore, education and training of tour operators will also take some time[7-9]. Some suggestions could be made based on our research results.

Nowadays in the conditions of increasing competition in industries especially in tourism sector, an implementation of modern information-communication technologies (ICT) in tourism sector boosts the competitiveness of firms, of small businesses and of private entrepreneurial entities, which makes possible to gather and process high volume of information for organizing strategic management.

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# MORPHOMETRICAL COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE SEXES OF COMMON QUAIL (COTURNIX COTURNIX) IN DISTRICT ABBOTTABAD, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, PAKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT:

District Abbottabad has a nice location, scenic beauty, pleasant weather, and diversity of flora and fauna. There is no morphometrics study available on common quail (*Coturnix coturnix*) and other avian fauna of the Family Phasianidae in this District. Aim of this study was to provide understandings the morphometrics between the sexes of common quail in this district Abbottabad. Seventy one birds (*Coturnix coturnix*) were collected in these six months (February 2020 to July 2020) from four Tehsils (Tehsil Abbottabad, Tehsil Havelian, Tehsil Lora and Tehsil lower Tanawal) of Abbottabad District. The results revealed, 31 individuals were males and 40 individuals were females. Hunters were contracted for bird collection. Morphometrical comparisons between the sexes showed that the body weight and the body lengths vary significantly. Different

parameters value did not differ like bill length, tarsus length, and wing length.

**Keywords:** Quail, Morphometric, Tarsus, Vernier caliper , *Coturnix coturnix* , Abbottabad.

## INTRODUCTION:

The Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*), in Urdu terminology called 'Batair' is a partially migrant bird species, lie in Galliformes Order and belong to Family Phasianidae (Qureshi et al., 2016). Median sized, beautiful ground nesting game birds that has short-legged and cannot able to fly (Said et al., 2019). The American quail (*Coturnix coturnix*) and the other Japanese quail (*Coturnixcoturnix japonica*) are generally known as common Quail, greatly studied as migratory birds because they travel between Europe and Asia (Zahid & Hamid, 2017). They are rounded body, small necked with short tail. Head pattern of male has different pattern, has 3



black crown along with white throat, black chin, rufous buff and upper breast is pale shaft strip. Black and white throat pattern is lack by Female bird and having upper breast heavy black streaking (Qureshi et al., 2016). Common quail (*Coturnix coturnix*) natural habitat consist of semi-hilly agricultural lands and plains (Cramp & Simmons, 1980). All the important process of Quail including feeding and nest making behaviour done in the herbaceous strata in the grassland habitat (Huisman, 2006). Maximum population of Quail migrates between the four provinces, while a low number of birds remain in the local habitat. Climate conditions has influenced on seasonal migrations. Autumn migration are done in irrigated croplands in the area of Punjab. Many birds nesting have been observed on back to northern areas during breed in spring to stay in other provinces of Pakistan (Roberts, 1991). Their diets has varieties and more or less include nectar, fruit, plants, seeds, fallen cereal grains instubbles and grass. Without teeth, the digestive system of birds is adapted to process undigested food material that are not swallow correctly. In the report of (Mukherjee, 1963), Common quail feeding behaviour showed that by weight 90% food was weed seeds having grasses and legumes, cultivated grains 18% and only 8% insects and Arachnid. In this advance century, in some villages of Pakistan, quails has impact on economy. As human population grows it increases the demand of animal protien in the developing countries. To fulfill the demand of meat and protien, the industry and poultry product development is very necessary. Quails provide meat and eggs along with source of income (Zahid et al., 2018). Female can lay 250 to 300 eggs in one year and start laying egg on normal at 6 weeks (Zahid & Hamid, 2017). Hunting of birds is old recreational activity except in those area which is undeveloped;

Pheasants are widely hunted birds, doves, wild turkeys, quail , partridge, grouse, snipe and woodcocks etc. Many factors has impact on this current decline, one f the important factor is habitat destruction, along with agricultural intensification, pesticides uses in field which limit the amount of chicks feeding material and more hunting of birds (Huisman, 2006). The quail is an extremely disease - resistant species. Although it is susceptible to the majority of diseases found in gallinaceous birds, quail appear to have a much greater resistance to these pathogens than do domestic fowl (Cheng et al., 2010). (Huisman, 2006) estimate the importance of threats to Quail populations, some categories are used: Critical; a factor to do more rapid declines (Over 10 years >30%), Medium; impact relatively slow, but has significant declines (over 10 years, 10–20%), High; caused rapid declines (over 10 years, 20–30%),and Low; impact on fluctuations. Alloparentle care is common in quail (*Coturnix coturnix*). Animal rather than the genetic parent, when cares for other's young is called alloparent and this behavior is called alloparenting (Zahid & Hamid, 2017).

#### **MORPHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT:**

Difference or variety between individuals, closely related species, cohort's population, or differences among the same species of birds are described by morphological measurements of birds. Sex of individuals reliably and accurately identify with plumage by using Morphological Measurement. For some avian species, morphological portrayals of populaces are restricted, similar to an evaluation of the utilization of morphometrics to recognize the sex of feathered creatures in the field (Barrowclough, 1992).

**MATERIAL AND METHOD:**

**Study area:**

District Abbottabad is located in Hazara division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan with a total area of 1,967 square kilometers (Raza, 2015). At the base of Himalaya's lands, situated between 33° 50' and 34° 23' North, 73° 35' and 73° 31' East in the North (Shujahi & Hussain, 2016). The total area of Abbottabad is about 3730 Sq. km. Cultivated area of this area is 1198 Sq. Km. Abbottabad has rugged topography comprising mainly of steep slopes and gullies, where rocks are classified as metamorphic (Qureshi, Khan, & Ahmad, 2008). The city attributes include nice location, scenic beauty, pleasant weather, and diversity of flora and fauna (Shujahi & Hussain, 2016). This district has four tehsils, Tehsil Abbottabad, Tehsil Havelian, Tehsil Lora and Tehsil lower Tanawal. The climate of the district is temperate. These Tehsils exist within the active monsoon region. It receives 1366.18 mm of rainfall annually with an average relative humidity of 56% (IUCN, 2004).

**Common Quail (Coturnix coturnix) distribution range in Pakistan:**

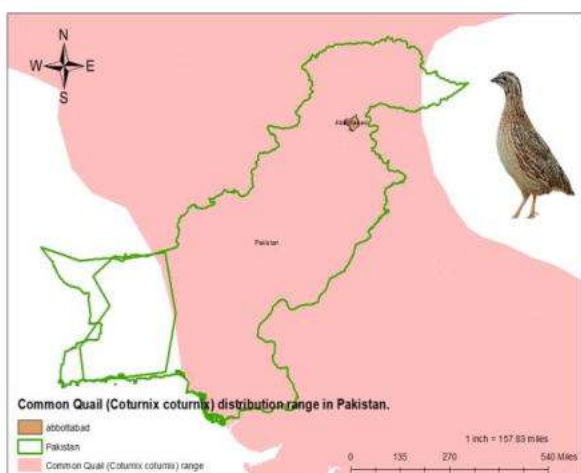


Diagram 1: Showing 4 Tehsils of District Abbottabad, KP, Pakistan (Google. Earth)



**Sampling:**

Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*) was collected from four different Tehsils of District Abbottabad (Tehsil Abbottabad, Tehsil Havelain, Tehsil Lora and Tehsil Lower Tanawal). 71 birds including 31 males, 40 females were collected during 6 months (February – July) of 2020. The hunter was contracted for bird collection. Many birds were alive and very few were killed during capturing. Birds were dissected for crop contents (feed analysis) and morphometrical study. No surveys were made during the rainy season, surveys were conducted only during the normal sunny days.

Table 1: Number of Quails Collected from 4 Tehsils of District Abbottabad during Study Period of Six Months

Months 2020	TEHSIL	Sex		Total
		MALE	FEMALE	
February 2020	ABBOTTABAD	-	-	3
	HAVELIAN	-	2	
	LORA	-	1	
	LOWER TANAWAL	-	-	
March 2020	ABBOTTABAD	-	1	9
	HAVELIAN	1	4	

April 2020	LORA	1		
	LOWER	1	1	
	TANAWAL			
	ABBOTTABAD	3	2	14
May 2020	HAVELIAN	1	-	
	LORA	4	-	
	LOWER	3	1	
	TANAWAL			
June 2020	ABBOTTABAD	2	-	21
	HAVELIAN	-	2	
	LORA	1	2	
	LOWER	6	8	
July 2020	TANAWAL			
	ABBOTTABAD	3	1	13
	HAVELIAN	-	1	
	LORA	-	2	
Grand total	LOWER	1	5	
	TANAWAL			
	ABBOTTABAD	-	-	11
	HAVELIAN	2	4	
	LORA		1	
	LOWER	2	2	
	TANAWAL			
		31	40	71

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

71 quails (*Coturnix coturnix*) captured from the District Abbottabad, (12 from Tehsil Abbottabad, 17 from Tehsil Havelian, 12 from Tehsil Lora, and 30 from Tanawal), Thirty-one were Males and Forty were Females as shown in Table 1.

From Table 2, the mean weight of male and female birds was  $\pm 72g$  and  $\pm 78g$ , male weight is lower than female body weight. Similar findings were reported in studies on European quail (*Coturnix coturnix*) where male body weight is lower than the female body weight (Cindy et al., 2001; Tsachalidis et al., 2007). By measuring the length of male and female quail, the mean body length of a male was  $\pm 247$  and the female was  $\pm 229$ . Perhaps, in the report of Tsachalidis et al. (2007), female birds were longer than the male body length. Male bill lengths and female bill lengths difference were  $\pm 1$  (male =  $\pm 9.5$ , female =  $\pm 10.5$ ), these findings matched with the Tsachalidis et al. (2007) but different from the (Cindy et al., 2001) whereas, similar bill length of both sexes were reported. Male and female tarsus length were similar i.e  $\pm 27.5$ , this result matched with the result of Tsachalidis et al. (2007) and Cindy et al. (2001) conducted on similar quail (*Coturnix coturnix*). A very little difference between the wings of both sexes i.e male and female was observed  $\pm 0.5$ . This showed that the length of wings between males and females very little and this result is conflicted with the result of (Qureshi et al., 2016).

Table 2; Morphometry of Common quail (*Coturnix, coturnix*)

Bills;	A set of upper and lower mandibles, and
Tarsus;	Part of the leg of a bird below the thigh
Wing;	Appendage of aerial locomotion were mesasured.

Morphmetric Parameter	Sex	Mean	Range (min-max)
Body Weight (g)	Male	$\pm 73$	63-83
	Female	$\pm 78$	73-83
Body Length (mm)	Male	$\pm 247$	220-274
	Female	$\pm 229$	220-238

Bill Length (mm)	Male	±9.5	7-12
	Female	±10.5	9-12
Tarsus Length (mm)	Male	±27.5	24-31
	Female	±27.5	25-30
Wing Length (mm)	Male	±77	73-81
	Female	±77.5	75-80

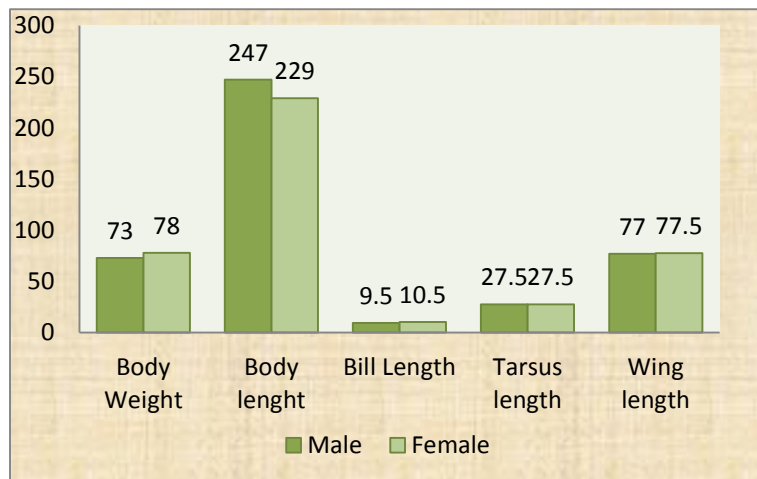


Diagram 2: Graph among morphometrical parameter of male and female of common quail

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## **ABOUT PROVIDING HIGH-TECH CARDIOLOGICAL CARE TO THE RESIDENTS OF REGIONAL TERRITORIES**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

One of the most effective medical care types for the population is high-tech medical care (HMC). Measures to improve the high-tech medical care quality will lead to a significant and lasting improvement in the patient's health and life quality. At the same time, until recently, the specialized high-tech medical care provision to the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan was concentrated mainly in Tashkent, which limited access to relevant services for the regions' population.

The specialized assistance providing issues to the remote regions population and their satisfaction with its provision level and quality have not been sufficiently studied. Using questioning method of 366 patients of the cardiology department of Navoi regional multidisciplinary medical center, the patients' opinion about the outpatient and inpatient cardiological care provision quality was analyzed. Most patients rated the work organization and the center medical staff professionalism as good and satisfactory. The patients' main complaints are related to the doctor-patient communication process quality and the meals organization in the hospital center.

**Keywords:** high-tech medical care, medical care quality, multidisciplinary medical center, healthcare, medical personnel, patients

### **INTRODUCTION:**

In Uzbekistan, the most common death cause, as in many countries, over the years are circulatory system diseases (CSD), which account for more than half of all death (54,7% against 41,7% in 1991) [5,6,13]. Among o the circulatory system diseases the highest percentage is attributed to ischemic heart disease (IHD) and cerebrovascular diseases (CVD) [1,16]. Literature data analysis allows us to conclude, that these diseases prevalence varies from country to country, and even separate country regions [3,12,14,18].

The socio-hygienic problem of CSD is associated with a high prevalence, disability and mortality level in this pathology, a steady increase in these indicators, and a significant rejuvenation of this pathology, against the increasing various risk factors impact background, a high economic costs index for their study, prevention and treatment. WHO experts predict a further increase in the prevalence and mortality from CSD both in developed ones, and developing countries, due to changes in demographic indicators (the population aging), an increase in the number of other non- infectious diseases (NIDs),

correlated with cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and population lifestyle characteristics [6,13,15].

CVD pathogenetic causes are heart and blood vessels disorders. These diseases include ischemic heart disease (IHD), myocardial infarction (MI), cerebrovascular disease (CVD), high blood pressure (BP), hypertension disease (HD), peripheral arterial and venous disease, rheumatic heart disease, congenital heart disease, various types of heart failure, arrhythmias, myocarditis and other pathologies.

Cardiovascular diseases or circulatory system diseases at the beginning of the XX century accounted for no more than a few percent in the population pathology in almost all countries of the world. By the middle of the century, they reached the 10th - 11th place in the diseases ranking, and at the end of the XX century they had already taken leading positions in the morbidity structure.

According to world statistics, more than seventeen million people die from heart and blood vessels diseases every year in the world, which is one third of all death causes. According to the WHO experts forecasts, the world health problem severity associated with a further increase in morbidity and mortality from circulatory system diseases (CSD) will only grow in connection with the population aging, an increase in the number of other non-infectious diseases correlated with this pathology and modern person lifestyle peculiarities (6). In the morbidity structure in the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, CSDs occupy a rather low ranking position, explained by its low average age residents (1), which in 2020 was 26.3 years. However, in the population mortality structure, the circulatory system diseases occupy a leading position, so in 2020 this pathology share was 59.3% of all other causes. According to the WHO, the standardized mortality rate in Uzbekistan from

IHD is 323.2, and from cerebrovascular lesions are 146.5 per 100,000 populations (4). In addition, as in other countries, in Uzbekistan, the number of people in older age groups most susceptible to CSD and death from them is increasing from year to year. According to statisticians' forecasts, with modern growth indicators in life expectancy and a low overall mortality level in the country, the population over 60 age by 2030 in the age structure of the country's population will reach 30 - 35%, while at the moment it is less than 10% (2). In such a situation, the measures organization to combat non-communicable diseases, including CSD, becomes one of the main directions in the public health protection. This determined the basic radical health care system improvement concept for the period up to 2019 - 2025 approved by the Presidential Decree of the Republic on 07.12.2018 PD №-5590, where one of the most important areas is to increase the medical care organization efficiency, including ensuring the high-tech medical care (HMC) availability at all its provision stages, through the "health care system organization of the regions based on the "cluster" approach, providing for the unification into different-level medical organizations group, complementary and mutually reinforcing each other" (17).

One of the most effective medical care types for the population is high-tech medical care (HMC). Measures to improve the high-tech medical care quality will lead to a significant and lasting improvement in the patient's health and life quality (9). At the same time, until recently, the specialized high-tech medical care provision to the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan was concentrated mainly in Tashkent, which limited access to relevant services for the regions' population.

As a result of the State program on measures for the further development of specialized medical care implementation for the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan

for 2017 - 2021 (10,11), the system for the provision of specialized medical services has undergone some changes. According to this program, the most modern high-tech specialized medical services in specialized areas are provided at the republican level. Modern high-tech specialized medical services, which until recently were provided only at the republican level, have become available at the regional level as well. At the district (city) level, specialized medical services are provided on the specialized departments. With the aim of early detection of many diseases requiring the prompt intervention of the relevant specialists, the question was raised for consultations by narrow specialized specialists of the district (city) and regional levels organizations according to a specially approved schedule at the primary health care organizations level.

The insufficient level of research work carried out by the centers does not allow timely identification of trends and patterns in the non-infectious (cardiovascular, oncological, endocrinological and many other) diseases spread. The advanced, internationally approved prevention methods implementation level and early detection of the most common diseases remains low. The issues of providing specialized assistance to the remote regions population and their satisfaction with its provision quality level have not been sufficiently studied.

According to WHO experts, one of the four qualitative medical care (QMC) provision indicators to the population is patient satisfaction with medical care (7). However, until now, insufficient attention is paid to the QMC satisfaction study provided in institutions of the third - highly qualified and highly specialized link. The patients' opinion is a criterion that reflects the subjective characteristics of any institution activities in the treatment and prophylactic process organization, the sanitary and anti-epidemic

state institution, and social services for patients (8).

#### **THE AIM OF WORK:**

on the patients opinions analysis of Navoi multidisciplinary medical center of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to assess highly qualified cardiological care provision quality.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

We studied the data of the annual reports of Navoi multidisciplinary medical center of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2020. To analyze the patients opinions about the cardiological care quality, specially developed questionnaires were prepared. In total, 366 patients of the center who were treated in the cardiology department of this center from 2017 to 2020 took part in the study. The participants sample in the anonymous questionnaire was made by a simple random method, during their repeated visit to the center's polyclinic. When questioning children under 14 years old, the child's parents or his legal representatives took part in the questioning. This ensured greater objectivity of the data obtained. The survey data were analyzed using the Microsoft Excel 2010 software package, using a statistical functions library with the arithmetic mean calculation ( $M$ ), standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ), standard error ( $m$ ), relative values (frequency, specific weight in%), Student's criteria ( $t$ ) with the error probability calculation ( $P < 0,001$ ). Differences in statistical values were considered significant at a significance level of  $P < 0.05$ .

#### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

Until recently, throughout the post-Soviet space there was a traditional treatment regimen for patients with CCC diseases: polyclinic - hospital - rehabilitation, emergency medical aid in case of emergency. In recent years, more and more attention has been paid



to modern surgical treatment methods, which, according to a number of authors, justify themselves [9,14]. So, at present, in view of the high-tech medical care use (HMC) for patients with ischemic heart disease and myocardial infarction at different stages, mortality from this disease in many highly developed countries has decreased and ranges from 4 to 10% [18, 19].

High-tech medical care (HMC) – is a type of specialized medical care, including the use of new complex and (or) unique treatment methods, as well as resource-intensive treatment methods with scientifically proven effectiveness, including cell technologies, robotic technology, information technology and genetic engineering methods, developed on the basis of medical science achievements and related branches of science and technology[14].

In Uzbekistan, until recently, the specialized high-tech medical care provision to the population was concentrated, mainly in the capital city Tashkent, which limited access to appropriate services for the regions' population.

As a result of the State program for the further development of specialized medical care implementation to the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017 - 2021 (10.16) the system for the specialized medical services provision has undergone some changes. According to this program, the most modern high-tech specialized medical services in specialized areas are provided at the republican level. Modern high-tech specialized medical services, which until recently were provided only at the republican level, have become available at the regional level as well. At the district (city) level, specialized medical services are provided on the basis of specialized departments. With the aim of early detection of many diseases requiring the prompt intervention of the relevant specialists,

the question was raised for consultations by narrow specialized specialists of the district (city) and regional levels organizations according to a specially approved schedule at the primary health care organizations level.

Based on the above-mentioned Presidential Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 20, 2017 "On measures for the further development of specialized medical care for the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021" in Navoi regional multidisciplinary medical center since 2018, they began to provide high-tech specialized medical services in specialized areas, including cardiological.

Navoi region is one of the most industrial regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan with a developed mining, metallurgical, chemical and textile industries. The region population in 2021 exceeded one million people. The regional center is Navoi city. Regional healthcare institutions are represented by rural medical centers, rural and urban family polyclinics, central district hospitals, etc., including Navoi regional multidisciplinary medical center (NRMMC), created by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan №48 on March 18, 2008. The center is funded in equal shares from the state budget and paid medical and non-medical services. Since 2017, a methodological branch of the Republican specialized scientific and practical medical center of cardiology has been created on the basis of the center. In addition, the center has interventional cardiology, cardiac surgery, radiography and radiology departments. In the Interventional cardiology department, angiography, stenting, correction of heart defects, angiographic examinations of other organs and stenting operations are performed.

Today, more than 70 cardiac surgeries have been performed in this center, out of which 11 children (15.8%) were under the age

of 4 years. It should be noted that cardiac surgery was performed using modern high technologies. After the operation, dynamic monitoring of the children health was established. Nowadays, the operated children health state (88.5%) is satisfactory, without complications, 10% have a moderate condition; over the observation years was recorded 1 death case. To analyze satisfaction with the cardiological care quality conducted a survey and 366 patients of the cardiology department of Navoi regional multidisciplinary medical center hospital were selected, registered in the clinic center from 2017 to 2020. Among the respondents, a significant majority were men 255 people -  $69.7 \pm 2.4\%$ , women, respectively 111 people -  $30.3 \pm 2.4\%$  ( $P < 0,05$ ). The average age of all respondents was  $55.7 \pm 0.9$  years, women were significantly younger ( $52.7 \pm 2.6$  years) than men ( $57.0 \pm 0.9$  years) ( $P < 0.05$ ). According to their social status, the respondents were distributed as follows: the majority were pensioners  $52.2 \pm 2.6$ ; production workers  $15.3 \pm 1.9$ ; employees  $9.8 \pm 1.6$ ; unemployed  $7.4 \pm 1.4$ ; preschoolers  $4.6 \pm 1.1$ ; pupils (pupils and students)  $4.1 \pm 1.0$ ; farmers and managers of different ranks made up  $3 \pm 0.9\%$  each. Навоийнского областного многопрофильного медицинского центра

Routing the patient's referral to the NRMHC hospital provides for the mandatory appeal of the patient to the polyclinic at the residence to obtain a warrant for hospitalization for treatment at the expense of the state budget. If there is no order or when using the patient's right free choice of medical institution patients go to an advisory clinic. After consulting the center's specialist doctors and related survey in the clinic diagnostic departments and establishing a clinical diagnosis, as well as in the evidence presence and the patient consent he is given the established form direction for inpatient

treatment in the specialized clinic department on a paid basis. Thus, the polyclinic link is one of the most important stages in obtaining specialized, highly qualified cardiological care. It should be noted that when asked about work organization in the polyclinic that sent you a good assessment,  $17.8 \pm 2.0\%$  of the respondents gave good grade, moreover, among men, only  $16.1 \pm 2.3\%$  respondents adhered to this opinion, and among women their number was slightly higher than  $21.6 \pm 3.9\%$ ,  $70.1 \pm 2.8\%$  of men and  $70.3 \pm 3.4\%$  of women rated the polyclinic activity as satisfactory; the polyclinic work was considered unsatisfactory by  $11.8 \pm 2.0\%$  of men and  $8.1 \pm 3.2\%$  of women ( $P > 0.05$ ). Thus, the general assessment of the polyclinic link activity does not differ in its characteristics among the male and female groups.

Table 1 Distribution of respondents' opinions on the polyclinic doctors professionalism (per 100 surveyed relevant groups)

The polyclinic doctors professionalism (Table 1) was characterized as good by every fifth

Assessment level	Total		Men		Women	
	Абс	%	Абс	%	Абс	%
Good	83	$22,7 \pm 2,0$	53	$20,8 \pm 2,5$	30	$27,0 \pm 4,3$
Satisfactory	266	$72,7 \pm 2,3$	190	$74,5 \pm 2,7$	76	$68,5 \pm 4,4$
Unsatisfactory	17	$4,6 \pm 1,1$	12	$4,7 \pm 1,3$	5	$4,5 \pm 2,0$
Total	366	100	255	85,9	111	100

respondent  $22.7 \pm 2.0\%$ , the majority respondents considered it satisfactory  $72.7 \pm 2.3$  and only  $4.6 \pm 1.1\%$  considered the doctors work as unprofessional ( $P < 0.05$ ). Similarly, opinions were distributed within the respondents groups by gender, between which

there were no fundamental differences. For the most part, 74.5±2.7% of men and 68.5±4.4% of women noted polyclinic doctors' professional qualities as satisfactory (P> 0.05).

An important role in assessing the polyclinic and the hospital joint work quality is played by the consistency in the patients' hospitalization timing from the receiving moment the order to admission day to the hospital. In this case, the waiting times as unsatisfactory as a result of their duration were assessed by 9.4±1.8% of men and 4.5±2.0% of women (P <0.05), in total 7.9±1.4% of respondents were considered excessive waiting times for hospitalization. Most respondents described this indicator as satisfactory (72.4 ± 3.4%), and every fifth patient (19.7±2.1%) noted it as good.

The patient survey results showed that 74.3 ± 2.8% of them were satisfied with the duration, waiting conditions and the staff attitude in the admission department at the hospitalization time, however, 7.9 ± 2.8% rated the assessment as unsatisfactory. At the same time, men turned out to be more demanding, as 9.4 ± 1.8% of them gave a poor rating, while women characterized the admissions department work as poor only in 4.5 ± 1.9% cases (P <0.05).

In assessing the medical personnel professionalism (Table 2) of the cardiology department of Navoi regional multidisciplinary medical center, more than half of the respondents, 55.2 ± 2.6%, rated it as good, and 44.8 ± 2.6%, while in men and women group the good level grade was almost the same. Not a single patient gave an unsatisfactory assessment for doctors' activity. A direct participant in the inpatient treatment process is nursing staff, the communication duration with whom is much higher and more versatile for each patient than communication with a doctor. The nurses professionalism was assessed by the respondents as good in 61.7 ±

2.5%, as satisfactory in 44.8 ± 2.6% and as unsatisfactory in 2.2 ± 0.8% cases (P <0.05).

Table 2. Distribution of respondents' opinions on the doctors professionalism at the NRMMC (per 100 surveyed relevant groups)

Professionalism	Good		Satisfactory			Unsatisfactory			
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Doctors	55,2 ± 2,6	54,5 ± 3,1	56,8 ± 4,7	44,8 ± 2,6	45,5 ± 3,1	43,2 ± 4,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nurses	61,7 ± 2,5	62,0 ± 3,0	61,3 ± 4,6	36,1 ± 2,5	36,0 ± 3,0	36,0 ± 4,6	2,2 ± 0,8	2,0 ± 0,8	2,7 ± 1,5

One of the most important treatment process organization elements in any hospital is the diagnostics completeness (Table 3). In general, all respondents regarded the diagnostics quality and completeness at the NRMMC as good in 70.8 ± 2.3% cases, another 25.6 ± 2.3% described it as satisfactory, and only 3.6 ± 1.0% were not satisfied with this service (P <0.05). At the same time, there were no statistically significant differences in men and women opinions.

Another treatment process quality element is the treatment completeness and the essential medicines availability. Most of the respondents, 69.7 ± 2.4%, agreed that the treatment completeness and treatment process provision organization with pharmacological agents deserves a good assessment.

Table 3 Distribution of respondents' opinions about the main treatment process elements in

the NRMMC (per 100 surveyed relevant groups)

Communication elements	Good			Satisfactory			Unsatisfactory		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Diagnostics completeness in the center	70,8 ± 2,3	69,8 ± 2,9	73,0 ± 4,2	25,6 ± 2,3	25,9 ± 2,7	25,2 ± 4,1	3,6 ± 1,0	4,3 ± 1,3	1,8 ± 1,2
Treatment completeness and drugs availability	69,7 ± 2,4	70,6 ± 2,9	67,6 ± 4,3	25,1 ± 2,3	23,5 ± 2,7	28,8 ± 4,3	5,2 ± 1,1	5,9 ± 1,5	3,6 ± 1,8
Explanations availability	11,5 ± 1,7	11,8 ± 2,0	10,8 ± 2,9	80,1 ± 2,1	79,6 ± 2,5	81,1 ± 3,7	8,4 ± 1,5	8,6 ± 1,8	8,1 ± 2,6
Information materials availability	12,6 ± 1,7	12,5 ± 2,1	12,6 ± 3,1	76,2 ± 2,2	76,1 ± 2,7	76,6 ± 4,0	11,2 ± 1,7	11,4 ± 2,0	10,8 ± 2,9

Every fourth respondent 25.1±2.3% found this element satisfactory and only 5.2±1.1% patients were dissatisfied with the treatment completeness and quality (P <0,05). Wherein, the number of patients dissatisfied with the treatment was more among men 5.9±1.5 than among women 3.6±1.8, however, there were no statistically significant deviations in the compared groups opinion (P <0,05)

In the obtaining informed consent course for high-tech intervention and treatment, it is important to inform the patient about the course, chosen treatment method prospects and dangers, which are discussed during conversations with a doctor and nursing staff, the explanations availability as good was characterized only by every tenth 11.5±1.7 respondents in the study course. In general, 80.1±2.1% was satisfied with the interviews with the medical staff. The communication quality between the patient and the medical staff was unsatisfactory by 8.4 ± 1.5% respondents (P <0,05). It should be noted that

there was no significant difference in men and women opinions on this issue.

The largest number of complaints from patients was caused by the catering process in the hospital: no marks were given well at all, nutrition was considered satisfactory by 56.8±2.6% respondents. At the same time, men were satisfied with nutrition in 54.1±3.1% cases, and women in 63,1±4,6%. 45.9±3.1% of men and 36.9 ± 4.6% of women were not satisfied with the food quality in the hospital.

In general, 92.9 ± 1.3% patients were satisfied with the treatment quality in Navoi regional multidisciplinary medical center, 3.6±0.9% assessed the center's performance as good, and 3.6±0.9% patients were also dissatisfied with the center's work quality. (P <0,05).

#### CONCLUSION:

Carried out research by questionnaire method opinions of Navoi regional multidisciplinary medical center patients showed that the majority respondents are satisfied with the medical care quality and the stay conditions at the center. In most opinions, the waiting times for hospitalization and the admission department work organization were assessed as satisfactory. Every second patient appreciated the professionalism of the doctors and nurses of the center as good, and every third as satisfactory. The main complaints were expressed by the patients regarding the meals organization in the hospital - not rated well by any patient, moreover, according to patients more attention should be paid by medical personnel to conversations with patients and their relatives.

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## CRITIQUE OF ETHICAL DEGRADATION IN WELLS'S THE INVISIBLE MAN

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### ABSTRACT:

The Invisible Man by H.G. Wells portrays ethical degeneracy of The Invisible Man because of his own fault of discovering invisibility caused by pseudo-science. It moves around Griffin, the protagonist of having great desire to make him invisible via obscure scientific power. But, his invisibility makes him absolutely extraordinary, unusual, unsociable, alienated, unrealistic and inhuman character evading him from entire mass of Iping village. Furthermore, he becomes means of terror and creates more violence in English society going beyond ethical and moral contemplations. First, Griffin isolates himself from humanity because he wants to make all the glory of his discoveries. Later, he drives himself to isolation by a fear of discovery and compelled to be mad by the effects of his self-imposed isolation. Griffin's invention is a terrible impossibility that the pursuit dedicated to improving the human condition bears the greatest potential to destroy humanity. He uses science without considering humanity that causes his own disaster portraying him as immoral scientist and makes him as a figure of sympathy and mystery. His discovery of invisibility represents him as an antisocial personality leading English society into a reign of terror as well as disobeying ethics of modern science and technology.

**Keywords:** Science fiction, scientific romance, pseudo - science, gothic, anti-hero

### INTRODUCTION:

H.G. Wells's The Invisible Man (1897) is regarded one of the privileged works of modern science fiction that occupies an honored place in the Victorian literature. This research examines Griffin, the protagonist of the novel as ethically and morally corrupt character. Being the central character he is invisible and lacks social status. He is the representative character of the late nineteenth century and is guided with obscure scientific power along his involvement with chemical apparatus. Griffin is a brilliant research scientist who discovers a formula that makes a human being invisible. The formula entails taking opium and another drug, which makes his blood clear, then processing him in a radiator engine. It succeeds but he finds himself unable to reverse the process. Despite his strong abilities and conscience, his ambitious nature and consumption with greed scientific power turned protagonist to antagonist to that leads him as ethically and morally wicked character as well as socially bankrupt personality. His anti-heroic deeds are more focused in the novel rather than his heroic deeds. Griffin lacks the social status for two reasons: first because he refuses it and second society denies it to him. He is the gifted young university student with albinism, who studies optical density. He believes he is on the verge of great scientific discovery; he leaves the university and moves to a grimy apartment to continue his experiment alone.

H. G. Wells, a science student and teacher, was keenly interested in how the twentieth century would develop its technical knowledge. He was equally concerned with the

morality of the scientific experimenter. Griffin is the scientist who is detached, hostile, and despicable of his fellow humans. Ordinary people have annoyance towards him. They seem petty compared to his lofty concern with the mechanisms of nature. His knowledge makes him alienated personality and he thinks only of his discovery and the power that his special knowledge gives him. Consequently, he becomes a hazard to society. It shows through *The Invisible man*, Griffin tries to escape from the mass of society regarding them as a burden and chooses an alienated life which portrays him as an ethically and morally ruined character.

Wells's protagonist's gothic transformation of visibility into invisibility embodies the protagonist's treatment with obscure scientific power. Griffin, the protagonist's attempt to be dissolved into invisibility marks him from this sanity world into insanity. His unusual actions and wired behaviors that he performs in this fiction suggest him as being the morally and ethically busted character, mad scientist and egoist character. His strange wearing, a long-sleeved, thick coat and gloves; his face entirely hidden by bandages except for a fake pink nose; and his wearing of wide-brimmed hat leads him excessively into reclusive, irascible, and unfriendly character. His magical and scientific act to put him aside from other characters is also abnormal and immoral that embedded with madness and cruelty. The spirit of this novel depicts that the western human world in terms of scientific pursuit going beyond the realistic and ethical ground and capturing the extremely terrorized atmosphere of scientific world. In such a highly organized and modern world, science remains central to Griffin's anomalous adaptation with other characters of this fiction. Griffin seems to be much devoted with his experiment. The protagonist's extreme

betrayal and isolation is the product of his unstrained interest and desire in scientific experiment and its consequences.

However, the western modernist researcher consciously makes him invisible in his moral failure to adopt this realistic humankind under the influence of scientific romance of late nineteenth century. Like many books of the same era, he uses science as the instrument of retribution for the social crimes that have been committed. But, as often happens in Wells's work, the science fiction situation in *The Invisible Man* provides a vehicle for exploring a larger set of ethical and moral problems that preoccupied him throughout his career. To put bluntly, the chief scientific act Griffin makes of his invisibility because of his blindness on scientific judgments and his intention to spread terror and horror in English society. At the end, *The Invisible Man*, Griffin decides to murder him viciously and begins his own personal "reign of terror" in brutal way.

Various critics have viewed the novel from different perspectives. Paul A. Cantor in his "The invisible Man and the Invisible hand: H.G. Wells's Critique of Capitalism" states that Wells raises the question about the ethics of modern technology creating invisibility upon Griffin. He further admits: *The Invisible Man* tells the story of Griffin, the University college student who finds a way to make himself disappear. Driven to his experiments by an ambition that has always been fierce, Griffin grows increasingly megalomaniacal once he becomes invisible. He thus takes his place in a line of literary portrayal of mad scientists that stretches back to Marry Shelley's *Victor Frankenstein*. Interest in *The Invisible Man* has understandably tended to focus on the scientific aspects of the tale, specially the questions Wells raises about the ethic of modern technology. (91)



According to him, the unusual invisibility and ambition of Griffin leads him towards brutal way making himself a mad scientist in the same way of Marry Shelley's Victor Frankenstein. Griffin makes him invisible by the help of false science which indicates the false ethics of modern technology and it has insisted him as the severe character going beyond the reality.

Concerning the characterization and individuation in his "Revelation and the Unseen in H.G Wells's The Invisible man " Tarryn Hancock says the figure of the invisible man of the novel opens up discussions on the nature of confessional culture, highlighting themes as relevant today as they were in the late – nineteenth century when the book was written. He further utters "The unseen body – characterized by Wells not as transparent but as concealed current and transgressive – is a malignant presence that pose critical and moral problems" (41-42). The interconnected relationship between revelation and unseen in the text illustrates how the body may be loaded with meaning, and how literature might allow us to examine the body as a site of personal and social concerns.

Another critic, Robert Crossley, in his "H.G. Wells" asserts it is clear that without understanding of what he is about to embark, Griffin's plan for the acquisition of advantages over his fellow men is falling apart. Without comprehending the multitude implications of his alteration, he fails to accomplish what he yearns for most, the ultimate ability to derive pleasure from life. He further articulates: Griffin demonstrates the inevitability of failures when he uses alchemy, a false science, to obtain invisibility, "...aiming 'to transcend magic' and attain 'the mystery, the power, the freedom' of invisibility...As simultaneous researcher and subject of research, victim and beneficiary of the experiment in invisibility,

Griffin is also the voice of suffering as much as the embodiment of ambition. Indifferent to the anguish of others...." (36)

Griffin, careless character becomes the victim of his own experiment, a consequence of his own creation. As the protagonist, Griffin's character development clearly illustrates a shift in attitude towards his invisibility, from admiration to contempt, as he begins to understand the nature of his atrocious experiment that he initially does not expect.

Furthermore, Bruce Beiderwell in his "The Grotesque in Well's The Invisible Man" says that Griffin does not only face human ignorance rather he faces animal ignorance too because of his nonsense invisibility. He further emphasizes, "Dogs are a special curse to Griffin because they detect him by scent, not sight. Still, this faculty does not account for the antipathy dogs express toward Griffin. It cannot be that dogs are merely angered by smelling what they cannot see; in the third chapter, a fully costumed, visible Griffin is bitten by a dog. It seems that dogs instinctively dislike Griffin" (121). His statement suggests not only is Griffin isolating himself from the human race, but he is also an outcast even from the animals. The irony is that even though the animals can sense him, they still show an instinctive abhorrence towards Griffin. This demonstrates the detriment of Griffin's thoughtlessness as he is despised by all of society, both humans and animals. Wells illustrates the inevitable ramification of Griffin's lack of consideration for his plans through the symbol of dogs hating him.

Jeanne Murray Walker in his "The isolated Scientist in H.G Wells The Invisible Man" comments Griffin as an isolated scientist. He further admits:

The invisible Man combines a detective story format with a sort of special pleading typical of romantic novel and, later of Victorian

dramatic monologues. These forms portray the typical human mind at work, sorting evidence and reaching conclusions. The scientific theories, which are his only product are outrageously misunderstood and developed by innkeepers and policeman and town gossips. Wells shows the scientific separated from his society to his method of weighing evidence, which is to patiently demonstrate a hypothesis without jumping to conclusion. (156)

His criticism makes it clear that the novel with its foundation of Romantic Victorian styles depicts a picture of highly motivated scientist trying to isolate from the society but could not succeeded in his mission. Rather, his isolation takes him to the death where science without humanity overturns his conscience.

In the same way, another critics Robert Sirabian in his article "Papers on Language and Literature" focuses on the conception of science Wells's *The Invisible Man*. He asserts:

The achievement of *The Invisible Man* is Wells's treatment of science fiction beyond its oversimplified conceptions, either as a purely imagination, speculative pursuit or as an analytical activity concerned only with facts. Although an integral conception of science is taken for granted in the twentieth century scientific method was a significant issue for discussion. The romantic conceptions of science presumed by Griffin challenges a prevailing Victorian notion, of science, defined as the fact of truth for social good through the factual revealing and observation of nature. But while the novel clearly shows the dangers of uncontrolled speculative science, it more subtly reveals the limits of scientific thought based solely on factual observation reasons and reality. (12)

According to him, the novel excavates the results of uncontrolled speculative science that leads the disaster on the part of the

protagonist of the novel. It shows the message of horrors of granting science humbly.

From these aforementioned appreciations, it is quite clear that the novel is the representation of determined, an ambitious, devoted student of optics wanting to be fall from his own invention i.e. invisibility caused by false science. Moreover, Griffin has become pathetic character of 1897 because of his own fault caused by scientific involvement via his own egoistic nature that leads him ruthless character. Science that does not involve true knowledge cannot be called true science. Neither is the man who experiments with applied sciences a true scientist, as he seems to be mad scientist ever. Only when Griffin feels cornered and takes refuge in Dr. Kemp's home does Wells fully reveal Griffin's mind and character. For the first time, Griffin has a scientific colleague to whom he can unburden himself. Griffin believes that Kemp will understand the scientific details and share his commitment to terrorizing and remaking society. Griffin reasons in this faulty manner because he has completely lost contact with his fellow man. He sees society only as material that he can manipulate. Griffin is so absorbed in his own views that he does not detect the revulsion Kemp feels for his murderous plans. Griffin means to use science as an instrument of terror; the scientist will become a dictator, deciding who shall live and who shall die. In the process, the scientist himself becomes a monster, oblivious of humanity.

This present research work deals with the hero's ethical and moral crash in his treatment with extreme scientific power. Scientific cause becomes determinant in this novelist's career as writer during the 1897, however, its protagonist unfolds differential relationship in his treatment with individual power assuming scientific inquiry as important

factor. The hero's treatment with scientific power in modernist fiction portrays western ignorance and carelessness towards moral stand during this period, a period of high use of science and technology. Analyzing the hero's immoral attitude in this fiction contributes intellectual and moral debates in modernist narrative with different theoretical perspective and outlook.

Science fiction studies research the history, culture, and works of science fiction and more broadly, speculative fiction. Science fiction is a genre of speculative fiction typically dealing with imaginative concepts such as futuristic science and technology, space travel and time travel, faster than light travel, parallel universe, and extraterrestrial life. Science fiction often explores the potential consequences of scientific and other innovations. It usually eschews the supernatural, and unlike the related genre of fantasy, historically science fiction stories were intended to have at least a faint grounding in science – based fact or theory at the time the story was created, but this connection has become tenuous or non-existent in much of the science fiction.

Speculative fiction is a broad category of narrative fiction that includes elements, settings and characters created out of imagination and speculation rather than based on reality and everyday life. It encompasses the genres of science fiction, fantasy, science fantasy, horror fiction, superhero fiction alterative history and magic realism. It typically differs strongly from reality and so many feature fictional types of being like mythical creatures and supernatural entities, technologies that do not exist in real life like time machines and interstellar spaceships or magical or otherwise scientifically inexplicable elements.

Science fiction is largely based on writing rationally about alternative possible worlds or futures. It is related to, but different from fantasy in that, within the context of the story, its imaginary elements are largely possible within scientifically established or scientifically postulated physical laws. The settings of science fiction are often contrary to those of consensus\_reality, but most science fiction relies on a considerable degree of suspension of disbelief, which is facilitated in the reader's mind by potential scientific explanations or solutions to various fictional elements. Science fiction elements include: a time setting in the future in alternative timelines, a spatial setting or scenes on other world, characters that include aliens, mutants, androids or humanoid robots and other types of characters arising from a future human evolution, scientific principles that are new or that contradict a accepted physical laws for example time travel or faster- than- light travel or communication, new and different political and social systems e.g. utopian, dystopian, post- scarcity or post-apocalyptic, paranormal abilities such as mind control, telegraphy, telekinesis and other universes or dimensions and travel between them.

The modern field of science fiction studies is closely related to popular cultural studies a sub discipline of cultural studies and film and literature studies. It has great tie with futurism and utopian works where there is often overlap with these fields as well. However, the field's roots go back much further, to the earliest commentators who studied representations of the sciences in the arts and literature, and explorations of utopian and social reforms impulses in fantastic and visionary works of art and literature.

Science fiction has great role in Victorian era because of its development in science and technology. The Victorian age was

the period of significant changes and people of England was being highly motivated for new sorts of development. European society continued to transform amid rapid industrial growth enormously spreading new technologies. The rapid industrial growth and high development in new technologies made life of people so easier. In order to increase new technologies, science has become major part to influence the way of people life. English people more depend on high use of science and technologies keeping much concern on its benefits only. While experimenting in scientific romance people did not care the dark part of science and drop the moral and ethical considerations undermining human values. But, later, scientific values were highly criticized pointing its negative consequences to human beings. Thus, charging closed concern with this scientific supremacy, H.G wells one of the influential writers of the 1890s wrote his frictional novel making scientific power as most awful part when it crosses its limitation. Wells further attempts to represent the realistic English society along with misrepresentation of science.

Moreover, H. G. Wells, a scientist of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century was keenly interested in how the twentieth century would develop its technical knowledge. He was equally concerned with the morality of the scientific experimenter. He also examines the immorality of Griffin in *The Invisible Man*. Griffin is one type of scientist, unfriendly, destructive, and scornful for his people. Common people do not like him. He seems very unusual to them and they become afraid with him. They seem petty compared to his arrogant concern with the mechanisms of environment. His knowledge segregates him; he assumes only of his invention and the power that his special acquaintance gives him. Consequently,

he becomes a threat to English society of 1990s.

Wells does not reveal the full implications of Griffin's threat to order until the last pages of the novel. At first, *The Invisible Man*, Griffin is a mysterious stranger seeking seclusion. His gruff manner is partly excusable because he is fending off the prying questions of his landlady and other villagers. After his plight as an invisible man is revealed, the narrative shifts to an absorbing, intricate account of how he tries to remain at large. The moral implications of his discovery are not considered while society is still mobilizing to cope with this new phenomenon.

Wells in *The Invisible Man* highly exaggerates science creating 'Scientific Romance' that leads his protagonist, Griffin out of social order and rule with losing ethical and moral deliberations. At the late nineteenth century and beginning of early twentieth century, Wells brands of Science fiction i.e. "Scientific Romance" was differed then the brand of earlier writer. Concerning Wellsian scientific romance critic Brian Stableford states: "Science fiction is a story which scientific discovery has drown back the curtain." (Stableford 8) It means Wellsian scientific discovery becomes incomprehensible that goes crossing boundary of real curtain or real ground of literary genres.

Stableford further adds his view in same paragraph notifying Wells scientific romance and articulates "Wells's fiction uses science more as an enabling literary device to enhance the verisimilitude and deepen the emotional impact of his fantastic vision" (21). By aforementioned lines of Stableford, it is clear that most of Wells's fictions enjoy "Scientific Romance" representing emotional impact of his speculative vision rather than real one. As far concerned Griffin's characteristic in the novel *The Invisible Man*, the protagonist, Griffin,

primarily uses scientific supremacy influenced by "Scientific Romance" of 1890s English world and ignores the moral and ethical values of aesthetic world.

Moreover, his speculative science misuses the real science that invites his own pathetic death. Taking this point in case, this paper explores Wells's protagonist's immoralist and in-humanist lifestyle under the influence of scientific supremacy by using some of the science fiction studies drawing on concepts from Raymond William's *Science Fiction Studies* (1988), Adam Roberts's *Science Fiction (the New Critical Idioms)* (2000), Arthur B. Evans's "Nineteenth-Century SF" of *The Routledge Companion to Science Fiction* (2009), Patrick Brantlinger's "The Gothic Origin of Science Fiction" of *The Routledge Companion to Science Fiction* (2009), Sherryl Vint's "Science Studies" of *The Routledge Companion to Science Fiction* (2009), Adam Roberts's *Science Fiction* (2001) and Adam Roberts's *The History of Science Fiction* (2006).

Concerning Darko Suvin's definition of science fiction "a literary genre or verbal construct whose necessary and sufficient conditions are the presence and interaction of estrangement and cognition, and whose main device is an imaginative framework alternative to the author's empirical environment" (Suvin 37) in his *Science Fiction* (2001) critic Adam Roberts asserts:

'Cognition', with its rational, logical implication refers to the aspect of SF that prompts us to try and understand, to comprehend, the alien landscape of a given SF book, film or story. 'Estrangement' is a term from Brecht, more usually rendered in English – language criticism as 'alienation'; in this context it refers to that element of science fiction that we recognize as different that estranges us familiar and every day. If the

SF text were entirely concerned with 'estrangement' then we would not be able to do with 'cognition', then it would be scientific or documentary rather than science fiction. (7)

From Roberts's analysis it is clear that both terms 'Cognition' and 'Estrangement' donate alien world of speculative in any SF book, film or story. 'Cognition' focuses alienation with rational and logical scientific implication where as 'Estrangement' estranges us familiar and everyday lives in certain context. These both terms play vital role to expose scientific alienation of any science fiction books, film or story. But, any science fiction book that is closed only with 'Estrangement' and minimize 'Cognition' would not grasp rational or logical implication of science rather it would be scientific or documentary.

In case of Griffin, in *The Invisible Man*, the protagonist Griffin is alone in his scientific world which is not rational and logical rather it is just scientific or documentary. 'Estrangement' play vital role to Griffin's story than 'Cognition'. He, every time makes him alien via his invisibility which is not based on real science or scientific truth. He himself desires to separate him from people of Iping and dissolves him into his scientific experiment being lonely.

*The Invisible Man*, Griffin is about a guy with no friends, no family, and, well, just no one at all. It seems like no matter where he finds himself, he is isolated from the larger community. He is as alone in Iping as he is in London. If *The Invisible Man* was just a solitary person who lived alone by choice, that would be one thing. But Griffin is a genius scientist who is surrounded by people; they just do not understand him. That might be the worst form of isolation: surrounded by people but always alone. He has no communication with people around him. As it has been said by narrator:

"Communication with the world beyond the village he had none" (28). In this case, we thought that the Invisible Man had some particular complain with Iping, we learn pretty quit slowly that he actually does not talk to anyone. He says "I was alone...In all my great moments I have been alone" (128). At the beginning of his talk with Kemp, the Invisible Man makes a connection between being alone and being awesome.

Furthermore, uttering his lonely work to his landlord he further says "What was I doing? Why was I always alone and secretive? Was it legal? Was it dangerous?" (137). with his statement it is clear Griffin does not seem serious in his work though he does it alone. He himself does not know about his work and its upcoming consequences. He is completely unknown about his work either his work is legal or dangerous. Griffin talks about his landlord in London or rather, it is more like Griffin speaking for the landlord, who is worried that Griffin is up to no good. And the landlord's evidence that Griffin is bad news. She realizes Griffin does his work feeling without help. He is always alone. He himself is more responsible to make him alone from the rest of the people of Iping along with his scientific world that is not based in real science. Every time he is guided with wrong science. Griffin's scientific world is completely different than the world we live; however it is not rationally or logically verified it is just scientific or documentary rather than science fiction.

Again, critic Adam Roberts in his book Science Fiction talks about the science used to make Wells's protagonist as scientist is not rationalized rather it denies the common nature and humanity. On the one hand, Wells's protagonist to be scientist into invisibility is rationalized as a result of scientific research. On the other hand, the protagonist's antisocial

personality turn protagonist expression of the way science denies common nature and humanity. It means Wells's science to be scientist for his protagonist does not deserve common rules and regulation of pure science. It is just artificial and unrealistic. Claiming antisocial personality of Wells's protagonist caused by scientific alienation Roberts points out wrong implication of Wells's science that goes beyond reality. He articulates:

Wells's protagonist, on the other hand, is a scientist. His invisibility is specifically on the other hand is a scientist. His invisibility is specifically rationalized as the result of scientific research. The particular alienation experienced by Wells's invisible man stems from his own antisocial personality, which in turn is an expression of the way science denies common nature and humanity. (19)

By his analysis, it can be seen that science used to make invisibility to Wells's protagonist creates alienation being himself as antisocial scientist. His science is not based on real scientific values and denies common nature and human behavior.

Similarly, in *The Invisible Man*, Griffin himself realizes his isolation and laments with Dr. Kemp: "I made a mistake, Kemp, a huge mistake, in carrying this thing through alone. I have wasted strength, time, and opportunities. Alone - it is wonderful how little a man can do alone!" (173). Here is where Griffin ends up, even though he seemed to love being alone when he started to tell Kemp his story. Of course, Griffin's plan to recruit Kemp does not work out and Griffin is forced to work alone.

Noticing Griffin's alien behavior Dr. Kemp says: "By this time I knew he was alone in the house, and so I made no more ado, but knocked him on the head" (164). Sometimes being alone is associated with being vulnerable because of wrong implications of science. Here Griffin tells Kemp how he took

out the costume-shop owner: as soon as Griffin realizes the guy is alone, bam, he knocks him out. It can imagine that Griffin would empathize with people who are alone like him, but he does not seem to care about anyone. These lines show his abnormal action with villagers where he performs. Thus, Griffin's science to make him invisibility becomes dangerous when it is isolated from the larger community. If we think of Griffin as a symbol for science-gone-wrong, this makes a lot of sense. Finally, his wrong science makes him anti-social personality and person of regression and vulnerability refusing common nature and humanity.

Concerning definition of science, Adam Roberts again states science must be defined with a body of examination and it is based on derived laws established by experiment in the real world. But, science fictionalized in science fiction cannot meet this standard of real science rather it rules being out controlled inciting impossibility. Insisting on the portrayal of scientific impossibility in science fiction Roberts further attaches: "We must want to define 'science' as a body of observations and derived laws established by experiment in the real world; but according to this definition, several of the frequently deployed 'nova' of science fiction are things that 'science' has specifically ruled out of court as literally impossible" (8). By his analysis, Roberts suggests science is the body of examination and derivative laws established by experiment in real world. But, science use in science fiction does not assemble this standard and follows literally impossible world which is too difficult to comprehend and quite mysterious to deserve normally. It has no logic and rationality; it is just unbelievable.

In case of Griffin, the science used by Griffin to make him invisible from English society is not appropriate scientific law and

cannot meet the real scientific fact and truth. Griffin makes him invisible using pseudo-science. Mentioning his own scientific experiment Griffin, in this line says: "'I should explain," he added, "what I was really too cold and fatigued to do before, that I am an experimental investigator." "Indeed, sir," said Mrs. Hall, much impressed" (13). Mrs. Hall does not really understand the science that the Invisible Man is doing, but she has still impressed by it. He says he is experimental investigator, however, his observation cannot prove him as an experimental investigator. His scientific way is alike than real scientific method. Griffin's scientific collections are so many that even Chemists' shop could not deserve it. Noticing Griffin's production narrator utters:

bottles – little fat bottles containing powers, small and slender bottles containing coloured and white fluids, fluted blue bottles labeled Poison, bottles with round bodies and slender necks, large greenglass bottles, large white- glass bottles, bottles with glass stoppers and frosted labels, bottles with fine corks, bottles with bungs, bottles with wooden caps, wine bottles, salad-oil bottles – putting them in rows on the chiffonnier, on the mantel, on the table under the window, round the flower, on the bookshelf – everywhere. The chemist's shop in Bramblehurst could not boast half so many. (22)

By these above lines, it is clear Griffins collected materials to earn his invisibility which are quite unusual and impossible. How can he make invisibility formula using these aforementioned equipments are also amazing and hard to believe? In terms of collecting experimental materials, he collects tiny resources to justify his investigation. He randomly gathers so many supplies which cannot afford by chemist's shop in Bramblehurst. Hence, it is easily proved

Griffin's attempt to deserve his invisibility seems literally impossible that does not depend on real scientific lab experiment.

Similarly, Adam Roberts also claims science fiction as the dull and adventurous characterization and exhausted plot that limits criteria applied to other literature. He further says "It is hard to deny many Science Fiction tests are limited and narrow if judged by aesthetic criteria sometimes applied to other literature that their characterization often is then, their style dull and adventurous, their plots hackneyed" (14). By his criticism, it can be known that the characterization and plot of science fiction is duller, adventurous and drained in comparison to other literary genres and it loses the aesthetic criteria making narrow judgment.

As we also can see in *The Invisible Man* Griffin's story loses aesthetic standards because of its dull characterization and unreal adventurous plot. In *The Invisible Man*, as we might have guessed, it is awe and amazement and of course it has sheer terror. Invisible men might be everywhere in other literature too but this Invisible men is really strange guy than we have actually seen in real life. Here, these villagers are living their normal lives, and suddenly they have to deal with something they have never even thought about.

Considering that a random stranger is a big deal in Iping, an Invisible man is almost too much to handle and bear. As, it is clear through these lines: "It was inevitable that a person of so remarkable an appearance and bearing should form a frequent topic in such a village as Iping" (29). Even before he has revealed as the Invisible Man, the stranger is so strange that he is a source of amazement. Amazement can lead to curiosity and, in this case, it is gossip. This is an example of people being amazed by relatively regular things – that is, compared to an invisible man, a strange visitor is small

funny thing. People in Iping on the whole, agree to dislike him. He is just irritable character: "His irritability, though it might have been comprehensible to an urban brain-worker, was an amazing thing to these quiet Sussex villagers" (30). What amazes the Iping villagers might be pretty ordinary to most people. So far, amazement has to do with relatively normal things: weird hair, acts like city-folk as usual.

He is the means of terror for people when people do not know him but later he is nothing to them. It clarifies "In the morning he had still been simply a legend, a terror; in the afternoon, by virtue chiefly of Kemp's drily worded proclamation, he was presented as a tangible antagonist, to be wounded, captured, or overcome" (181). When people do not know what the Invisible Man is, he is a source of terror and amazement. Once they know that he is just a man, people realize that he can be dealt with. It seems like the unknown is the biggest source of awe. His invention is not based on scientific truth because real science based on observation and experiments makes us think of test tubes, labs, and some other procedures. That is why Griffin's invisibility could not meet aesthetic values of serious literature or science fiction rather it seems just funny and marvelous.

Focusing the materialist value of science Roberts also shouts: "Wells is a concrete symbol of the dehumanization of science, a particular coding of the very materiality of science practice" (19). Hence, it is clear Wells's science using in science fiction make himself as the icon of dehumanization of science and he uses science for material perform. In *The Invisible Man*, Griffin is the model of science without humanity. He begins his road to decline in college when he becomes so obsessed with his experiments that he hides his work lest anyone else should receive credit. Griffin always hides his plan to people around



him. He is the person of distrust and dishonest. Hesitating Griffin's plan to hide himself from people of Port Burdock Kemp says ""No one?" insisted Griffin."Not a soul"" (173). Kemp means Griffin is not the person of soul. Nobody insists him to hide; however, he attempts to be hidden from people. He himself dehumanizes him.

When he runs out of money, he kills his own father- a crime that makes the rest of his crimes light in comparison. Pointing murder of his own father Griffin says: "I robbed the old man- robbed my father- The money was not his, and he shot himself" (129). Griffin takes his father death as light thing because he makes his father to commit suicide to fulfill his material gain using his scientific power. He goes from scientist to fanatic when he begins to focus all of his attention merely on the concept of invisibility and neglects to think about the consequences of such a condition. Griffin again says "I did not feel bit sorry for my father. He seemed to me to be the victim own his foolish sentimentality. The current cant required my attendance at his funeral, but it was really not my affair" (131). His statement suggests he has no regression and guilty in his father death. He tries to escape from his responsibility towards his father funeral being himself as an inhuman character.

Most of the events, Griffin seems irresponsible and treats himself as inhuman character. He deceives everyone. Noticing Griffin's attempt for murder Kemp says "He has cut himself off from his own kind. His blood be upon his own head" (179). Kemp has been explaining Griffin's intentions to the police. In devising the plan for murder and a "reign of terror," Griffin has become "inhuman," and completely selfish. He "cut himself off" first by creating a condition which would force him to the fringes of society. In planning to terrorize that society for his own ends, he divorces

himself from all sense of human compassion.

Simultaneously, in spite of his predicament, Griffin at no time expresses any remorse for his behavior or for the crimes, which he merely describes as necessary. His only regret is frustration over not having thought about the drawbacks of invisibility. For nearly a year, he works on trying to perfect an antidote; when time runs out for that activity, he first tries to leave the country and then plan failing tries to find an accomplice for himself so he can enjoy his invisibility and hence all the comforts of life as well. He goes from obsession to fanaticism to insanity.

Again, Adam Roberts mentions Darko Suvin's statement; he tries to say scientific portrayal exposed in Science Fiction as falsifiability because science itself is not true rather it is the experiment based on various hypotheses. He states:

For Suvin the important things about the "science fiction" is that it is a discourse build a certain logical principles that avoids self-contradiction; that it is rational rather than emotional or instinctual. Scientists sometimes like to assert that they deal in "facts" and "truth" where fiction deals in "imagination" and is a form of laying. But, it is more accurate to describe science as a discipline based on falsifiability; a discourse in which hypothesis are tested by experiment. Accordingly whilst a scientific premise may provide false, it cannot be proved true. In science fiction, it is not that the use of science gives the tests a particular privileged access to truth. (9)

As can be seen by Roberts's study, Science Fiction discourse is based on logical principle so it is rational rather than emotional or instinctual that avoids self-contradiction. He further says though the science fiction is the rational discourse; however science used in science fiction it cannot present scientific fact

and truth. Science itself a discourse that based on hypothesis tested by experiment so scientific portrayal of science fiction cannot access truth. It is just scientific fictionalizing in which science appears as pseudo- science or imaginative.

In the same way, in the novel *The Invisible Man* science just has been fictionalized. The invisible Man is all about science gone wrong. The science, Griffin use to make him invisible is totally based on unrealistic scientific facts and truth. Griffin tries to follow the law of optics that absorb light passing the refractive index of his body into air and makes him invisible is completely anti scientific rule. Doubting the Griffin's attempt to make apparent human body invisible Kemp says: "Visibility depends on action of visible bodies on light. Either the body absorbs light or it reflects or refracts it, does all things. If it neither reflects nor refracts nor absorbs light, it cannot of itself be visible" (124-25). Kemp's lines suggests human body is apparent neither it can absorb light nor it can refract light so it is impossible to make human body invisible. His invisible just outcasts him from society and experiences a psychological disconnection from humanity. Griffin's science to make his body invisible is quite imaginative and not based on scientific truth. In order to convince his own experiment to be invisibility to Kemp, Griffin speaks: "To do such a thing would be to transcend magic. And behold, unclosed by doubt, a magnificent vision of all that invisibility might mean to a man- the mystery, the power, freedom." (128). It is clear through these Griffin's lines that Griffin himself is not sure in his experiment and says his experiment is magic and his invisibility is mystery, power and freedom which is not based on real science. Griffin could not convince to Kemp about his experiment and utters not to doubt him. In his experiment, he

tries many hypotheses like real science for example he tries the invisibility on a cat then himself. Nevertheless, he himself fails to deserve his body to make invisible. His science has gone untruthfully making himself just as pathetic character going out of social order.

Moreover, another critic Raymond William in his *Science Fiction Studies* utters much of the science fictions evokes the anti-scientific sentiment and dreadful breakdown of man and society. He further asserts: Much science fiction is really anti- science fiction- Humanism is discarded in the very affirmation of the familiar contemporary myths of human concern- The convention powerfully supports this not only catastrophe, but social breakdown is dominance. Under new adversity man and society at once breakdown but the evidence for this is not from the record; it is rather unconsciously from the writer's feelings consciously from the convention of the thrilling story which needs trouble. (359)

According to William, it is clear most of the science fictions carry anti- scientific sentiment. Humanism is lost and the protagonist loses his social status getting lowest points that cause his social breakdown. The devastation of man and society is made unconsciously by the writer; however, the convention of stimulating story needs trouble consciously. The central character goes beyond inhuman world breaking the social and moral standards spreading violence revealing him as brutal character. In the same way, in *The Invisible Man*, we can view the situation of Griffin as wicked character who invites anti-scientific sentiment because of his violent behavior to people. He is very inhuman character and rules Iping village violently going beyond humanity. The narrator says: "People down the village heard shouts and shrieks, and looking up the street saw the "Coach and Horses" violently firing out its humanity." (50)

It means it is clear Griffin orders people in violent way destroying humanities. Griffin, the protagonist overwhelms him in false science in order to make him invisible thinking himself as an adventurous character. But, his invention does not seem quite audacious. While involving wrong scientific method, Griffin not only invites his catastrophic situation but also put him in social breakdown. The central character of adventure later, slowly follows the criminal way to threat English people but, he himself becomes the tool of danger and indicates the failure of science. Because of his failure he diminishes his aim and transforms himself in pitiable and violent situation.

In the novel, *The Invisible Man* there is no scientific environment rather it has sound of violence in each scene spreading anti- scientific sentiment. In this book, dogs attack men and men attack dogs which we suppose is not fair. Dog's presence starts violence: "Then the finer end of Fearenside's whip reached his property, and the dog, yelping with dismay, retreated under the wheels of the wagon" (20). A little bit of violence goes a long way. From this quick scene, we learn that dogs can detect that there is something wrong about the Invisible Man.

There is another violent scene that stones get thrown at people and at windows. A lot of furniture gets thrown, smashed, or just banged around. Panicky way the Invisible Man gets into at least three big brawls, one of which ends in his violent death. " But, once there was a concussion and a sound of bottles ringing together as though the table had been hit, and the smash of a bottle flung violently down, and then a rapid pacing athwart the room" (24). The Invisible Man will take out his frustration on anything close to him.

For another example, check out the Invisible Man's "violent smashing of bottles" (46). Here, we are not going to touch this guy with a ten-foot pole. "He took off his hat, and

with a violent gesture tore at his whiskers and bandages" (50). Man, everything the Invisible Man does is violent! He throws bottles, he rips his bandages off, and he even sneezes violently: "The Invisible Man amused himself for a little while by breaking all the windows in the "Coach and Horses," and then he thrust a street lamp through the parlor window of Mrs. Gribble" (83). Breaking street lamps! Party! Once again, the Invisible Man shows us his character through his incredibly violent actions.

The central character, Griffin, is a psychologically unrest character. His case can be made for it also being a psychological crime narrative of sorts, which tracks the journey one man, takes into criminality and madness, whilst pursuing a scientific experiment. His criminal way crafts him to be troublesome and feeble character undermining his endeavor. William further adds "The central character of an adventure story is usually so criminally careless that he would not serve a day real danger, but this makes for trouble and for more story and so here with the unacknowledged underlying aim" (359). By his analysis, it is apparent the central character becomes more hasty and decent less criminally and cannot deceit day real danger. His incapability to cope real danger suspiciously formulates the protagonist to be as troublesome, pathetic and aimless character. His criminality dissolves him in such situation where he completely loses his sense and leads him to be failing in his destination.

In case of Griffin, he also becomes extremely sloppy in his invisibility action and leads him into vulnerable character losing his sense. In his ways of scientific quest, Griffin deserves all sorts of criminal activities namely in threatening, beating, cheating and killing people inhumanly. While doing so he disregards his goal of invisibility and directs

him in violent and criminal proceedings. The Invisible Man beating up windows in the "Coach and Horses", check out the siege of Kemp's house refers another violent and criminal scene. Griffin use scientific violence and crime as the source of power to threaten and defeat other:

Not wanton killing, but a judicious slaying. The point is, they know there is an Invisible Man - as well as we know there is an Invisible Man. And that Invisible Man, Kemp, must now establish a Reign of Terror. Yes; no doubt it's startling. But I mean it. A Reign of Terror. He must take some town like your Burdock and terrify and dominate it. He must issue his orders. He can do that in a thousand ways - scraps of paper thrust under doors would suffice. And all who disobey his orders he must kill, and kill all who would defend them. (174)

For the Invisible Man, it seems like violence and crime are often just a hobby or a fun activity. However, he lays out a plan. He only uses violence and crime in order to get what he wants. In other words, violence and crime here is a source of power. He focuses both violence and the criminal way to use people in his order. He threatens everyone showing his power to kill them if they disorder him. So, it is true it is a pretty violent book that follows criminal way to make people afraid. The criminal violence surrounding of the Invisible Man makes him to be more or less human. His aim to be invisibility turns into criminal way and it leads him as a dismal and offended character.

Betrayal also portrays another sound of anti- scientific sentiment. Betrayal is always tied up with priorities in The Invisible Man. The Invisible Man does not steal from his dad just to be mean. He steals because he cares more about his scientific experiments than anything else including his family. In the same

way, we expect someone to keep their friend's secrets, but when Griffin outlines his super villain plan to take over England, Kemp decides that he has a more important priority than loyalty to his friend: protecting his country and neighbors. As, Griffin says: "He is invisible!" he said. "And it reads like rage growing to mania! The things he may do! The things he may do! And he's upstairs free as the air. What on earth ought I to do" (121)? Kemp thinks his friend Griffin potentially dangerous, and decides that he owes more to his neighbors and England than he owes to Griffin. So, he decides to help everyone else by betraying Griffin. Griffin himself also becomes the part of betrayal due to his tricky business based on unrealistic scientific inquiry among the people of Port Burdock as well as whole Iping territory.

Real science of many scientists is shaped by wider social world. But, scientists of many science fiction books separate their science from human values and desire because it could not meet the scientific standard of real science. It is just fictionalized going beyond reality that creates tension for many scientists of science fiction books. Their science is more fictionalized and violets human values and choice. Talking about the relationship of science and science fiction Sherryl Vint in her "Science Studies" mentions statement of David Bloor that is " "real" science shaped by the wider social world, a source of tension with many scientists who insist on a vision of science as separate and purified from the contingencies of human values and choices" (414).Bloor line spells out fake science created in many science fiction books also creates tension to their own scientists. Their scientists cross moral and human values that lead themselves to be out from wider social world making them as inhuman character.

In the story, the scientist, Griffin displays character traits that exemplify his negligence of consideration for his plan of invisibility, leading him to inevitable consequences. As Griffin pleads for Dr. Kemp's assistance, he explains his yearning of "...elaborate plans for the complete realization of the advantages my invisibility gave me as I still imagined over my fellow men"(139). In this narrative, Griffin plainly admits his illusion of the associated benefits transforming from a visible human being into an invisible character. The corrupt thought of his alteration's advantages motivates Griffin to impulsively secure its realization without considering the consequences of its establishment. However, only as an invisible man is Griffin able to understand the implications of his transformation as he expresses:

The more I thought it over, Kemp, the more I realized what a helpless absurdity an invisible man was - in a cold and dirty climate and a crowded civilized city. Before I made this mad experiment I had dreamt of a thousand advantages. That afternoon it seemed all disappointment. I went over the heads of the things a man reckons desirable. No doubt invisibility made it possible to get them, but it made it impossible to enjoy them when they are got. (156)

Through this complaint, Griffin expresses sincere regret of the misjudgment that leads him to the failure of his dreams, even after invisibility has been attained. He now realizes the challenges of invisible man faces in all aspects of life, from obtaining the basic necessities to withstanding the vicious weather. He further exposes:

Ambition - what is the good of pride of place when you cannot appear there? What is the good of the love of woman when her name must need be Delilah? I have no taste for politics, for the black-guardisms of fame, for

philanthropy, for sport. What was I to do? And for this I had become a wrapped-up mystery, a swathed and bandaged caricature of a man!" (156)

It is clear that without understanding of what he is about to embark, Griffin's plan for the acquisition of advantages over his fellow men is falling apart. Without comprehending the multitude implications of his alteration, he fails to accomplish what he yearns for most, the ultimate ability to derive pleasure from life.

Talking about the scientist appeared in science fiction and his situation, another critic Patrick Brantlinger in his "The Gothic Origin of Science Fiction" utters scientist's monstrous invention destroy his life rather it enriches to him. He further affirms "The mad scientist is one item that shows up often in modern science fiction; the monstrous invention that destroys life instead of enhancing it is another" (33). Through this line, it is obvious Brantlinger lets know Scientist's invention destroys his life making him as pathetic character at the end. The invention created by mad scientist is not true and cannot enhance their life rather it seems monstrous invention that can destroy his life. He further adds "In this pattern of radical disjunction from the actual -what might be called the structural expression of imagination of disaster - lies the central bond between science fiction and the gothic romance" (35). Brantlinger affirms the pattern of science fiction is the patterns of radical disjunction from actual that cause the structural expression of imagination of disaster which is the central bond within science fiction and gothic romance. It means imagination created in science fiction leads the disaster in the life of scientist and this disaster has become the central content in most of science fiction novel.

In case of scientist of *The Invisible Man*, his invention also causes great disaster at the end of his life. Griffin, the mad scientist, tries to make invisible to save him by social ignorance. However, his attempt to be invisibility causes his trivial death. Finally, he is killed by villagers inviting his own disaster. As narrator says: "Griffin, the first of all men to make himself invisible, Griffin the most gifted physicist the world has ever seen, ended in infinite disaster his strange and terrible career" (207). This line clarifies Griffin, the man to make him invisible and great physicist ends his life in causing awful disaster in his odd and dreadful career. He is not able to success his dream of invisibility and faces his own death. As, the epilogue says: "he lapses into a dream, the undying wonderful dream of his life" (210). He fails in his dream of invisibility and cannot care for him by social ignorance. Neither he makes him visible in the society nor does he fulfill his dream of invisibility. His invisibility just becomes the tool of spreading violence in the English society inviting his own disaster.

To sum up, in his novel *The Invisible Man*, H. G. Wells portrays protagonist, Griffin's ethical and moral degeneracy because of his own fault that is invisibility caused by phony science. He seems fully extraordinary, an unusual, unsociable, alienated, unrealistic and inhuman character spreading more violence in the territory of Iping village and Port Burdock as well as whole English society. Furthermore, he becomes means of terror going beyond ethical and moral contemplations. First, *The Invisible Man*, Griffin isolates himself from humanity because he wants to make all the glory of his discoveries. Later, he drives himself to isolation by a fear of discovery. Finally, he is compelled to be mad by the effects of his self-imposed isolation. Griffin's invention is a terrible impossibility that the pursuit dedicated to improving the human condition bears the

greatest potential to destroy humanity.

Invisible Man fails to consider whether it is actually advantageous for a man to be invisible. Griffin never anticipates the difficulties he would deserve through his invisibility. As it turns out, being stark naked at all times is uncomfortable. The process of waiting for food to assimilate is inconvenient. People and vehicles unaware of his presence prove hazardous. In fact, Griffin discovers that there is really very little he could do without betraying himself. His invisibility - his desire to disappear and dominate is actually a cause of delectability and vulnerability.

By removing himself practically and psychologically from the human throng, Griffin grasps at what he assumed would be freedom, but is nothing more than mere license. He immediately perpetrates mindless acts of both mischief and confusion in the absence of public restriction. This results, however, in the rapid deterioration of any moral sense as the *Invisible Man* runs the scheme from stealing to slaughter and it drives him mad. Such license triggers insanity because it is imbalanced and prohibitive to true happiness. Man is created to be free. Man, as a social animal however, must participate in civilization to remain true to his nature where it sets his freedom. Freedom, contrary to general conceptions, is not the capability to do whatever is desired; it is to do whatever is decent. In other words, man is free when he acts well in the sight of other men. To be invisible is to be isolated, which is brutal inhuman and ultimately restrictive.

As Griffin descends into the madness born of his unnatural attempt for an unnatural independence, he determines that all invisibility is really good for is killing and establishing a reign of terror. Thus the history of the *Invisible Man* quickly unravels to rage, riot, and tear -the horrifying conclusion of rash action without due regard for long-term effects.

Those willing to do wonton violence to their own natures for the sake of a perceived good will, given time, do violence to others. To make a rather medieval distinction, science that does not involve true knowledge cannot be called true science. Neither is the man who experiments with applied sciences a true scientist, as such- he is often a mad scientist, however. The insanity of isolation produced by strange scientific quests is a common theme that features surgically created beast-men, grotesquely set apart from humanity. The Invisible Man explores the detachment and solitude that is wrought when man uses his powers to alter the natural course of things.

The Invisible Man breaks into many people's homes, stealing money, and leading eventually to physical abuse and killing. When faced with power, such as invisibility, man becomes immoral and is willing to do anything for personal gain and enjoyment. He believes there is nothing wrong with doing anything for his own survival since he is superior. He also brings the situation one step further with his reign of terror. He now wants to have complete control over everybody through terror and wants to start his own area of control around the Iping village. This shows his complete thirst for power. He uses science to give him superpower. He shows how science can accomplish great things and also how it can cause great harm. He thinks the harm that the Invisible Man's exploitation of power causes no punishment. But, he is eventually captured and beaten to death for the terror he both created and wanted to create. His death also signifies the end of the immoral science that is too powerful for man. Both, The Invisible Man and H.G. Wells in The Invisible Man demonstrate and criticize man's tendency to become moral or immoral with the acquirement of power. Like many books of the same era, he uses science as the instrument

of retribution for the social crimes that have been committed. Through invisibility, the Invisible Man gains triumph over science and from this, great power; he can steal, kill, and abuse anybody without fear of being caught. He also acknowledges the shortcomings of his invisibility, such as making sound and being easily imprisoned once caught vulnerable qualities which eventually lead to his downfall.

In this way, Griffin is one type of scientist, aloof, aggressive, and contemptuous of his fellow humans around English society. He seems extraordinary and ordinary people irritate him. They seem petty to compare to his lofty concern with the mechanisms of nature. His knowledge isolates him; he thinks only of his discovery and the power that his special knowledge gives him. Consequently, his knowledge fails lacking true scientific fact and truth and at the end, he becomes a danger to society being antisocial personality and fascinating his own ethical and moral degeneracy.

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## MAIN ISSUES OF RESERVATION IN HEAT SUPPLY SYSTEMS

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### ANNOTATION:

**The following article considers the issue of heat provision and reliable operation of heat supply systems that can be ensured by the reservation of heat sources and heating networks.**

**Keywords: reliability, heat source, reservation, heating main, heat humidity.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Due to a number of both remote in time and current reasons, the situation in centralized heat supply is characterized by an unsatisfactory technical level and low economic efficiency of systems, worn-out equipment, insufficient reliability of heat supply and the level of comfort in buildings, and large losses of heat energy.

The most unreliable link in heat supply systems are heating networks, especially when they are laid underground. In addition, the structure of heating networks in large systems does not correspond to their scale.

The development of heat supply systems for settlements is carried out on the basis of the development of heat supply schemes. At the same time, a mandatory decision-making criterion should be the provision of the necessary sanitary and hygienic conditions and requirements for the reliability of heat supply to each of the consumers "through redundancy and achieving uninterrupted operation of heat sources, heating networks and the system as a whole."

First, the sectioning of the main heat pipelines with a sufficient number of marking devices; secondly, reservation of the throughput of heat pipelines for feeding emergency sections

through other sections. It is shown that full redundancy of the transmission capacity of the main heat pipelines with sectioning provides almost 100% reduction in emergency damage [1].

The methodology is intended for calculating reliability indicators in heating networks of district heating systems when developing heat supply schemes in order to select solutions that provide regulatory requirements for the reliability of heat supply to consumers based on redundancy of heating networks.

A pipeline system of an arbitrary given configuration with known indicators of the reliability of the corresponding elements under fairly general conditions is considered.

In this regard, when developing heat supply schemes and heating network projects, it is recommended to proceed from the following fundamental principles:

- Ensuring redundancy of the heat source by installing two or more units on it;
- The probability of an accident on only one main heating main during the period under consideration;
- Admissibility of short-term disconnection from heating networks of the majority of consumers (subscribers) with accelerated repair work considering the thermal stability of buildings.
- Laying from a heat source of two or more head heating mains, interconnected by backup jumpers (looping heating networks);
- Laying of reserve bridges between heating networks of two or more heat sources (looping around heating areas);

- Laying of two reserve heat pipelines to subscribers;
- Reducing the length of the section between the sectioning valves;

Long-term disruption of heat supply can lead to catastrophic consequences, which imposes restrictions on the permissible time for eliminating failures. This time can be increased by reserving the heating network, which allows maintaining a certain reduced level of heat supply to consumers (with a slight decrease in air temperature in buildings) during the elimination of accidents and excludes their possible catastrophic development.

Along with increasing the reliability of structures, heat pipelines and equipment, redundancy of the heating network is the main way to ensure the required level of reliability of heat supply, which forms the time reserve of consumers, which is the time (and frequency) of reducing the air temperature in the building to the normalized, minimum permissible value.[2]

Providing for a given time the required modes and permissible parameters in the premises is the most important task of heat supply systems, which is ensured by backing up heat sources and heating networks. When considering the issue of reservation of heating networks, it is necessary to take into account that it leads to an additional increase in capital costs and therefore should be minimized.

The general provisions for the reservation of heat supply systems, developed on the basis of these principles, are given in Building regulations (Building regulations 2.04-07-99) and are of a recommendatory nature.

In order to reduce capital costs for heat sources and heating networks, consumers, based on the reservation condition, are divided into three categories.

The first category are the consumers who do not allow interruptions in the supply of the estimated amount of heat and reduce the air temperature in the premises. These consumers

include: hospitals, maternity and preschool institutions with round-the-clock stay of children, art galleries and special production sites. With appropriate justification, other consumers can also be assigned to the first category. From the above list it follows that the objects of the first category include buildings from which it is difficult to evacuate people, as well as buildings that require maintaining the exact thermal and humidity parameters of the room.

The second category includes the consumers who allow a decrease in temperature in heated premises for the period of accident elimination: residential and public buildings - up to +12°C; industrial buildings - up to +8°C.

The third category refers to the rest of the consumers.

#### **Heat source redundancy:**

According to the provisions of Building regulations 2.04-07-99, the reservation of heat sources for the main equipment is ensured by the following condition for the selection of boilers: in the event of failure of the most powerful boiler, the performance of the remaining boilers must provide coverage, depending on the design temperature of the outside air, from 78 to 91% of the design load for heating and ventilation for consumers of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> categories and 100% of the calculated load of consumers of the 1<sup>st</sup> category. If possible, it is allowed to turn off the hot water supply system. The boiler room must be provided with a standard reserve of emergency fuel. The power supply to the boiler house with a capacity of more than 10 Gcal/h should actually correspond to the first category. Under these conditions, the construction of two heat sources for a settlement is not a mandatory requirement and is justified by technical and economic considerations [2].

### **Heating mains reservation:**

The long-term practice of heat networks operation has shown that the probability of interruption in the supply of heat energy as a result of an accident to consumers during the heating period is extremely low. Moreover, this probability decreases with an increase in the diameter of the heat pipes. Therefore, the probability of a simultaneous accident on two different head heating mains connected to the same heat source is practically zero. Based on this, to ensure reliable heat supply, it is enough to reserve two adjacent heating mains between each other.

### **Vitality of the heat supply system:**

The concept of survivability is understood as the ability of the heat supply system to maintain its performance under emergency and extreme conditions associated with a drop in the outside air temperature below the design temperature for heating [2]. The main condition for the survivability of the heat supply system is to prevent the freezing of network water, leading to the cessation of its circulation. In this regard, during the period of emergency situations, a minimum supply of heat energy to the building systems should be ensured to maintain a water temperature of more than  $+3^{\circ}\text{C}$  in attics, entrances and basements [3].

In accordance with this, the projects should develop measures to ensure the survivability of elements of heat supply systems located in areas of possible exposure to negative temperatures, including:

- Organization of local circulation of network and circulating water in heating networks and heat-consuming systems of buildings;
- Heating of heating networks and heat-consuming systems of buildings during the period of repair and restoration work;
- If necessary, descent followed by filling with network and circulation water of heat-

consuming systems of buildings on time and after completion of repair and restoration work.

### **Disconnection of consumers for the period of repair work:**

Since each building has a certain thermal stability, the drop in the indoor air temperature in the premises (for example, from a comfortable approximately  $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to the minimum allowable  $+8^{\circ}\text{C}$  -  $+12^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) is observed for several hours, which allows for a short-term disconnection of subscribers from heating networks for restoration work. The cooling rate of buildings depends on the design of the building itself and the weather conditions of the area, i.e. the lower the design temperature for heating, the higher the rate of temperature drop in the premises. In this regard, as the design temperature for heating decreases, the conditions for the reservation of heating networks become more stringent.

The period of repair work increases with an increase in the diameter of the heat pipelines and the length of the disconnected sections of the heating network, which is associated with the drain and filling of heat pipelines. At the same time, an accident in overhead heating networks is detected and eliminated much faster than with underground duct laying. It is also faster to detect the place of the accident with channelless laying of heat pipes in polyurethane foam insulation with a remote operational monitoring system. On the other hand, the probability of an accident decreases noticeably with a decrease in the length and an increase in the diameter and thickness of the walls of heat pipes [4]

Based on the foregoing, in the provisions of Building regulations 2.04-07-99, the reservation of heating networks is assumed optional for the following cases:

- If consumers have a local backup heat source;

- For sections of overhead laying less than 5 km long (with appropriate justification, the distance can be increased);
- For heat pipelines laid in tunnels and passageways;
- For heating networks with a diameter of 250 mm and less (in the absence of consumers of the 1<sup>st</sup> category).

At the same time, for consumers of the 1<sup>st</sup> category, depending on the situation, it is compulsory to reserve a local emergency heat source or heat networks from two heat sources, or heat networks from two outlets of one heat source.

It is allowed not to make redundancy of transit heat pipelines from the warm-electric central to the external peak boiler houses, if their performance provides, depending on the design temperature of the outside air, coverage from 78 to 91% of the design load for heating and ventilation for consumers of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> categories and 100 % of the estimated load of consumers of the 1<sup>st</sup> category.

For other cases, it is necessary to consider the issue of redundancy of heating networks, with consideration of specific situation that has been developed in a given site, as well as the capabilities of the operating organization.

### Basic provisions for the reservation of heating networks:

In emergency situations, it is important to take into account the provisions set forth in Building regulations 2.04.07-99 [5], that the heat supply system and heating networks must provide the minimum allowable amount of heat at the design temperature for heating  $t_p = -10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and below. At the same time, there is no data on the need to reserve heating networks at a design temperature for heating above  $t_p = -10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . However, the actual design practice has shown that these provisions are contradictory and, in many cases, impracticable.

For example, when developing heat supply schemes for areas with a high design temperature for heating ( $t_p = -3 \div -5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), in some cases, an unjustified looping of heating networks and an increase in the diameters of emergency bulkheads are performed. The above requirements are especially difficult to fulfill for intra-quarter heating networks of small diameter and remote objects with a load from 20 to 50 Gcal/h, i.e. for heat pipelines 2Du300 ÷ 400 mm. The most difficult problems arise during the reconstruction of existing systems, in which the level of redundancy does not correspond to the provisions of Building regulations 2.04.07.99[5].

The most complex problems arise during the reconstruction of existing systems, in which the level of redundancy does not correspond to the provisions of Building regulations 2.04.07.99 [5]. For example, if a new residential area with a heat load of 30 Gcal/h is connected to the existing dead-end heat pipe 2Du500 mm, to fulfill the conditions given in Table. 1, it is necessary to:

- Make redundancy of the existing heat pipe 2Du500 mm by laying an additional heat pipe 2Du300 mm and more;
- Lay a circular heat pipe 2Du300 mm around the block;
- Make a tie-in of each subscriber input between two sectional valves on the circular heating main 2Du300 mm.

Table 1. Reserve supply of heat energy to subscribers in emergency situations in% of the estimated amount

Conditional diameter of heat pipes, mm	Estimated outside air temperature for heating, $^{\circ}\text{C}$				
	-10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	-20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	-30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	-40 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	-50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
300	32	50	60	59	64
400	41	56	65	63	68
500	49	63	70	69	73
600	52	68	73	73	76
700	59	70	76	75	78
800-1000	66	75	80	79	82
1200-1400	71	79	83	82	85

Table 2. Reserve supply of heat energy to subscribers in emergency situations in % of the estimated amount.

Conditional diameter of heat pipes, mm	Estimated outside air temperature for heating, °C					
	-10°C and higher	- 10°C up to - 20°C	- 20°C up to - 30°C	-30°C up to - 40°C	-40°C up to - 50°C	Below 50°C
300	-	-	-	-	50	60
400	-	-	-	50	60	70
500	-	-	50	60	70	80
600	-	50	60	70	80	85
700 и более	50	60	70	80	85	90

As a result, capital costs increase by 2-3 times in comparison with the option of inserting a dead-end distributing heat pipe 2Du300 mm. An alternative to this solution is the use of measures aimed at reducing the period of repair and restoration work by reducing the length of the sections between the sectioning valves [4].

In this regard, it is recommended as minimum requirements to comply with the more realistic conditions given in Building regulations 2.04.07.99 [1], on the basis of which most of the country's heating networks are designed. The minimum amount of reserve heat supply in emergency situations in % of the calculated one is given in Table 2, which is developed on the basis of the provisions of Building regulations 2.04.07.99. At the same time, short-length dead-end sections limited by sectioning valves are permissible for large-diameter heat pipelines. The last issue for closed and open heat supply systems is discussed in detail in the relevant works.

When developing heat supply schemes and heating networks, it is recommended at the first stage to use the conditions given in Table 2, and in the course of coordinating the schemes (at the request of customers and operating organizations) to tighten the reservation conditions up to the provisions given in Table 1. This approach allows to optimize technical

solutions and reduce capital costs for the reservation of heating networks.

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## **PROFESSIONAL TEACHER OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION SKILLS AND FACTORS OF THEIR FORMATION**

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### **ANNOTATION:**

**The main pedagogical skill of the educator is to work independently, to search. The great future of the state, of course, should be the main task of every educator to bring up young people with deep knowledge and a pure moral heart.**

**Keywords: pedagogy, skill, knowledge, thinking.**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

While participating in the process of upbringing a harmoniously developed generation, an educator should not only be an example to others with his spiritual and moral culture, but also be able to demonstrate professional skills, make a worthy contribution to the upbringing of a harmoniously developed child tumor is necessary.

In particular, the President of our country Sh. M. Mirziyoev in his book "Building our great future together with our brave and noble people" said, "The most important thing is that our children from an early age love books, think independently, respond correctly in difficult life situations. We need to find and develop the skills, and for this we need to do the appropriate organizational work. "He insisted. The professionalism of the educator is a high professional thinking, a conscious, creative approach to the educational process, the ability to effectively apply methodological knowledge, he is constantly improving pedagogical knowledge, the values of the past, Central Asia. Information on the training of educators reflected in the creative heritage of thinkers, as well as in the process of theoretical

study of modern information technologies, portal news, and theoretical training technologies of advanced foreign countries.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

The professional skills of young educators, as well as educators with several years of work experience in preschool education, develop due to the fact that they meet a number of conditions in order to improve their professional skills. They can be developed on the basis of the following tools:

Independent study (new literature, Internet materials, portals, information published in periodicals, as well as advanced technologies that provide information about the latest developments in the field of pedagogy to get acquainted with, to generalize the ideas put forward in them, to prepare independent projects on the basis of the conclusion).

The study of the activities of experienced educators is carried out on the basis of observation and analysis of the lessons organized by them. It is expedient to draw conclusions based on the generalization of impressions.

Retraining and advanced training of educators in professional courses and institutes.

Active participation in regular scientific conferences (theoretical and practical conferences and seminars, vocational training and training).

Improving their experience in the leading educational institutions of the Republic and developed countries, learning the latest information on the profession.

Participation in group and public events gives positive results in the acquisition of professional skills of the educator. Therefore, in such an environment, there is no need to exchange opinions, compare personal opinions with the views expressed by others, to make sure that they are correct, valid, to enrich existing knowledge, to identify errors or shortcomings in a timely manner and eliminate them. It is possible to find them.

The professionalism of the educator is not only a guarantee of the effectiveness of education, but also enhances the prestige of the educator in the community, in the social environment, and creates respect among children.

Currently, the Republic of Uzbekistan is actively working to constantly improve the professional skills, knowledge and abilities of young educators. In particular, within the framework of the project "Education Sector Development Program" implemented jointly with the Ministry of Preschool Education of Uzbekistan and the Asian Development Bank, "Education Resource" Centers for distance learning have been established in the regions of the country. As a result of this activity, young educators have the opportunity to improve their professional skills abroad. The Republican Association of Young Educators was launched in 2018 to attract young people to the preschool system and provide them with comprehensive practical assistance, assistance in the introduction of advanced and modern technologies in the educational process.

The Republican contest "Educator of the Year" is traditionally held in our country. The identification and promotion of progressive and enterprising educators among preschool educators will instill in young educators respect and esteem for their profession. Since 2016, the "Best Educator of the Year" competition has been held. The Republican contest "Garden of the Year" creates conditions

for educators to publicize the achievements of the community-based educational organization.

Many of the teachers and educators were awarded the honorary title of "Honored Worker of Education of Uzbekistan", the Order "El-Yurt Hurmati" and the Order "Fidokorona Hizmatlari Uchun" for their endless perseverance in educating and upbringing children. , Awarded the Order of Glory.

The national model, highlighted in the "National Program of Personnel Training", takes into account the national and territorial features of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the image of a cadre (specialist) - a well-rounded person and a mature specialist, trained on the basis of advanced science, engineering and technology. 'is a laconic reflective pattern.

The role of educators in the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and the "National Training Program" is extremely unique. Only a highly experienced 21st century educator can fulfill the task of educating 21st century children in pre-school educational institutions and bringing them to a healthy, mature level of development.

"Preschool is a unique world where the interests of children, parents, educators and staff collide. We must work together in every preschool to make the child feel comfortable, safe and enjoyable, so that the child can go there with joy," said Agrippina Shin, Minister of Preschool Education.

Modernization changes in the preschool education system have allowed educators to freely choose the forms and methods of teaching preschool children. The main result of modern education today is the degree to which it is mastered by the child, which contributes to his development, the formation of integrative personality traits. The methods of education chosen by the educator should teach the formation of intellectual processes, creative

approach to problem solving, initiative, independence and responsibility, teach children to manage their activities through practice. Preschool education should prepare a healthy and well-rounded child for lifelong learning by shaping his or her personality and stimulating interest in learning. The main purpose of modern education is to prepare a well-developed person for society and the state, socially adaptable to society, work, able to work on themselves. For this, of course, first of all, the task and skills of the educator are extremely important.

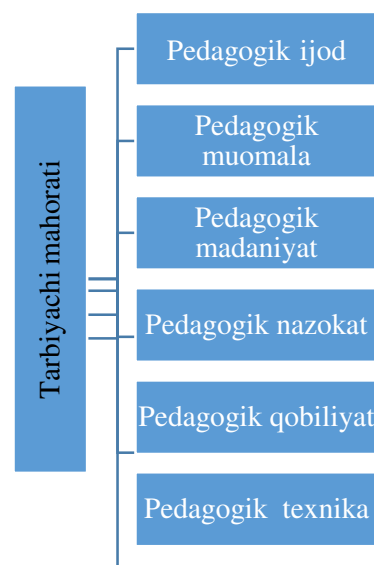
The professionalism of the educator is a combination of certain personal (love, kindness, benevolence, etc.) and professional qualities of the educator, which is reflected in the pedagogical-psychological, methodological training, the search for optimal ways of raising children. Therefore, along with the professionalism, knowledge, ingenuity, creativity of the educator, it also requires the improvement of personal qualities.

What qualities define a coach's performance skills? Skills must first be ideologically prepared. This means that there should be national values, customs and traditions, and those who are brought up in the minds of young people should be able to cultivate respect for the rich heritage created by our ancestors. To do this, the coach must first have a deep understanding of the essence of national values and be able to respect them. A clear understanding of the laws of social life, national and moral values, and the content of ideology is important for educating students to respect the spirit of ancestors, generations, and the basics of the scientific worldview.

The educator must have personal and professional qualities. The personal qualities of a teacher include faith, worldview, social needs and activism, morality, sense of civic duty, spirituality, kindness, assertiveness, determination and purposefulness, humanity,

legal knowledge, etc. They help educators to develop their professional skills.

Based on the above-mentioned definition of pedagogical skills, as well as the characteristics of the educator's professional profile and socio-economic, political and cultural requirements for teachers, the theory of pedagogy consists of the following main components (components) of pedagogical skills represents the need.



While all of these have a special essence, they represent the content of the professional skills of the educator as a whole.

After all, pedagogical technique is a technology of teaching, influence, education, which conveys to students the feelings, knowledge, moral qualities, while pedagogical behavior is a manifestation of professional activity. , reflects the interaction and cooperation of the participants in this process in education. Pedagogical creativity means creativity, initiative, pedagogical excellence and the path to entrepreneurship, not being afraid of the difficulties in this path, as the teacher rises from the ladder of skill. In turn, the pedagogical ability of the teacher in this area is also important. Because in the pedagogical process it expresses the mental, emotional and volitional aspects of the educator, his organization, knowledge and their interdependence and the acquisition of an



integral whole. Pedagogical culture means the demanding, fair, perfect, honest, correctness of the educator, taking into account his duties, responsibilities, dignity, conscience, moral beliefs. In the system of pedagogical skills, pedagogical tact (tact) is characterized as a measure, norm and limit of the means of influence of the teacher in accordance with the pedagogical purpose, useful, valuable actions. The mentioned components of pedagogical skills enrich the professional qualities of the teacher-educator and lead him to mastery and help the educator to form the skills of pedagogical skills. However, relying on them alone to become a master of one's profession may not produce the expected results. This requires regular pedagogical thinking, pedagogical thinking, pedagogical work. This means that one must be accustomed to analyzing pedagogical events, situations, trying to understand each of their connections, to analyze daily results independently and to compare new educational ideas with the previous ones. In order to find the main pedagogical and psychological problems, it is necessary to think about finding the most convenient ways to solve them.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

In addition to the above, the educator should have the following phases:

Humanism is a concept that expresses a concern for the creation of conditions for the realization of all the principles of humanity, the equality of happiness and freedom of human dignity. Proper use of their capabilities, taking into account the individual psychological characteristics of educators; correct attitude to pre-determined situations, rational assessment of the success of others, fairness in material and moral incentives;

Sincerity is a personal quality that expresses honesty, conscientiousness in dealing with others;

To love one's country is to be loyal and believe in one's motherland, parents and friends; commitment to the Constitution and laws of our independent republic, symbols of our state, national traditions and universal values;

Devotion is the rational use and protection of natural resources, the collection, study, preservation and promotion of the cultural heritage left by our ancestors.

The most important foundation for a modern educator is humanity. An educator is a person with a very high level of culture. He needs to know a lot. He should be aware of the latest developments and innovations in his field.

Pupils need to read, study, supplement and deepen their knowledge on a regular basis in order to give them new knowledge in the classroom every day.

So, the main pedagogical skill of the educator is to work independently, to search. The great future of the state, of course, should be the main task of every educator to bring up young people with deep knowledge and a pure moral heart.

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## LINGUO-CULTURAL ANALYSE OF PROVERBS WHICH EXPRESS GENDER IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK

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### ANNOTATION:

**In this article the proverbs are given which express gender terms in the English, the Russian and the Uzbek languages. Linguo-cultural meanings are analysed by proverbs of the nationalities.**

**Keywords: gender, sex, human, linuo-cultural, proverbs.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Nowadays we can observe booming growth of researches devoted to studying gender aspects in language and speech. Gender linguistics is one of the perspective directions which investigated language and its units containing gender components.

Most of the people have misconception that the terms "gender" and "sex" both convey the same meaning. However, these two terms are quite separate from each other. Sex is a term that is used to describe the difference between male and female in biological respect. Sex refers to biological differences; chromosomes, hormonal profiles, internal and external sex organs. Gender is something, which is not at all depended on biological aspects; rather it is the masculine or feminine characteristic that has been developed as an impact of the social, cultural norms and affiliations. It is very important to remember that a person develops this particular behavior due to the society he or she is living in and this behavior is completely alterable by the will of the person.

Phraseological fund of any language represent very interesting and factful material for gender researches as it reflects many aspects

of people's life: history, national consciousness, morals, values, preferences, relations and the way of life. It is essential to point out that research on proverbs has not only been carried out within phraseology, but also in other scholarly branches. Thus in the field of paremiology (paremia = proverb), the scholarly field that deals with proverbs, much research has been conducted over the centuries. Moreover, in comparison to phraseology, paremiology has a far longer tradition. Paremiology mainly deals with collecting and classifying proverbs as well as tracing the nature and origin of individual proverbs and investigating their socio-historical significance.

In the history of studying proverbs and sayings there were attempts to find distinctive features. Proverb is always statement, containing some specified conclusions. Proverbs are popular wisdom, code of rules of life, practical philosophy, and historical memory. A saying is a short, clever expression that usually contains advice or expresses some obvious truth. Proverbs and sayings represent special interest for researches in the field of linguistic genderology, as they embody «cultural-national outlook» of every nation.

Having analyzed the fund of proverbs and sayings with the gender components in three languages we revealed the following tendency: the considerable number of paremias is devoted to women and most of them contain negative connotation of female representatives.

The common thing in the languages of analyzed cultures is stereotypic opinion about

low mental abilities of a woman. Ayollarning sochi uzun, lekin aqli kalta bo`ladi. In the English and Russian languages there are number of equivalents, confirming similarity of such estimation of a woman: Women are the devil's

nets, Куда чѐрт не поспеет, туда бабу пошлѐт. The attitude towards woman in Russian and English cultures is different. In Russia a woman is not considered as a person: Кобыла не лошадь, баба не человек. As for Englishmen a woman is a secret: Woman is the key to life's mystery.

Appearance is not the main thing. It is not the most important condition for being beautiful. It is much more important for a woman to be a good mistress, to be kind, careful and quick-witted. Красота приглядится, а щи не приклепаются. Не ищи красоты, ищи доброты! Go`zallik izlama, mehr izla.

The examples given are marriage describes the advantage of both languages the opposite can also be observed, for example: Умрингдан уч кун қолса, эшак ол, бир кун қолса, хотин ол; eng.: If you would be happy for a week take a wife; If you would be happy for a month kill a pig; If you would be happy all your life plant a garden [Бир ҳафталик бахт учун хотин ол, бир ойлик бахт учун чўчка сўй, бир умрлик бахт учун боғ ярат] ; First thrive and then wife [Аввал маблағ тўпла, сўнг уйлан]; Honest man marry soon but wise man never [Ақлли одам тез уйланар, нодон ҳеч қачон].

The distinctive feature of Uzbek in comparison with the Russian and English languages is that there are proverbs characterizing men. All of them convey positive characteristics and they are about resoluteness, courage, superiority, straightforwardness: Боғбон боғини тузар, дехқон даласини сузар; Чўпоннинг таёғи – отлининг оёғи; Косиб тикканини мақтар; Зар бўлмаса, заргар - хароб, ер бўлмаса,

деҳқон – хароб; Қассобга оқ қўй ҳам бир, қора қўй ҳам бир.

According to the result of analysis of three languages it is possible to make the following conclusion: in the Uzbek linguistic worldview the concepts "woman" and "man" are presented in their quantitative ratio more widely than in the English and Russian languages. The greatest number of proverbs is proverbs reflecting social characteristics. Possible explaining of the given fact can consist in the fact that in Kazakh culture relationship are closely supported that is expressed by nominative density of terms of relationship: brother, daughter-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, parents and etc.

According to the above mentioned research we observe language androcentrism. It means that the majority of paremias reflect male point of view and domination of men. The image of women is not always negative. We can rather say about a tendency, than a negative attitude. But a certain degree of androcentrism takes place.

Studying gender relations is one of the ways of understanding of social changes in society. And linguistics and its language structure are more clearly show the state of consciousness of society.

Thus, in English, Russian, and other languages, the dominant mode is the one that indicates inability to think deeply, illogicality, irrationality and generally silliness as the main characteristics of women. Actually in the linguistic consciousness of many people's there were developed stereotyped ideas about a woman as a creature with a single-track mind. The above examples give reason to believe that to the common mind female intellect serves as an example of the backward unformed mind. On this background the cultural-national interpretation of all language expressions is clearly visible: "the female mind is infantile".

This is the core of the ordinary mentality, absorbed with the mother's milk along with the language acquisition, and it lives in the self-consciousness of the people, being language and culture beam, the dominant of national self-identification. It should be noted that all of this applies to paremias, which are cultural attitudes to the perception of the female intellect as insufficient and underdeveloped. The stereotyped female mind is opposed to the male and perceived as "subhuman" mind, therefore female activity should be limited exclusively to the "private" sphere. "Women need a man's mind in order to be guided by it in their behavior. Gender inequality is taken as an axiom and as a fact that men are given the role of legislators for better world order". As a consequence, in the considered mode the contradictoriness of the concept "woman" is most vividly manifested not only in comparison with the concept of a "man", but also in comparison with the wider concept of a "human".

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# APPLICATION OF LEDERMIX PASTE IN TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH REVERSIBLE PULPITIS

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## ABSTRACT:

It was found that when using a combined agent containing a local antibiotic and a corticosteroid "Ledermix", a pronounced analgesic effect develops, which manifests itself in 24% of cases in the first hours after application of the drug, in 64,7% within one day. The use of the paste "Ledermix" justified to preserve the viability of pulps thanks to strong anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial action.

**Keywords:** reversible pulpitis, biological treatment.

## RELEVANCE

The need to provide quality and effective dental care to the population is obvious and does not require special argumentation. It should be noted that the scope of therapeutic measures in dentistry is not always limited only to instrumental interventions, but often requires an integrated approach [1, 3, 4]. In clinical practice, the problem of preserving damaged tooth pulp arises before the doctor even when the pulp chamber remains unopened in the treatment of deep carious lesions of dentin and there are no clinical signs of degenerative changes in the pulp and periapical tissues [2, 6, 7]. The problem of treating pulp inflammation in temporary teeth has existed for decades. The method of vital amputation in the treatment of pulpitis is recommended for children, since the root pulp is a biological root system that is resistant to various influences and has regenerative properties [1, 3, 4]. Despite the constant improvement of methods for treating

pulpitis, the percentage of complications after treatment remains high and ranges from 30% to 65% [2].

## THE PURPOSE OF OUR RESEARCH

Evaluate clinical assessment the effectiveness of combined preparations containing an antibiotic and Triamcinolone acetonide, «Ledermix» paste possessing minutes pronounced antiallergic and anti-inflammatory effects.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The study involved 25 patients aged 17 to 30 years with diagnoses of pulp hyperemia, acute focal serous pulpitis, i.e. the main forms of reversible pulpitis. Selection of patients for study was conducted with the main indication for biological treatment method of reversible pulpitis, namely: lack of long-term pain (2 min) under the action of thermal and chemical stimuli on the background of the clinical picture of hyperemia of the pulp or primary pulp that. Lack of response by the periapical tissues - painless when biting on the tooth, X-ray data confirmed uc repetition. The patient's age is not older than 31-35 years. A prerequisite for the selection of clinical material was good oral hygiene and dental caries low intensity and the absence of concomitant mucosal pathology oral cavity and periodontal tissue, and severe organ pathology of internal organs. All patients underwent determination of pulp electro excitability as a mandatory examination method. EOD values up to 20  $\mu$ A were the criterion for selecting patients for the study. One of the main symptoms of inflammation is pain. Pain with

pulpitis important differential diagnostic sign on allows one to evaluate the effectiveness of therapy at various stages, including at the stage of rehabilitation. In our study, estimate left syndrome as a criterion for the effectiveness of various stages of the study before treatment, after treatment application, and in step rehabilitation was performed using a numerical ranking scale (CHRSH) [5]. This evaluation criterion is simple enough, since the scale consists of a series of numbers from 0 to 10. The pain patients are offered numerals ranging from 0 (no pain) to 10 (maximum possible pain). Comparing the assessment of pain on the scale on different it smelled of treatment can be judged on its effectiveness. In our study CHRSH applied in all patients at the diagnostic step, directly after the application and before treatment paste superimposed permanent seal. Treatment with the Ledermix paste was carried out in two stages. The first seeded for preserving the viability of the pulp with initial (reversible) pulpitis paste was applied to the bottom of cavity follows preliminary preparation of the tooth with strict observance of all the aseptic and antiseptic regulations. For this we first conducted EDI temperature test, assessment of pain at CHRSH, then after anesthesia causal tooth instrumental hydrochloric careful processing and drug processing cavity weak antiseptic solution, the paste was applied indirectly thin layer on dentin insulating tooth cavity. Next, using a sterile cotton swab and times hydrochloric therapeutic gasket seals isolated from the oral cavity. All patients were given recommendations that achieve maximum success of the treatment, and will also examine warns of the possibility to preserve and even strengthen the pain and the appearance of new symptoms, talking about the process progresses. In these cases, the patient was asked to urgently come to an appointment for a surgical (extirpation)

method of pulpitis treatment. In the absence of pain and other signs of progression of the pathological process, the patient was invited for a second appointment after 6-8 days. At the second visit (after 6-8 days), all control criteria were assessed and, in the absence of negative dynamics, the restoration of the tooth crown was performed using a photocomposite with strict adherence to the principles of the occlusal relationship. In the course of the study, 15 teeth with acute focal pulpitis and pulp hyperemia (reversible pulpitis) were treated with the use of the Ledermix preparation containing FKMD. In the process of studying the effectiveness of the Ledermix paste, in order to preserve the viability of the pulp in case of reversible pulpitis, we carried out a comparative assessment of this drug with agents similar in properties, containing in addition to the antibiotic a general action corticosteroid, using the same evaluation criteria indicators of electroodontodiagnostics and radiography. For this purpose, 11 teeth were treated with a diagnosis of acute focal pulpitis. Control examinations during rehabilitation in order to assess the results of treatment and indicators of pulp viability were carried out after 1, 3, 6 and 12 months of observation.

## RESULTS AND ITS DISCUSSION:

The use of the Ledermix paste in patients with reversible pulpitis showed that this combined drug has a pronounced anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial effect, and also provides a quick analgesic effect, in most cases immediately after applying the paste. So, in the treatment of reversible pulpitis with the use of paste, "Ledermix", a decrease in the pain syndrome by 2.2 times according to the CRS [the average indicator was  $(3.5 \pm 0.21)$  points, which corresponded to the value of "weak pain»] was observed in 6 (68.5%) patients on the 1st day, on the 3rd day the absence of pain

was noted by all patients. At the same time, 3 (22%) patients noted a significant relief of the condition almost immediately after the application of the paste under study. The anti-inflammatory effect was observed in all cases on the 2nd day. The results of the examination of the patients after a month showed a positive dynamics of the process in the form of the absence of complaints, reaction from the periapical tissues, a short-term reaction (less than 1 min) to thermal stimuli, as well as a decrease in the numerical values of the EDI indicators by an average of 1.7 times. up to  $(12.6 \pm 1.21) \mu\text{A}$ . In the long-term follow-up (3, 6, 12 months) in this group of patients, a stable positive dynamics of the studied parameters remained, and only in 3 (22.2%) patients at a period of 12 months. signs of chronic inflammation were noted - a decrease in the electrical excitability of the pulp to 38-42  $\mu\text{A}$ , the presence of attacks of spontaneous pain in the anamnesis. The results of a comparative assessment of the effectiveness of the Ledermix therapeutic paste, with a similar paste containing an antibiotic and a general action corticosteroid, in the treatment of reversible forms of pulpitis by the method of completely preserving the viability of the pulp, did not reveal significant differences in the main parameters, such as EDI indicators, X-ray picture of periapical tissues in the long-term follow-up, which proves the effectiveness of the Ledermix paste in the group of combined preparations used for the treatment and prevention of pulpitis. The indicators characterizing the antianginal effect of Ledermix paste became significantly higher in relation to the comparison group. So, when assessing the persistence of pain after applying Ledermix paste, the pain disappeared completely or was assessed by patients as "weak or a feeling of discomfort" in 75% of cases, whereas in the comparison group - only in 45% of cases. Thus, the Ledermix paste not

only provides a powerful anti-inflammatory effect, directly affecting the etiological cause of inflammation (bacterial flora) and the pathological response of the body (pain syndrome). Such a positive moment is invaluable to the doctor also in cases where other pain relievers, such as local anesthetics, are ineffective. At the same time, the absence of side effects in the form of a negative effect on the body as a whole, a stable positive result of treatment at long-term follow-up periods, due to the content of a local fluorinated corticosteroid in the agent, undoubtedly increases interest in it from practicing dentists of all specialties.

#### CONCLUSION:

At pulpitis treatment of permanent teeth biological method for the relief of acute pain in reversible pulpitis follows blowing apply modern combined preparations containing antibiotics and fluoridation of corticosteroids with local action, due to their high efficiency and safety, which is particularly important in patients with a history of performance status.

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## USE OF BIOGENIC PEPTIDES IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF PARODONT IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS II TYPE

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### ABSTARCT:

**The significance of periodontal pathology in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus is determined not only by the high prevalence, but also by the multifactorial genesis of the disease, which negatively affects the body as a whole, ultimately leading to a low efficiency of the treatment, and, most importantly, the duration of preservation achieved therapeutic effect [1,4]. In this regard, a promising direction in the complex treatment of periodontitis in patients with type 2 diabetes is the use of peptide bioregulators capable of regulating local immune, microcirculatory and oxidative disorders in the periodontal tissues, but not causing dysbiotic changes in the oral cavity [2, 3].**

**Keywords: dental health, chronic generalized periodontitis, type 2 diabetes, the doctor-internist, dynamic monitoring, comprehensive treatment.**

### THE AIM OF THE STUDY:

Was to evaluate the effectiveness of drugs based on natural components containing biogenic peptides during maintenance therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The clinical study included 20 people with type 2 diabetes mellitus and chronic generalized periodontitis of moderate severity. In the treatment regimen for patients of the first group (observation) (n = 10), the drug "Visulingual" was used. Once a day, on a cotton turunda, it was injected into the periodontal pockets for 10 days in a hospital setting, and 2

times a day it was recommended as irrigation at home. In the second group (control) (n = 10), patients received a drug based on chlorhexidine and metronidazole 2 times a day for 10 days. Patients in the groups were matched by sex and age - mean age  $51.2 \pm 1.8$  years. The average capillary blood glucose is  $7.8 \pm 0.3$  mol / liter. The clinical study included an assessment of the Silness-Loe hygiene index (Silness-Loe, 1962), the Mühlemann periodontal tissue inflammation index (Muhlemann H.R., 1971), the level of peripheral circulation according to the dosed vacuum test by V.I. Kulazhenko (1960), sialometry (volume of mixed saliva in 10 minutes per ml). The indicators were assessed before treatment, after complex therapy after 1 month, and long-term results - after 3 months.

### RESEARCH RESULTS:

After the treatment in patients of the 1st group, the inflammatory phenomena in the periodontal tissues significantly decreased, the positive dynamics was more pronounced than in the patients of the comparison group. So, the average value of the Mühlemann bleeding index (Muhlemann H.R., 1971) decreased by 78% ( $2.20 \pm 0.10$  and  $0.40 \pm 0.11$  points, respectively), while for the comparison group this value was only 19%. ( $2.34 \pm 0.11$  and  $1.8 \pm 0.10$  points, respectively). The average value of the reduction of the Silness-Loe hygiene index (Silness-Loe, 1962) in group 1 was 79%, in group 2 - 70%. The time of hematoma formation in the groups averaged  $4.50 \pm 0.27$  sec. After the treatment, the time for the formation of hematomas on the gums in group 1 increased insignificantly and averaged ( $4.50 \pm 0.27$  sec., And  $6.21 \pm 0.19$  sec., respectively).

In group 2, the time of the formation of hematomas on the gums remained at the level of the primary examination ( $4.51 \pm 0.27$  sec. And  $4.50 \pm 0.25$ ). In group 1, there was an improvement in the secretory function of the salivary glands. The volume of mixed saliva in 10 minutes averaged  $3.38 \pm 0.06$  ml versus  $2.72 \pm 0.02$  ml before treatment. After 3 months, the level of saliva secretion remained at the same level, which was reflected in subjective sensations. In patients of the control group, a decrease in the level of saliva secretion was observed ( $2.72 \pm 0.02$  ml versus  $1.9 \pm 0.04$  ml after treatment). Thus, the results of the study showed the effectiveness of the use of the biogenic peptide "Visulingual" in the complex treatment of inflammatory periodontal diseases during maintenance therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

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## FEATURES OF CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS AND RISK FACTORS OF ATOPIC CHEILITIS IN CHILDREN

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### ABSTRACT:

**The most significant occurrence of atopic cheilitis among the factors of the antenatal and postnatal development of the child turned out to be a history of exudative-catarrhal diathesis. The leading clinical signs of atopic cheilitis are lichenization of the skin of the corners of the mouth, swelling of the lips, small and large plate peeling, deep or multiple small cracks, itching of various intensities.**

**Keywords: atopic cheilitis, lip architectonics, functional disorders.**

### RELEVANCE

Atopic cheilitis (AH) - a chronic recurrent inflammation of the red border of the lips occurs in children with atopic dermatitis (AD) [3,4,5]. AD is a chronic allergic disease that develops in persons with a genetic predisposition to atopy, has a recurrent course, age-related clinical manifestations and is characterized by an increased level of total and specific IgE in the blood serum [1,2,6].

In recent years, the incidence has continued to grow steadily. In about one third of children, the clinical picture of blood pressure is characterized by a pronounced cheilitis with a chronic recurrent course [4]. In some cases, the inflammatory process of the red border of the lips becomes the dominant complaint of children with AD or may be its only clinical manifestation [1,3,5]. AH, adversely affects all aspects of the life of children and adolescents, significantly impairs

the well-being and activity of patients, complicating their social adaptation [4,5].

The aim of the study was to identify risk factors, as well as to study the clinical features of the course of ACh in children of different ages.

Materials and methods

We observed 66 children with AH, including 22 children with an isolated form and 44 with symptomatic cheilitis against the background of AD. All children were divided into 4 age categories: 10 children - early childhood group - 1-3 years; 18 children - first childhood group - 4-7 years old; 18 children - second childhood - 8-12 years old; 20 children - adolescence - 13-16 years old. 25 healthy children of the same age period made up the control group.

### RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

During a thorough analysis of the data of the family allergological history, 77.05% of children with AH were found to have a hereditary burden. Thus, in 29.79% of children, both parents had an allergic pathology, and in 63.83% of patients, only one of the parents suffered from atopy. Of these, 73.33% of patients had an allergic history burdened on the maternal side, in 26.67% - on the paternal side. In 6.38% of children, parents did not have allergic diseases, but their close relatives suffered from atopic pathologies. In the structure of atopic lesions in the family history of the examined children, allergic reactions to various allergens prevailed: - 57.45% of cases, allergic rhinitis 19.15%, bronchial asthma 12.77% and eczema 6.38%.

Table 1 the results of the assessment of the anamnestic data of antenatal and postnatal development of children with AH and practically healthy children of the control group

Anamnesis data	Main group (N = 66) %	Control group (N = 25) %	d
Gestosis of pregnancy	26,14	9,15	d<0,05
The threat of termination of pregnancy	8,24	6,18	d<0,05
Premature birth	10,02	4,00	d<0,05
Cesarean section	12,04	5,01	d<0,05
Diseases of the mother during pregnancy	17,29	6,23	d<0,05
Excessive consumption of highly allergenic products during pregnancy	30,89	19,16	d<0,05
Artificial feeding from 1 month	19,22	9,28	d<0,05
Artificial feeding from 3 months	23,95	15,47	d<0,05
Early introduction of complementary foods (up to 3 months)	14,55	1,65	d<0,01
Exudative-catarrhal diathesis	96,12	19,55	d<0,001

Notes: P - reliability of the difference in values between the indicators of children in the main and control groups.

Comparison of the anamnestic data of antenatal development of children of the main and control groups (Table 1) showed that in mothers whose children later suffered from ACh, pregnancy gestosis occurred more often than in mothers of practically healthy children in the control group (26.14% and 9.15 %, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ). Further analysis of obstetric anamnesis data, the course of pregnancy and childbirth did not reveal statistically significant differences between the examined groups. Evaluating risk factors during the neonatal period and infancy, it was found that children with ACh significantly more often than children in the control group received complementary foods up to 3 months of age (14.75% and 1.54%, respectively).

In addition, in the overwhelming majority of patients with this pathology, 12% of children had exudative-catarrhal diathesis in history, while in the control group, diathesis was observed only in 18.46% of children. This gives grounds with a high degree of reliability (99-99.9%) to assert that the early introduction of complementary foods and the presence of exudative-catarrhal diathesis in the child's anamnesis are significant risk factors for the occurrence of ACh in children.

Further comparative analysis of concomitant diseases and pathological conditions in children of the main and control groups showed that children with ACh are more often diagnosed with food allergies (84.65% and 14.02%, respectively), gastrointestinal diseases (87.62 and 23.21%) , intestinal dysbiosis (90.16% and 10.77%), chronic recurrent herpetic infection of the lips (70.49% and 24.62%).

The high degree of statistical reliability of the difference in indicators relative to the control group indicates their significance as important prerequisites for the development of ACh in children.

The frequency of identifying risk factors in isolated form of ACh and cheilitis against the background of blood pressure did not have a significant difference in indicators acceptable in medical research ( $p > 0.05$ ).

On clinical examination, a limited form of blood pressure in the form of an isolated lesion of the red border of the lips (isolated form of AH) was diagnosed in 31.15% of children, including 9 girls and 12 boys. Symptomatic cheilitis against the background of blood pressure was found in 44 children (68.85%), including 26 girls and 18 boys.

Among them, in 41 children (95.24%), cheilitis was established with disseminated form of blood pressure with localization of lesions on the face, neck, elbow and knee bends, buttocks, and back surfaces of the hands. In 2 patients

(4.76%), symptomatic cheilitis was diagnosed with a limited form of blood pressure. In these children, in addition to the red border of the lips, elements of the lesion were observed in the behind the ear region and on the skin of the forehead.

In 14 patients (33.33%) with symptomatic cheilitis against the background of blood pressure, a mild degree of blood pressure was established (SCORAD index =  $16.65 \pm 1.59$ , EASI index =  $9.59 \pm 1.72$ ). In 23 children (54.76%), the average severity of blood pressure was observed (SCORAD index =  $44.94 \pm 3.37$ , EASI index =  $32.07 \pm 1.3$ ). A severe course of blood pressure was diagnosed in 5 patients, or 11.9% (SCORAD index =  $71.3 \pm 3.25$ , EASI index =  $56.03 \pm 1.65$ ).

The development of ACh in most children (40 patients, or 65.57%) occurred against the background of the chronic phase of childhood (37 children, 92.5%) or adolescent (3 children, 7.5%) forms of blood pressure. In 10 children (16.39%), cheilitis was the only manifestation of atopic lesion from the onset of the disease without involvement of skin areas typical for AD into the pathological process. In 8 children (11.48%), isolated AC was first detected after the acute phase of blood pressure and long-term remission (from 9 months to 1.5-2 years), while the lesions of the skin of typical localization were never diagnosed in the future.

In 2 children (3.28%) of the age group of early childhood, lesions of the red border of the lips and skin of the perioral region were observed against the background of the acute phase of the infant form of blood pressure, followed by the chronicization of the inflammatory process.

According to the anamnesis, the first clinical symptoms of ACh in children with isolated lesions of the red border of the lips appeared at the age of 2 years 7 months. - in 1 child (5.26%), 4-6 years old - in 6 children (31.57%), 7-11 years old - in 9 children

(47.37%), 12-14 years old - in 3 children (15.79%). Manifestations of symptomatic cheilitis in children with blood pressure first appeared at the age of 1.5-3 years - in 8 children (9.05%), 4-6 years old - in 18 children (42.86%), 7-11 years old - in 12 children (28.57%), 12-14 years old - 4 children (9.52%).

11 children (57.89%) with an isolated form of ACh and 27 children (64.29%) with cheilitis against the background of AD at the beginning of the acute phase of the disease observed the appearance on the red border of the lips, especially in the corners of the mouth, and in many cases on the skin perioral site - pink erythema with clear boundaries, as well as edema of the lips in 36.84% (7 children) and 57.4% (24 children), respectively. these symptoms were accompanied by itching of varying intensity, intensifying at night.

In 4.76% of children with cheilitis against a background of AD, acute inflammation was accompanied by the formation of lips and perioral areas on the skin, as well as on the red border of microvesicles, which quickly collapsed, exposing oozing zones.

In 42.11% of children with isolated form of ACh and in 30.95% of children with cheilitis against the background of blood pressure, a different course was observed: severe dryness and infiltration of the red border of the lips and skin of the perioral region, the formation of excoriation and small cracks in the corners of the mouth.

With the help of a comparative analysis of the clinical manifestations of the isolated form of ACh and cheilitis against the background of AD, it was found that their course as a whole is of the same type: with approximately the same frequency, lichenization of the skin in the area of the corners of the mouth was found (78.99% and 73.81%, respectively), hyperemia red border (26.32% and 21.43%), multiple small cracks in the area of the outer edge of the red border, in the corners of the mouth and the Klein zone

(36.84% and 38.1%), crusts (36.84% and 30 , 95%) and excoriation (21.65% and 23.8%). In the course of the study, we found some clinical differences in the course of the isolated form of ACh and symptomatic cheilitis against the background of blood pressure, although they did not have a sufficient level of statistical significance ( $p > 0.05$ ). Thus, large-lamellar peeling in the area of the outer part of the red border of the lips prevailed in children with cheilitis with disseminated blood pressure (33.33% versus 15.79% with isolated cheilitis), while large-lamellar peeling is more common with the formation of whitish scales in the corners of the mouth and along the outer edges of the red border of the lips were more often manifested in the isolated form of AX (84.21% versus 66.67%). In addition, in patients with an isolated form of ACh, a characteristic feature was the appearance of transparent or grayish-yellow scales along the line of closing the lips, which was observed in 47.57% of cases; this is almost twice as often as in children with cheilitis on the background of AD (28.57%).

#### CONCLUSIONS:

1. The most significant prerequisites for the occurrence of AH among the factors of antenatal and postnatal development of a child are the presence of exudative-catarrhal diathesis in the anamnesis and early (up to 3 months) introduction of complementary foods.
2. Risk factors for the development of ACh in children are the presence of concomitant diseases: pathology of the gastrointestinal tract, food allergies, intestinal dysbiosis, chronic recurrent herpes of the lips, impaired posture and musculoskeletal system, chronic tonsillitis.
3. In 65.57% of cases, the development of ACh began against the background of the chronic phase of childhood (92.5%) and adolescent (7.5%) forms of blood pressure.

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## USEFUL EFFECTS OF SPORT GAMES TO THE YOUTH

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### ANNOTATION:

**In this article national games of Uzbek and their advantages to the youth are given. There are many types of Uzbek national sport games. They effect to various parts of body. Some of them reflects to hands, feet, muscles, mentality and others.**

**Keywords: Uzbek national games, sport, health, types of games.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Raising the status of women in the family and society, protection of motherhood and childhood, attention to the health of mothers who give birth to a healthy generation, the development of young people into fully developed and highly spiritual people. Decrees and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the President on the development of physical culture and sports testify to the fact that in our country this sector has risen to the level of policy. Among them are the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev No. PD 4947 of February 7, 2017 on the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021.

The Concept of Mass Sports Development serves as a normative legal document that makes a significant contribution to the development of this field. The role of rhythmic gymnastics in the development of young people is invaluable. Involving young people in rhythmic gymnastics is one of the most pressing issues today.

With rhythmic gymnastics, the human body is shaped differently. Thanks to rhythmic

gymnastics, the tone of the muscles becomes stronger and general physical fitness is improved. Rhythmic gymnastics exercises have a positive effect not only on appearance but also on the work of the heart and skeletal muscles. Gymnastics in this sport accelerates the heart rate and activates the cardiovascular system, which reduces the risk of cardiovascular disease.

Rhythmic gymnastics mainly teaches to follow the rules of aesthetics, forms the concept of body beauty, and cultivates sensitivity to the demand for music. Music and various dances play an important role in rhythmic gymnastics. Singing in a musical setting develops a sense of rhythm and a unity of movement with the music. Introduces the music and folk art of the peoples of the world. It develops the love of people for art. In the process of training, vital movement skills and special knowledge are formed. Willpower and orderly qualities are nurtured. Rhythmic gymnastics means adapt to the anatomical, physiological and mental characteristics of the female body. They come in a variety of shapes and ages. Rhythmic gymnastics exercises are used for comprehensive physical training to strengthen health and improve the posture of those who perform motor functions. Their tool (dances to the music of the game, exercises without objects and exercises with objects) is used in kindergartens, secondary schools and universities. One of the main types of rhythmic gymnastics is women's gymnastics. They are aimed at preventing diseases to promote health. Women's gymnastics can be found in universities and secondary special vocational institutions, in free sports societies and clubs.

Today, many young people are engaged in rhythmic gymnastics. Rhythmic gymnastics has a lot of benefits for human health, so the interest in this sport is growing day by day. At present, sports are considered as a source of great opportunities for the upbringing of a harmoniously developed young generation, which is necessary for our country.

Under the leadership of the head of our state, the necessary opportunities are being created for the young generation to grow up healthy in all respects, to create all conditions for them, to further strengthen the health of the population, especially for the harmonious development of the younger generation.

Action is the basis of life. Without it, there will be no activity. Its restriction or disruption, on the other hand, has a detrimental effect on all life processes. Moving games are one of the most important and practical tools in the upbringing of children and adolescents. Moving games are one of the most important tools of physical education. All the main types of movement are performed in the games: walking, running, jumping, overcoming obstacles, etc. Games help to develop attention, agility, speed, strength and endurance, while team games help to develop a sense of friendship and camaraderie. Along with the improvement of movements, physical ability also develops, the activity of the heart and respiratory system improves. In addition, active months are important not only for the physical upbringing of children, but also for their mental and moral upbringing. During the months played as a team, children develop the ability to show intelligence and perseverance to achieve the goal, as well as a sense of responsibility for the small behaviors in front of the team. One of the main tasks of physical education training is to increase the strength, speed, agility, endurance and flexibility of students from physical qualities. The rapid development of physical qualities in students

should be achieved through the performance of elements of movement and sports games. In the preparation part of the lesson, it is important to use a variety of action and sports games to physically prepare students. It is advisable to pay attention to a number of issues in the organization and conduct of moving games. Including:

1. Helping to improve the health and fitness of students' physical fitness and increase their overall working capacity.
2. Formation of knowledge and vital movement skills that can enable free movement.
3. Development of mental, professional and volitional qualities.
4. To cultivate the qualities of general and special exercise.
5. Develop courage, ingenuity, ingenuity and entrepreneurial qualities.

According to scientists, the higher the level of physical qualities, the higher the level of sportsmanship.

Games that shape vital movement skills: hanging: «Oq ayiqlar», «Maymunchalar»; walking and jogging: «Quvlashmachoq», «Mokki»; sitting and standing: «Baqa», «Tovuq va tulkilar»; stop and jump: «Qarmoqcha».

Games that develop physical qualities: power: «Tortishmachoq»; agility: «Kun va tun»; agility: «Top uchun kurash», «Lapta», «Qirq tosh»; endurance: «Quvib yet»; flexibility: «Koprik va mushuk».

Games that develops mental activity. Attention: «Taqiqlangan harakat»; emotion: «Toxta»; memory: «Daqiqa»; contemplation: «shaxmat»; cunning: «Vandan zori»; courage: «Chonqa shuvoq».

Games that shape speech and pronunciation: «Kim oladi», «Oq terakmi kok terak», «Paxmoq kuchuk».

Games used to develop movement skills specific to the sport: «Qal'a himoyasi», «To'pni qaytar», «Uzatdingmi o'tir», «Quvib yet, «O'ylab top», «Kun va tun», «G'ovvoslar».



Games used at different times of the year: «Varrak», «Yomg'ir yog'aloq», «Chillak», «Tez ayt», «Lyanka», «Yong'oq» and etc.

The game of controversy. This game is aimed at developing strength and it is held in different ways. Every child wants to be strong and strives for it. In this game, the kids can try their little strength. Divide into two groups and compete in tug of war or tug of war in pairs.

Ge game "Qora kordim". Preparation for the game. The game nurtures ingenuity, courage and bravery in children. Draw a circle with a diameter of 5-8 m. A bean or button is prepared. A referee is elected. One of the players keeps the palm of his hand down at chest height. The players place their index fingers under the referee's palm. At his signal, they pull their fingers, and the judge stands in the middle of the circle.

Description of the game. There will be an object between the hands of the players standing in the circle. With the permission of the playwright, the children pass the item behind or leave one behind and hide it. Observing the players in the middle, he suspects one of the players, says "Black cord" and points to one of the children. If the child has an item, he must show it.

Rules of the game. 1. The hidden item must be shown before the start of the game. 2. If the player in the middle can't find the item, the item to be hidden must be shown. 3. If the player in the middle can't find the item, the child who hid the item has to come forward and show it. Then the poem or the song will have told, if the player finds the item.

The game nurtures in children attention, sensitivity, ingenuity, courage and bravery. It develops endurance and agility.

The game of "Who is the fastest?". This game develops the qualities of speed and agility. In this game the pair will compete in a quick run. Both girls and boys play these games with interest and strive to be the first. The first to

cross the finish line are the winners. It is also possible to play in groups. Whichever team wins the most wins. As you can see, each game has its own rules. This makes the student responsible for teaching discipline. The correct distribution of tasks among the participants of the game causes them to get used to helping each other. In short, there are many types of action games, and the names of the games and the rules of the game are different. This means that any properly organized games are of great importance and serve the mental and physical development of the younger generation. The different behaviors of children are also manifested in the games. The games also give excitement and a good mood. Therefore, it is advisable to hold active games in physical education classes at all times.

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## **EVALUATION OF MYCELIAL GROWTH OF OYSTER MUSHROOM (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) FROM CASSAVA AND TARO PURE CULTURE MEDIA IN CRACK CORN**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

The study aimed to evaluate mycelial growth of cassava + agar and taro + agar OM pure culture in cracked corn subculture media. Pure culture from cassava + agar (treatment 1) and taro + agar (treatment 2) were used in the inoculation of subculture media.

The data gathered was compared using T-test. The evaluation of the first mycelial growth appearance from inoculation in two treatments exhibited significant difference with an average of 1.33-day period in treatment 1 and 2.33-day period in treatment 2.

The analysis in number of days from inoculation to full mycelial colonization also showed significant differences. The shortest time was recorded in treatment 1 with average of 9.53-day period followed with an average of 10.76-day period for treatment 2. The result confirmed the result of Stanley and Nyenke (2011) that the cassava stimulated luxuriant mycelial growth rate and extension.

The use of cassava + agar pure culture in oyster mushroom subculture production was recommended for its faster response to the cracked corn subculture media due to its fast mycelial growth.

**Keywords:** Oyster Mushroom, Pure culture, Subculture, mycelial growth and mycelial colonization

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Mushroom farming is becoming successful because of its very low inputs. In fact,

mushroom farming is now one of the priority programs of the Department of Agriculture (DA). It is being promoted by DA because of low capital investments, 90% of mushroom fruits consumed and imported, production materials are mainly agricultural wastes, skills in propagation are easily acquired and it is environment friendly.

In Central Luzon, overall production volume is very limited and un-optimal. Producers tended to restrict production to volumes their regular markets demanded (DA, 2014). In marketing, few producers tried to market outside their immediate neighborhood and municipalities. It is because they are frightened by spoilage and extra costs.

Production of quality spawn having good ability to colonize fruiting bags at low risk of contamination is of utmost importance to the mushroom industry (Abdullah, 2013). Mother spawn was done using cereal grains, so it was termed as grain spawn. Many types of grains can be used for grain spawn (Ogden & Prowse, 2004). Cracked corn was used as subculture media in the study because of its abundance in the Philippines.

Dimalaluan (2015) recommended the use of sweet potato + agar, cassava + agar and taro + agar as substitute media in oyster mushroom pure culture production for their financial viability compared with the control (the potato + agar). However, most of sweet potato + agar and control (the potato + agar) were contaminated.

Hence, cassava + agar and taro + agar oyster mushroom pure culture media performed better than the use of agar + potato, a comparative study on the further performance

of the successful pure culture media (cassava + agar and taro + agar) on the mycelial growth in cracked corn as subculture media or maybe called mother spawn by Stamets (2000). The use of mother spawn is recommended for farmers use for it could be produce in less aseptic condition so this research was conceptualized and conducted.

### **Objective of the Study:**

This study primarily aimed to evaluate mycelial growth of cassava + agar and taro + agar oyster mushroom pure culture in cracked corn subculture media.

Specifically, the study aimed:

- To determine the number of days from inoculation to emergence of mycelia.
- To evaluate the surface areas covered by mycelia in subculture media and the number of days to full coverage.

### **Scope and Limitation of the Study:**

This study was conducted to evaluate the mycelial growth of oyster mushroom in cassava + agar and taro + agar pure culture in cracked corn subculture media. With this study, the mushroom producer was aided in making mother spawn. It also improved the development of the mother spawn production for mushroom.

In this study, the researcher has limited himself in evaluating the mycelial growth of two treatments. Observations were limited to determine the effect of the treatments in terms of production.

The research was conducted to determine the following:

1. Identify the pure culture that effectively encouraged fast mycelium growth.
2. Observe the trend of growth increment of mycelia.

### **Location:**

The study was conducted at the Biology Laboratory Room, College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, Ramon Magsaysay Technological University, San Marcelino Campus, San Marcelino, Zambales.

### **LITERATURE:**

#### **Oyster Mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*):**

The oyster mushroom has many advantages as a cultivated mushroom: rapid mycelial growth, high ability for saprophytic colonization, simple and inexpensive cultivation techniques and several kinds of species available for cultivation under different climatic conditions. In addition, oyster mushroom is low in calories, sodium, fat and cholesterol, while rich in protein, carbohydrate, fiber, vitamins and minerals. These nutritional properties make this mushroom as a very good dietary food. In addition, consumption of oyster mushroom has positive effects on the general human health because of a number of special substances (Kues & Liu, 2000).

Stanley and Nyenke (2011) found out that Malt Extract Agar (MEA), Corn cob Extract Agar (CCEA) and cassava peelings Extract Agar (CPEA) media were found to stimulate luxuriant mycelial growth rate and extension whereas poor mycelial growth were recorded on potato Dextrose Agar and plantain peelings Extract Agar media.

According to Askitosari, Purwanto and Sabrina (2014) sweet potato and cassava can be used as alternative substrates for F0 and F1-mycelial growth of Shiitake and Lingzhi cultures. Dimalaluan (2015) recommended the use of sweet potato + agar, cassava + agar and taro + agar as substitute media in oyster mushroom pure culture production for their financial viability compared with the control (the potato + agar).

### **Mother Spawn:**

Nwanze, Khan, Ameh and Umoh (2005) stated that spawn grains such as wheat, millet and corn have been reported to affect carpophores production. He examined the effect of spawn grains such as wheat, millet and corn on the culture of *Lentinus squarrosulus*. The results showed that corn spawn induced highest yield and dry weight of fruiting as compared to wheat and millet spawn.

The study of Stanley (2010) clearly demonstrated that between various substrates used, maximum and minimum growth rate were recorded that white maize (Bende Local) and least mycelial extension and fresh weight on wheat. The second best grain for both species used was Red Sorghum. He also described spawn (active mycelium) production as the inevitable bedrock for the development of the mushroom industry and also the limiting factor to mushroom cultivation or production all over the world.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

#### **Research Design:**

This study was conducted to evaluate the mycelial growth of two pure cultures in cracked corn where five (5) bottles in each treatment was used as samples and was replicated three (3) times.

The following oyster mushroom pure cultures were used as treatments:

Treatment 1 - Cassava + Agar

Treatment 2 - Taro+ Agar

#### **Research Materials and Equipment:**

The materials used in the study are the following: Pure culture of oyster mushroom; Cracked corn; Bottles; Cotton; Aluminum foil; Weighing balance; Beaker; Bleach; Pressure cooker; Plastic cover; Inoculating camber; Customized cabinet; Improvised inoculating rod and Improvised transparent measuring sheet.

### **Research Procedure:**

#### **Selection and Gathering of Planting Source:**

The cassava + agar and taro + agar oyster mushroom pure culture was obtained at College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, Ramon Magsaysay Technological University San Marcelino Campus, San Marcelino, Zambales.

#### **Preparation of Improvised Transparent Measuring Sheet:**

An improvised transparent measuring sheet was made of thick plastic cover. Table of 1 cm<sup>2</sup> was printed on the coupon and mark in plastic cover with ball pen.

#### **Preparation of Media:**

Cracked corn was obtained at Agricultural Supply in Public market of San Marcelino, Zambales. It was cooked for 10 minutes. After cooking, it was drained to remove the syrup. 15 grams of cracked corn was placed in a bottle until 9 cm and it was plugged with cotton and was sterilized in pressure cooker at 15 psi for 15 minutes (Department of Science and Technology, 2007). Then it was allowed to cool.

#### **Subculture Inoculation:**

All the necessary materials were prepared. Seventy percent (70%) ethyl alcohol was used to disinfect the materials and area. The working area was disinfected and kept from the dust and air current. The inoculating rod was sterilized in the flame of an alcohol lamp. The inoculum about 1.5 cm<sup>2</sup> from cassava + agar and taro + agar oyster mushroom pure culture was lifted and was transferred into sterilized bottled media. The lip of the bottle as well as the lip of the flat bottle containing the inoculum was flamed before lifting a portion for transfer. It was plugged with sterilized cotton and was covered with aluminum foil and tied with a rubber band. The inoculum media was now termed spawn.

**Care and Management:**

The subculture was placed in the improvised inoculating chamber in order to avoid contamination. The hole of the inoculating chamber was closed with an aluminum foil.

**Data Gathered:**

The data were observed and recorded every 3 days. Photographs were taken also in every replicate of the treatments.

The data gathered were as follows:

**1. Number of days to first appearance of Mycelium:**

The first appearance of the mycelium in the treatments was recorded a day after inoculation.

**2. Number of days to full mycelial colonization:**

The number of days to full mycelial colonization of the oyster mushroom was observed and recorded.

**3. Growth increment of mycelia:**

Growth increment of mycelia was recorded 3 days after inoculation and every 3 days hereafter. It was measured using improvised transparent measuring sheet and was monitored for 2 weeks.

**Statistical Analysis of Data:**

T-test was used to compare and determine the difference between the means of two treatments.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

In this research, the mycelial growth of cassava + agar and taro + agar oyster mushroom pure culture in cracked corn mother culture media was evaluated.

The evaluation of mother culture media in stimulation of immediate first mycelium appearance showed significant differences between the two treatments. The first

appearance of the oyster mushroom mycelia was recorded to be faster is in treatment 1 (cassava + agar) with average of 1.33-day period from inoculation, while treatment 2 (taro + agar) has an average of 2.33-day as showed in Table 1. The result confirmed the result of Stanley and Nyenke (2011) that the cassava stimulated luxuriant mycelial growth rate and extension.

Table 1. Average number of days on the first mycelium appearance

Treatment	Treatment Mean
Treatment 1 – Cassava + Agar	1.33*
Treatment 2 – Taro + Agar	2.33*

There is a significant difference between Treatment 1 and Treatment 2 as to the number of days to full mycelial colonization. The shortest time with average of 9.53-day period was recorded in treatment 1 (cassava + agar) and an average 10.67-day period in treatment 2 (taro + agar). The data in the time of full mycelial colonization of oyster mushroom in the different treatments was summarized in table 2. Picture of fully colonized mother culture spawn was showed in Figure 6. The result confirmed the result of Stanley and Nyenke (2011) that the cassava stimulated luxuriant mycelial growth rate and extension.

Table 2. Average number of days in from inoculation to full mycelial colonization

Treatment	Treatment Mean
Treatment 1 – Cassava + Agar	9.53*
Treatment 2 – Taro + Agar	10.67*

On its 3<sup>rd</sup> day, the growth increment of mycelia was observed faster in Treatment 1

with an average of 29.33 cm<sup>2</sup> than that of Treatment 2 with an average of 15.2 cm<sup>2</sup>. Rapid growth increment in both Treatment 1 and Treatment 2 was observed during the 6<sup>th</sup> day but Treatment 1 has a higher average of 80.8 cm<sup>2</sup> than that of Treatment 2 with an average of 66.67 cm<sup>2</sup>. But during the 9<sup>th</sup> day the rate of growth become slower. Treatment 2 had a higher average of 58 cm<sup>2</sup> than that of Treatment 1 with an average of 35.34 cm<sup>2</sup>. During the 12<sup>th</sup> day, the Treatment 1 had an average of 2.6 cm<sup>2</sup> and Treatment 2 having an average of 4 cm<sup>2</sup>. The growth rate continued to slow down but rise during the 15<sup>th</sup> day with an average of 3.93 cm<sup>2</sup> and 8.13 cm<sup>2</sup> for Treatment 1 and Treatment 2 respectively. The trend of growth increment of oyster mushroom mycelia was showed on Figure 6. The result confirmed the result of Stanley and Nyenke, (2011) that the cassava stimulated luxuriant mycelial growth rate and extension.

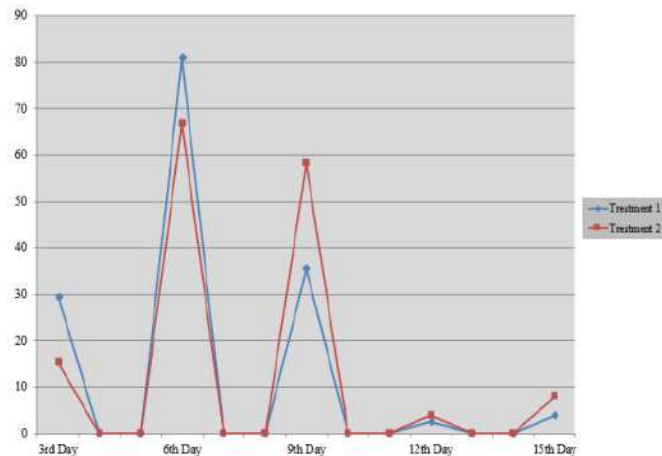


Figure 1. Graph Showing the Growth Increment of Mycelia in cm<sup>2</sup> every 3 days after inoculation

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION:

This study was an evaluation of oyster mushroom pure culture from cassava and taro media. With the result, it was concluded that Treatment 1 (cassava + agar) perform better compare to Treatment 2 (taro + agar) in cracked corn mother spawn media.

Based on the result in t-test in number of days from inoculation to mycelia first

appearance and in number of days from inoculation of full mycelial colonization showed significant differences between the two treatments, therefore, the use of Treatment 1 (cassava + agar), in oyster mushroom mother spawn production was recommended for its faster mycelial growth on mother spawn media compared to treatment 2 (taro + agar). The result confirmed the result of Stanley and Nyenke (2011) that the cassava stimulated luxuriant mycelial growth rate and extension.

Hence, there are researchable areas to be addressed such as the evaluation of the mother spawn from oyster mushroom pure culture from cassava and taro in fruiting bags for growth and yield performance. A study on the growth and yield performance of oyster mushroom is recommended.

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### APPENDIX A

Table 3.1. Number of days on the first mycelium appearance

Treatment	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Treatment Total	Treatment Mean
T1	1.4	1	1.6	4	1.33
T2	2.2	2.4	2.4	7	2.33
<b>Grand Total (G)</b>				<b>11</b>	
<b>Grand Mean</b>					<b>1.83</b>

Table 3.2. T-test in Number of days on the first mycelium appearance

T-test	T value	Critical Value
	3.69	2.57*
*significant		

### APPENDIX B

Table 4.1 Number of days in from inoculation to full mycelial colonization

Treatment	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Treatment Total	Treatment Mean
T1	8.6	9.6	10.4	28.6	9.53
T2	10.4	10.6	11	32	10.67
<b>Grand Total (G)</b>				<b>60.6</b>	
<b>Grand Mean</b>					<b>10.1</b>

Table 4.2 Number of days in from inoculation to full mycelial colonization

T-test	T value	Critical Value
	40.2	2.57*
*significant		

### APPENDIX C

Table 5.1. Growth increment in cm<sup>2</sup> of mycelia in 3<sup>rd</sup> day after inoculation

Treatment	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Treatment Total	Treatment Mean
T1	24.6	42.2	21.2	88	29.33
T2	23.8	9.6	12.2	45.6	15.2
<b>Grand Total (G)</b>				<b>133.6</b>	
<b>Grand Mean</b>					<b>22.27</b>

Table 5.2. Growth increment in cm<sup>2</sup> of mycelia in 6<sup>th</sup> day after inoculation

Treatment	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Treatment Total	Treatment Mean
T1	116.2	112.6	101.6	330.4	110.13
T2	88.2	76.4	81	245.6	81.87
Grand Total (G)				576	
Grand Mean					96

Table 5.3. Growth increment in cm<sup>2</sup> of mycelia in 9<sup>th</sup> day after inoculation

Treatment	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Treatment Total	Treatment Mean
T1	152	145.2	139.2	436.4	145.47
T2	135.8	145	138	419.6	139.87
Grand Total (G)				856	
Grand Mean					142.67

Table 5.4. Growth increment in cm<sup>2</sup> of mycelia in 12<sup>th</sup> day after inoculation

Treatment	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Treatment Total	Treatment Mean
T1	152	147.2	145	444.2	148.07
T2	139.4	151.4	140.8	431.3	143.87

Grand Total (G)		875.8	
Grand Mean			145.97

Table 5.5. Growth increment in cm<sup>2</sup> of mycelia in 15<sup>th</sup> day after inoculation

Treatment	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Treatment Total	Treatment Mean
T1	152	152	152	456	152
T2	152	152	152	456	152
Grand Total (G)				912	
Grand Mean					152

### APPENDIX C

Table 6. Growth Increment of Mycelia every 3 days in cm<sup>2</sup>

Treatment	3 <sup>rd</sup> Day	6 <sup>th</sup> Day	9 <sup>th</sup> Day	12 <sup>th</sup> Day	15 <sup>th</sup> Day
T1	29.33	80.8	35.34	2.6	3.92
T2	15.2	66.67	58	4	8.13



# **PARTICIPANTS' RESPONSES TO TRAINING ON THE UTILIZATION OF ONLINE GAMIFICATION FEATURES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL LEARNING IN GARUT REGENCY**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

**The development of technology in the industrial era 4.0 penetrated almost all areas of life including education. The readiness of schools and teachers as the forefront in implementing government policies that launched a learning system that supports the industrial revolution 4.0 is non-negotiable. Training activities are needed for teachers to be able to integrate technology and equipment (gadgets) in teaching and learning activities. This study aims to see participants' responses to the implementation of training on the use of online gamification features that were attended by 60 elementary school teachers using online and offline methods based on material indicators, media, methods and instructors. The training participants generally gave positive responses to the implementation of the training program.**

**Keywords: Participant Responses, Training, Online Gamification**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Gadgets are an integral part of everyday life in the era of the Internet of Things (IoT) in the current industrial era 4.0. The development of technology is connected to various lines of life, including the world of education. The education sector is expected to keep pace with

these technological advances by integrating it into the Education System. The government launched a learning system that supports the 4.0 industrial revolution. This will be possible if schools and teachers are technology literate.

The initial assessment provided information that almost all of the participants in the training activities were not responsive to today's progress because not all of them were IT literate plus the unavailability of adequate internet facilities in the schools where they taught. The pandemic period adds to the burden on teachers because they have to teach online. Based on the results of the interviews, many of these elementary school teachers complained about serious problems in online learning for almost the past year, especially in terms of evaluation because student learning outcomes were lower than direct learning. The habit of students using their cell phones at home to play games or watch videos on YouTube is known to have exceeded the time limit. In addition, teachers get complaints from parents regarding the difficulties parents have in directing their children to study at home because children are more focused on playing games than on learning or doing assignments given by their teachers. Parents claim to have reprimanded them several times and sometimes even with a small sentence, but their children still use cell phones for purposes

that are not related to lessons or other school assignments at home.

The teacher argues that the use of cell phones makes children lazy and does not concentrate (Satrianawati, 2017). The student's attention seemed to be caught by his cell phone. This is a potential problem that hinders the teaching and learning process. School facilities in the form of smart cell phones in the form of tablets which can actually support the teaching and learning process are not functioning properly due to the lack of socialization regarding the use of online-based applications that teachers and students can operate. Whereas through smart phone facilities, the process of teaching and learning activities can be more interactive, fun and provide a better understanding of the material being taught to students. Therefore, it is necessary to hold training on the use of technology to support the learning process both in the classroom and online in accordance with the times. This training activity integrates technology and equipment (gadgets) in teaching and learning activities through the introduction of online gamification features that can be used for free, one of which is quizizz.

Quizizz is an online-based gamification application that can be opened via a web browser. Quizizz is able to provide motivation and provide opportunities for students to be directly involved in the content. Students can have an account for free, and teachers make it easy to create multiplayer quizzes and can be done using various devices, whether computers, smartphones or tablets (Amornchewin, 2018). This application can be used by teachers to provide instructions as well as review and evaluation. This is possible because Quizizz provides a timer feature, when the quiz will start and when it will end. Teachers only need to provide pin games and students can take lessons wherever they are.

Teachers can express creative ideas in the learning process.

This game-based learning can be done in two ways, namely in the classroom directly (live mode), or used as homework. Quizzes or evaluations through this application can be done individually or in groups. In addition, quizizz also allows a teacher to connect with other teachers around the world to share knowledge and access each other's online quizzes. May, at al, (2018) found that Quizizz has a positive impact on the learning process in the classroom. This is shown by the acquisition of higher scores and increased cooperation between students in group work. Fang (2019) added that Quizizz is an educational app that enables students to participate in fun multiplayer class activities. Quizizz has the advantage that the processing time can adjust to students' abilities, but students will not be judged based on the speed of answering the questions. In addition, teachers can make assessments more easily because the scores can be downloaded in excel document format.

#### **METHOD:**

This research is a series of Independent Community Service activities carried out by researchers with the Team. The research was conducted using a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. The researcher tried to explain the participants' responses to the training on the use of online gamification features, namely quizizz in the learning process in elementary schools. Respondents consisted of 60 participants who were elementary school teachers in the Education Office of Malangbong District, Garut Regency-West Java.

The data that will be collected in this study are data on the responses of training participants regarding the implementation of training, training materials, training methods, training media, and training instructors. Samples were taken using total sampling,

namely 60 participants. Questionnaires regarding participants' responses to the implementation of the training were given to participants using google form with alternative answer choices consisting of strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree. The data that has been collected is then analyzed using a simple percentage calculation with the formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{n} \times 100\%$$

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

**RESULT:**

The results of data processing regarding participant responses to the implementation of training activities on the Utilization of Online Gamification Features in Primary School Learning in Garut Regency can be seen in the description of the research results as follows:

**PARTICIPANTS' RESPONSES TO TRAINING MATERIALS:**

The participants' responses to the training materials can be seen from the percentage of answers which shows that most of the participants (50%) chose the agree answer alternative. 40% of participants even answered strongly agree. Other respondents answered disagree (6%) and strongly disagree (4%). Visually, the percentage of participants' responses to the material presented can be seen in Figure 1.

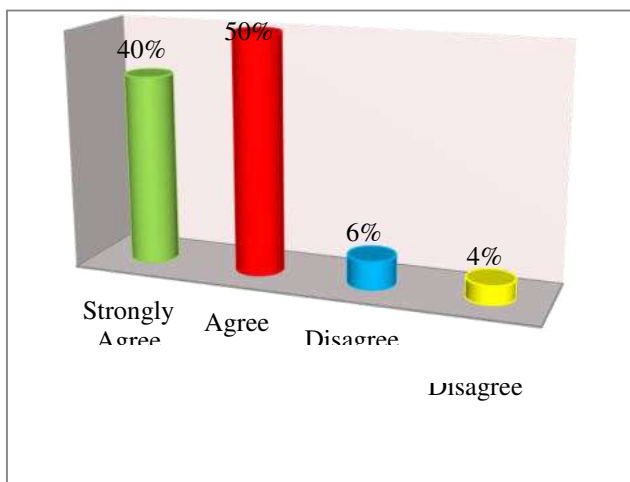


Figure 1. Diagram of Participants' Responses to Training Materials

(Source: Research Data Processing, 2021)

The diagram in Figure 1 shows that the training participants generally gave positive responses to the training material. The average participant's answers were in agree and strongly agree.

**PARTICIPANTS' RESPONSES TO TRAINING METHODS:**

Similar to the training material, participants gave positive responses to the training methods used by the team. There were 19% of participants who chose the alternative answers strongly agree and 55% chose agree. In addition to agree and strongly agree, there were respondents who chose the alternative answers to disagree by 16% and strongly disagree by 10%. When depicted, it will look like in the following diagram:

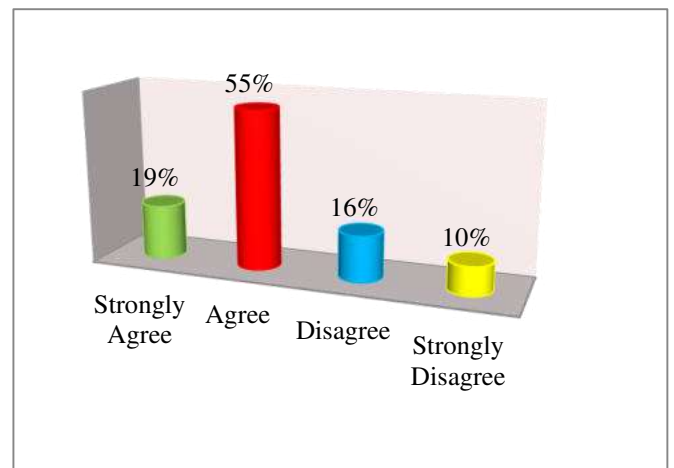


Figure 2. Diagram of Participants' Responses to the Training Method

(Source: Research Data Processing, 2021)

Based on the diagram in Figure 2, it appears that in general the participants' responses to the training method tended to be positive, with the majority of participants' answers being in the agree alternative answers.

### PARTICIPANTS' RESPONSES TO THE TRAINING MEDIA:

The participants' responses to the training media used by the team also varied. Most (51%) participants chose the alternative answer agree and 34% chose strongly agree. 11% of respondents chose the alternative disagree answer and 4% of respondents chose strongly disagree. If visualized in a diagrammatic form, it will look as follows:

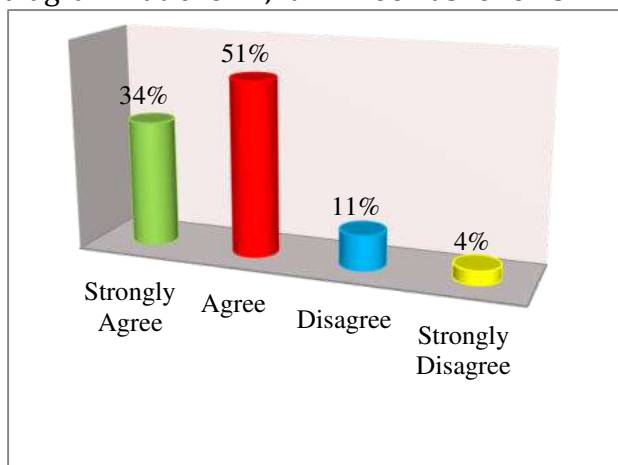


Figure 3. Diagram of Participants' Responses to the Training Media

(Source: Research Data Processing, 2021)

The diagram in Figure 3 shows that in general the participants' responses to the training media were positive. This can be seen from the acquisition of an average response to the agree answer alternative.

### RESPONSES TO TRAINING INSTRUCTORS:

Most of the participants responded well to questions related to the competence of training instructors. This can be seen from the percentage of participants' choice of agreeing to the alternative answer by 50% and choosing strongly agree alternatives as much as 36%. Respondents who chose alternative answers were 10% disagree and 4% strongly disagreed. If it is illustrated in a diagram, it is shown in Figure 4.

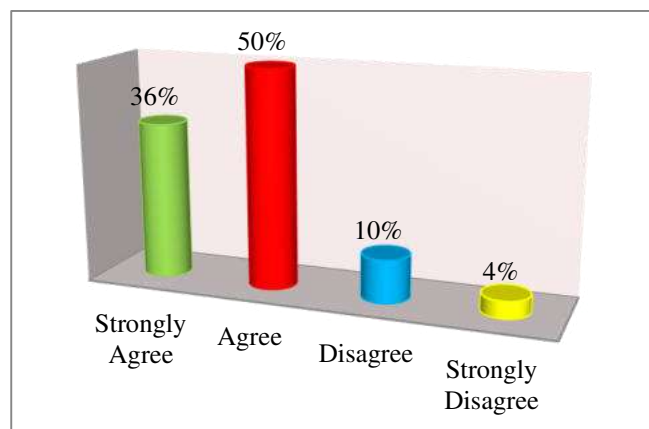


Figure 4. Diagram of Participants' Responses to the Training Instructor

(Source: Research Data Processing, 2021)

The diagram in Figure 4 shows that the responses of the trainees to the training instructor indicators are generally positive. The average answers of the training participants led to the alternative answers to strongly agree and agree.

### DISCUSSION:

This research is a series of Community Service activities carried out on elementary school teachers in the Education Office of Malangbong District, Garut Regency, West Java Province.

### PARTICIPANTS' RESPONSES TO TRAINING MATERIALS:

In this training, the instructor provides material related to the importance of using communication features and explains that creativity in delivering material in an interesting and fun way is needed in the current learning process. The online gamification feature that is used as the training theme is quizizz with the assumption that this feature is easy to use and attractive for children who basically like games. Quizizz provides space for students to be actively involved in the learning process while still being able to use their gadgets so that learning becomes more interesting and fun. Referring to the opinion of

Situmorang, et.al (2019), that "learning that is fun is that not all the eyes of the child must be focused on the teacher and sit to listen but how learning can be active and students feel motivated and motivated".

Based on the results of data processing, the participants' responses regarding the material presented at the Online Gamification Feature Utilization training in Primary School Learning that they participated in, tended to be positive. The recapitulation of the percentage of participants' answers on the alternative options "agree" and "strongly agree", a total of 90% of the 60 participants. This can be an indication that in general the participants considered that the material provided was in accordance with their needs. According to the participants, the training material was very useful for participants. Training material is learning material that will be discussed in a training activity. In order not to deviate from the objectives, the material must be designed according to the needs of the training participants. The training materials are arranged systematically and according to the learning context (Basri, 2015).

#### **PARTICIPANTS' RESPONSES TO TRAINING METHODS:**

One of the ways to achieve quality educators is through training and development. This is an effort to prepare educators to face jobs that they consider not yet mastered. Management thought put forward by Taylor (Yuniarti, 2019), explains that the workforce needs proper work training. This theory is very appropriate to increase the ability and responsibility at work, so that in completing tasks more effectively and efficiently in accordance with predetermined rules. Through training and development, educators will be able to work on, develop learning programs to be more effective.

Training not only has an effect on increasing work efficiency and effectiveness, but training which is expected to provide benefits in improving the performance of students. This training is carried out in two ways, namely online (using the zoom meeting application) and partly face-to-face. The training process can be seen in Figure 5.



Figure 5. Training Activities for Using Online Gamification Features  
(Source: Researcher's Documentation, 2021)

The training implementation is coupled with a practice where the team invites participants to play directly by creating an account and simulating the evaluation process using this feature. Participants seemed enthusiastic and motivated to be able to answer all the questions contained in the quiz on the accounts of other participants. Meanwhile, participants who take part in online training can still take part in simulations and collect their assignments through the whatsapp group. Following are the

participant's assignments collected through the whatsapp group:



Figure 6. Tasks of the Training Participants  
(Source: Researcher's Documentation, 2021)

The method used in the training to get responses was almost the same as the training material. Based on the results of data processing, it can be seen that there are 55% of participants who chose the alternative answer "agree" and 19% chose "strongly agree". In the indicator method, the alternative answers "disagree" and "strongly disagree" got quite a lot of choices from the participants, namely 16% and 10%. According to the participants who chose disagree and strongly disagreed answers, online and offline methods which were implemented simultaneously were considered less effective because participants did not have the same opportunity. However, in general it can be said that the methods provided in the training are appropriate considering that the training was carried out during the pandemic Covid-19.

#### **PARTICIPANTS' RESPONSES TO THE TRAINING MEDIA:**

The training media in this study were seen based on the role of the media in helping participants understand the material presented in the training. In general, the participants responded "agree" to the material presented, but there were complaints from some participants because they could not participate in the training optimally. This is due to the inability of participants to operate IT devices, both smart phones and laptops. In addition, the signal in several areas where the participants

lived was unstable so that reception of the material was hampered.

The results of data processing based on the training participants' responses to the use of training media can be seen from the percentage of participants' choice of alternative answers to "agree" and "strongly agree" of 51% and 34% of the 60 participants. Referring to these results, it can be said that the media used in the training are in accordance with the themes and needs of the training participants. The training media must be selected based on the needs at the time of presenting the material. This is in line with the opinion of Abidin (2016), that the process of implementing the selection of learning media is basically an application of learning technology. At the initial stage, the media must be carefully selected and planned and determined, and specially designed to solve the learning problems at hand. The quality of learning can improve if the media that has been carefully selected are then applied or put to good use.

#### **PARTICIPANTS' RESPONSES TO THE TRAINING INSTRUCTOR:**

Based on the findings and the results of data processing about the participants' responses to the training instructor, it can be seen that the percentage of participants' answers on the training instructor indicator is mostly in the "agree" alternative, namely 50%. Thus it can be concluded that instructors are considered to have good qualifications and mastery of the material presented and have the ability in the field of information technology. Instructors are also considered to be able to create a fun and creative training atmosphere by the trainees.

Instructors have many roles and responsibilities. Instructors will have difficulty in carrying out an effective, efficient and attractive training program if they only have knowledge of the substance they are training

in. In addition to mastering the substance, an instructor who plays an important role in organizing a training program also needs to have knowledge and skills on how to teach the content or material of the program being trained (Elis, 2018).

#### CONCLUSIONS:

After attending the training and trying out the quizizz gamification feature, participants said that they understood and felt that playing games was fun and could make them forget the time and even forget about the people around them because they are never separated from their gadgets. The participants' questionnaire changed regarding the function of a gadget, that if it was integrated with the learning process, the gadget could become a fun learning tool. This of course will have a positive impact on how teachers must respond to the use of gadgets through the use of this gamification feature to add to the learning experience both in the classroom and online.

Through the reflections given at the end of the training, the participants enthusiastically showed their hopes of being able to use the online gamification feature. Participants also provided input via the fields provided on the google form that they felt greatly helped by this training. The participants learned that prohibiting the use of gadgets in the classroom is not entirely correct. According to them, the best solution is to integrate the use of gadgets in the learning process so that students can enjoy the learning process and no longer feel bored with the monotonous learning routine at every meeting.

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# **DIFFERENCES IN THE LEVEL OF ONLINE GAME ADDICTION IN SCIENCE AND IPS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE SOUTH COASTAL AREA OF MUKOMUKO**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

The World Health Organization will determine addiction to playing games as a mental disorder. The purpose of this study was to find the results of differences in the level of online game addiction among high school student majoring in science and social sciences. The research method was used quantitative-comparative methods with the t test. The results showed that there were differences in the level of addiction among student majoring in science and social sciences with indicators, namely; salience and tolerance can be seen at the sig (2-tailed) valued of  $0,005 < 0,05$  and  $0,007 < 0,05$ , then based on the results of the second t test showed that there was no difference in the level of online game addiction among students majoring in science and social sciences, indicators namely; mood modification, relapse, withdrawal, conflict and problem were seen at sig (2-tailed) valued of  $0,425 > 0,05$ ,  $0,744 > 0,05$ ,  $0,857 > 0,05$ ,  $0,106 > 0,05$  and  $0,368 > 0,05$ . This study can be concluded that the difference in the level of online game addiction in students can be intervened gradually and consistently, so that it can influence students' attitudes and behaviour significantly and is right on target.

**Keywords: Addiction, online game, majoring, science, social science.**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

In the times and advances in information technology have led to major changes in various aspects of human life. This condition encourages all educational scientists to follow these developments and advances, in other words the competition in the world of education will be tighter. This problem has led to paradigm shifts in the high school environment. The influence on advances in information technology has an impact on the nation's generation who are unable to deal with addiction to information systems such as online games. This is a big homework for the government, parents and educators to deliver a generation of people with Pancasila character and spirit.

The World Health Organization (WHO) will determine addiction to playing games as a mental disorder. Based on the 11th international disease classification document (International Classified Disease / ICD) issued by WHO, this disorder is called gaming disorder. Gaming disorder by WHO is described as the behavior of playing games persistently and repeatedly, thus putting aside other life interests (Kompas: 2018).

Based on the survey the researchers saw the phenomenon that occurred in internet



cafes and hangout places for young people located in the village of Medan Jaya and the coastal tourism area of Pasar Ipuh Mukomuko village, there were school-age children who were enjoying playing online games or using gadgets after school. by wearing a uniform for the duration of the visit or playing games every day. From the survey results, it can be concluded that these students experience addiction to online games. The characteristics of someone experiencing addiction to online games according to (Lemmens, Valkenburg, & Gentile, 2015) that the criteria for game addiction include: salience (players think about playing games all day long), tolerance (players spend increasing time playing games) , mood modification (players playing games until they forget other activities), relapse (the tendency for players to play games again after not playing for a long time), withdrawals (players feel bad or feel bad when they don't play games), conflicts (players fight with other people because players play games excessively and problems (players ignore other important activities that eventually cause problems) Previous research has examined various methods to overcome game addiction, one of which is by using Bupropion which was tested on 19 men who experienced game addiction and the results could be lowering the game addiction rate but the success rate The method depends on each individual (Han, Hwang, & Renshaw, 2010) he continued, hypnotherapy-based interpersonal communication methods can reduce the level of online game addiction in students with moderate and high levels of addiction (Rachayu & Banat, 2020), then family therapy interference can also reduce the level of addiction. games in adolescents (Han, Kim, Lee, & Renshaw, 2012). From several studies that have been conducted, there has been no research that examines the difference in the level of online game addiction of students majoring in Science and Social Sciences and

observes the level of addiction so that it can be intervened according to the target.

Given the negative impact of online game addiction, researchers are interested in conducting research with the aim of knowing the differences in levels of online game addiction among students majoring in Science and Social Sciences at SMAN 02 Mukomuko. The level of urgency in this research is the high number of online game addiction in the younger generation, which will have an impact on mental character and health damage, so that it can have a long-term impact on decreasing the quality and productivity of the active, creative and innovative young generation For this reason, there is a need for prompt, easy, fast and precise handling so that students who experience online game addiction can be intervened early and integrated.

#### **METHOD:**

This research uses a quantitative approach with a comparative method. According to (Sugiyono, 2017) the comparative method aims to compare the existence of a variable or more in two or more different samples, or at different times. The comparative method was used to determine the difference in the level of addiction of students majoring in Science and Social Sciences at SMAN 2 Pesisir Selatan Mukomuko. The population in this study were all students majoring in science and social studies class XII SMA Negeri 2 Pesisir Selatan Mukomuko with a simple random sampling technique consisting of 59 students majoring in science and 59 students majoring in social studies. Researchers make written questions that are submitted and distributed to the sample in the form of a questionnaire containing indicators on the predetermined research object. The questionnaire used was a closed questionnaire and was used to obtain data about the differences in the level of learning addiction among students majoring in

Science and Social Sciences. The tool used in this study is a questionnaire which refers to the client addiction criteria scale proposed by (Lemmens, Valkenburg, & Peter, 2009). As for what is included in the criteria for online game addiction, including salience (clients think about playing games all day), tolerance (clients spend more time playing games), mood modification (clients play games until they forget other activities), relapse (clients tend to play games). the game returns after a long period of not playing), withdrawals (the client feels bad or feels bad when he can't play the game), conflicts (the client quarrels with other people because the client plays excessively) and problems (the client ignores other important activities that end up in new problems). This questionnaire has been validated by a team of field observers who work as senior hypnotherapists (certified hypnotherapist). The data analysis technique of this research is the T test using SPSS statistic 21.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

### RESULT:

Based on the results of hypothesis testing using the T test. The criterion is if sig > 0.05 then Ho is accepted, and vice versa if sig < 0.05 then Ho is rejected. The following are the results of hypothesis testing which are presented as follows;

Table 1 Results of the hypothesis testing output from SPSS 21 with the salience indicator.

dF	Uji F_Sig	Asymp.sig (2 tailed)	Information
118	0,284	0,005	1. The variance similarity test 2. Test difference in average

Based on the results of the calculation of the Independent sample t test using SPSS 21 shows that Ho is rejected with a sig (2-tailed)

value of 0.005 < 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a difference in the level of addiction with the salience indicator in the Science and Social Sciences majors at SMAN 2 Pesisir South of Mukomuko. Based on the results of the calculation of the Independent sample t test using SPSS 21 shows that Ho is rejected with a sig (2-tailed) value of 0.005 < 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a difference in the level of addiction with the salience indicator in the Science and Social Sciences majors at SMAN 2 Pesisir South of Mukomuko.

Table 2 Results of hypothesis testing output from SPSS 21 with tolerance indicator

dF	Uji F_Sig	Asymp.sig (2 tailed)	Information
116	0,402	0,007	1. The variance similarity test 2. Test difference in average

Based on the results of the calculation of the Independent sample t test using SPSS 21, it shows that Ho is rejected with a sig (2-tailed) value of 0.007 < 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a difference in the level of addiction with tolerance indicators in the Science and Social Sciences majors at SMAN 2 Pesisir. South of Mukomuko.

Table 3 Results of hypothesis testing from SPSS 21 with indicator of mood modification.

dF	Uji F_Sig	Asymp.sig (2 tailed)	Information
116	0,009	0,425	1. The variance similarity test 2. Test difference in average

Based on the results of the calculation of the Independent sample t test using SPSS 21, it shows that Ho is accepted with a sig (2-tailed) value of 0.425 > 0.05, it can be concluded that

there is no difference in the level of addiction with the salience indicator in the Science and Social Sciences majors at SMAN 2. Mukomuko's South Coast.

Table 4 Results of the hypothesis testing output from SPSS 21 with the relapse indicator.

dF	Uji F_Sig	Asymp.sig (2 tailed)	Information
116	0,728	0,744	. The variance similarity test . Test difference in average

Based on the results of the calculation of the Independent sample t test using SPSS 21, it shows that Ho is accepted with a sig (2-tailed) value of  $0.744 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that there is no difference in the level of addiction with the salience indicator in the Science and Social Sciences majors at SMAN 2. Mukomuko's South Coast.

Table 5 Results of hypothesis testing output from SPSS 21 with withdrawal indicators.

dF	Uji F_Sig	Asymp.sig (2 tailed)	Information
116	0,376	0,857	1. The variance similarity test 2. Test difference in average

Based on the results of the calculation of the Independent sample t test using SPSS 21, it shows that Ho is accepted with a sig (2-tailed) value of  $0.857 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that there is no difference in the level of addiction with withdrawal indicators in the Science and Social Sciences majors at SMAN 2. Mukomuko's South Coast.

Table 6 Output results of hypothesis testing from SPSS 21 with conflict indicators.

dF	Uji F_Sig	Asymp.sig (2 tailed)	Information
116	0,100	0,106	1. The variance similarity test 2. Test difference in average

Based on the results of the calculation of the Independent sample t test using SPSS 21, it shows that Ho is accepted with a sig (2-tailed) value of  $0.106 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that there is no difference in the level of addiction with the conflict indicator in the Science and Social Sciences majors at SMAN 2. Mukomuko's South Coast.

Table 7 Output results of hypothesis testing from SPSS 21 with indicator problems.

dF	Uji F_Sig	Asymp.sig (2 tailed)	Information
116	0,181	0,368	1. The variance similarity test 2. Test difference in average

Based on the results of the calculation of the Independent sample t test using SPSS 21, it shows that Ho is accepted with a sig (2-tailed) value of  $0.368 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that there is no difference in the level of addiction with problem indicators in the Science and Social Sciences majors at SMAN 2. Mukomuko's South Coast.

## DISCUSSION:

Based on the results of the research and hypothesis testing, the researcher can describe it more systematically and in detail, then the hypothesis test results that there are differences in the level of addiction in students majoring in Science and Social Sciences with indicators, namely; salience and tolerance, these two indicators show their liking for online games, the duration they play is more than or  $\geq 2$  hours every day, they really understand the ins and outs of the game, students are willing to queue and set aside their allowance, high student curiosity level when unable to finish levels in online game play, students are nervous about not having

money to buy their favorite quota of games, game play duration > 2 hours, and they memorize the characters they play. The results of the T test showed that there was no difference in the level of addiction among students majoring in Science and Social Sciences which was seen in the indicators, namely; mood modification, relapse, withdrawal, conflict and problem. This shows that, mood modification is stated in collecting school assignments not on time, the lack of intensity of students visiting their siblings' house, students are willing to skip their meal hours, and relapse is stated in statements about them idolizing characters in online games, they repeat the type of game. the same even though they have never completed it, they are driven to complete a job so that they can immediately play online games, they feel bored if 3 days of not playing games, they miss online games when they are sick, withdrawals are stated in the statement about students' disappointment if they lose the game, they get angry when they are disturbed when playing online games, they express frustration when schoolwork interferes with the schedule for playing online games, they are more like to make friends with friends who also like online games, conflict stated in statements about students being sleepy or falling asleep in class because they play games late at night until dawn, they are willing to fight with their parents or siblings if they forbid them to play online games, they are willing lying with teachers or parents in order to play online games, problems stated in statements about students being called by BP teachers because of problems in class attendance, test scores below competency standards, they are ignored or scolded by their parents for not being able to leave online game play, research results This is in line with what was stated (Lemmens & Hendriks, 2016) regarding dependence on online and offline games which has an effect on human

pathological damage, as well as the relationship between game play disorders and 2,720 games played by children aged 13 years to 40 years (N = 2.442).

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that there is a difference in the level of addiction of students majoring in Science and Social Sciences on indicators of salience and tolerance, and there is no difference in levels of addiction among students majoring in Science and Social Studies on indicators of mood modification, withdrawal, relapse, conflict and problems. The results of this study can be intervened with various methods of decreasing the level of addiction gradually and consistently, so that it can significantly influence student attitudes and behavior and are right on target.

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## **FINANCIAL KNOWLEDGE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH: A STUDY ON THE FINANCIAL AWARENESS AMONG COASTAL WOMEN.**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Inclusive growth through social and financial inclusion has become a priority of all the countries round the globe. Social inclusion via welfare measures and policy frameworks is being accompanied by the new strategies of financial inclusion adopted by the Central government and the Central bank from time to time. But still there persist the question of penetration of the basic financial services to all the sections especially the excluded sections of the society.

This paper tries to assess the level of financial knowledge among the women population in the coastal areas of Kerala based on 3 parameters- knowledge on the interest rates on various loans, information on inflation rates and involvement in financial literacy campaigns.

Kerala stands top in the financial inclusion map of India with 11 districts enjoying top 50 financially inclusive districts. Participation of women in financial activities can bring many changes in the economic framework of the state and it is proven by initiatives like Kudumbasree and self-help groups which emancipated the status of women and made them financially stable. Recently, financial knowledge is also accepted as an important means to strengthen the financial position of women. So, the effectiveness of enhancing further upliftment requires the current position of women in terms of financial

knowledge. A sample of 190 is taken from the coastal areas of Kerala. The study revealed that status of women in financial knowledge is very backward and the initiatives like financial literacy campaigns are not reaching them to gain better results.

**Key words-** Financial inclusion, Social inclusion, SHGs, inflation, Financial Literacy Camps.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Inclusive growth can be defined as a pro-poor growth where the disadvantaged and the excluded masses of the population are brought to the mainstream economic activities with sufficient opportunities. So, growth by including the excluded is the highlight of inclusive growth. It has become a part of economic growth process among various nations including India. A continuous growth in income does not always reflect the development of a country if the weak and the vulnerable are excluded from social, economic, political, cultural, and legal frameworks.

Along with a rise in the development of various sectors, the prevailing inequality needs to be removed or reduced to bring all the sections of population including women, old aged, and physically challenged population to economic activities. The prevalence of inequality always inhibits the spread of economic, social advantages to reach to the bottom level of the society.

So inclusive growth emphasizes on giving opportunities for everyone to participate in the economic activities so that everyone can avail a share in the economic activities and enjoy a better living condition. It is accepted to overcome poverty, as poverty always restricts the opportunities to grow.

Financial inclusion and social inclusion have been accepted as the primary steps to move in the path of inclusive growth. This work concentrates on the financial inclusion dimension where, for a better economic participation, the financial services and financial activities need to be encouraged among the common population. Once the population are financially included, they can enjoy the fruits of economic benefits easily and this can strengthen their social status.

The relevance of financial inclusion is detailed by all major institutions round the globe. It is viewed as a process of ensuring access to financial services and products to vulnerable sections ion especially the weaker sections and low-income groups. But while providing these services they must be at an affordable cost and in a fair and transparent manner. The financial services include the facilities for saving, investment, pension and so on. To avail these financial services, financial literacy among the people is of great importance. The easy access to the financial services largely depends on the know-how of the people on the available services.

So, this paper tries to identify the level of financial knowledge among the womanhood regarding the available financial services. The financial knowledge among them is assessed by considering three parameters. Financial knowledge on the prevailing interest rates on various loans, knowledge on prevailing inflation rate and the participation of coastal women in the financial literacy camps organized by the commercial banks.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

1. To identify the awareness on the prevailing interest rates on loans.
2. To know the understanding on inflation rate.
3. To find out the involvement of women in the financial literacy camps of banks.

#### **METHODOLOGY OF STUDY:**

Reliance on both primary sources and secondary sources for data. Primary data is obtained from designed questionnaire and using interview techniques. Population sample of 190 women is taken using random sampling from the coastal districts of Kerala. The procured data is expressed in tables and graphs for easy understanding.

#### **LITERARY SOURCES:**

According to Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee's Policy, inclusive growth, allows people to contribute to and benefit from economic growth and this could bring a rapid and sustained poverty reduction. Rapid pace of growth is necessary for every nations, but such a growth can be sustainable if it should be broad based and inclusive of larger part of the population especially the labour force.

The Commission on Growth and Development, 2008, notified that inclusiveness being a broader concept includes equity, equality of opportunity, and protection in market and employment transitions and all these are essential ingredients of any successful growth strategy.

The inclusive growth approach has a very broader angle as the focus is mainly on productive employment and not just limited to the strategies of redistribution of income so as to increase the incomes of the excluded, weaker and

marginalized groups. In the short run, governments could use income distribution schemes to assuage negative impacts on the poor due to policy failures and to make them to step into the growth processes. But such mere transfer payments or schemes cannot be a better tool in the long run and can be problematic even in the short run. In poor countries such schemes can impose significant burdens on already stretched budgets, and it is theoretically impossible to reduce poverty through redistribution in countries where average income falls below US\$ 700 per day. According to a recent OECD study, even in developed countries, redistribution schemes cannot be the only response to rising poverty rates in certain segments of the population. Not just a pro-poor growth through redistribution of income can be done, it must be coupled with improved inclusive productivity and opportunities of employment.

Inclusive growth policies must be the major components for the sustainable growth strategies of the Governments. For example, a country that has grown rapidly over a decade without any substantial reduction in poverty rates may have to focus specifically on the inclusiveness of its growth strategy, i.e. on the equality of opportunity for individuals and firms.

So inclusive growth aims at economic growth with many long term and short-term goals. It is not just limited to eradication of poverty but also concerned with the attainment of a sustained growth having a broader base including diversified sectors of society. It focuses on productive employment and not just a redistribution of income and wealth, not only between individuals but also with firms. Employment generates new jobs and income for the individual - from wages in all types of firms, or from self-employment, usually in micro firms - while productivity growth has the potential to lift

the wages of those employed and the returns to the self-employed. The ability of individuals to be productively employed depends on the opportunities to make full use of available resources as the economy evolves over time.

United Nations Development Programme defined inclusive growth as a process and the outcome where all groups of people have participated in growth and benefited equitably from it. It should include the growth of all sections of the society as beneficiaries as well as partners in growth and inclusion of the excluded should be embodied in the growth process. It has to reduce the disparities among per capita incomes in agriculture and non -agriculture, in rural and urban areas and in various socio-economic groups, particularly between men and women and other marginalized. The final outcome of this growth process should be reduction in vertical inequalities and horizontal inequalities.

The overall performance of India in the Inclusion Development Index of World Economic Forum is at a scale of 3.38 out of 7 and in the overall ranking, 60 out of 79. The evaluation is based on the pillars education and skill, basic services and infrastructure, corruption and rent, financial intermediation, asset building and entrepreneurship, employment and labour, fiscal transfers etc.

So inclusive growth can be achieved successfully if its accompanied by two factors:- Social inclusion and financial inclusion. Both social and economic elements can productively bring the excluded, weak and marginalized the mainstream of economic activities.

#### **INITIATIVES TAKEN IN INDIA FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH:**

The agenda for inclusive growth was envisaged in the Eleventh Plan document which intended to achieve not only faster growth but a



growth process which ensures broad-based improvement in the quality of life of the people, especially the poor, SCs/STs, other backward castes (OBCs), minorities and women and which seeks to provide equality of opportunity to all. Bringing these excluded sections of the society into the mainstream of the society so that they are able to reap the benefits of faster economic growth is the kind of 'inclusion' which is being envisioned in the concept of inclusive growth.

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), one of the largest social safety network in India, has improved the standard of living of people and has been able to check migration to a great extent.
- Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Bharat Nirman etc. to bring about improvement in education, health and infrastructure thereby making growth more inclusive.
- Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana, Atal Pension Yojna, MUDRA loans for financial inclusion
- National Skills Policy, 2009 aims to provide skills to 500 million people by 2022 by creating skills systems that have a high degree of inclusiveness in terms of gender, and rural versus urban, organized versus unorganized, and traditional versus contemporary jobs.
- Atal Innovation Mission, a cohesive national strategy for innovation
- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamic Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission

(RGNDWM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Swachh Bharat Mission etc.

### **FINANCIAL KNOWLEDGE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH:**

The success of accessing the facilities of inclusive growth requires basic information of the available services and their usage. Social inclusion and financial inclusion are considered as two sides of the same coin. One complements the other for the success of inclusive growth.

Various policies have been articulated for making financial services accessible to all, especially to low-income households. The desired outcomes cannot be achieved if potential customers are not aware of the programmes and how to benefit from them. Hence, first and the foremost there is an urgent need to educate the financially excluded sections about these schemes and programmes. So financial knowledge stands prior to the success of financial inclusion.

This paper concentrates on the financial knowledge side as an element to avail the basic financial services to achieve financial inclusion. So, implementing financial knowledge it is required to consider the level of existing knowledge on financial matters among the people. So, women living in coastal area are chosen as their sphere of economic activities is limited to certain specific arenas.

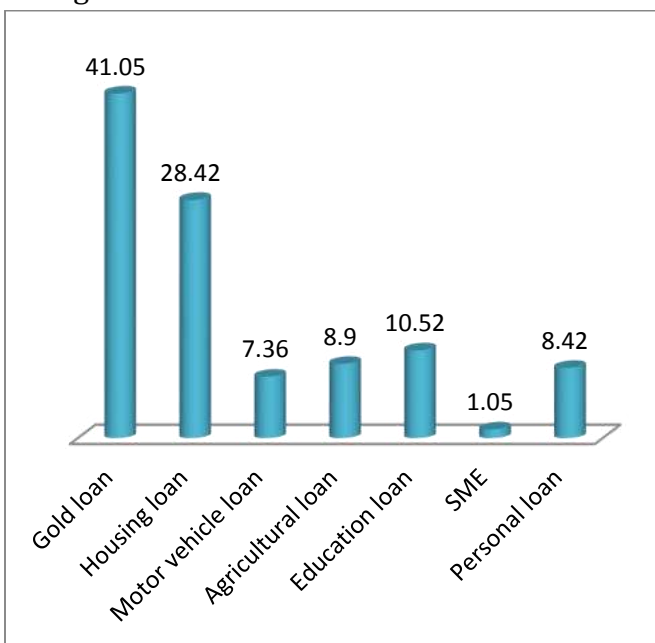
### **RESULT OF THE STUDY: AWARENESS LEVEL ON THE INTEREST RATES ON VARIOUS LOANS:**

Availing loans are an important primary function of a bank. People rely on loans whenever there is a deficit of funds. But it is important to know the interest rate charge on various loans which encourage them to use formalized banking sectors rather than informal

agents. The loans charged by banks come under the preview of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and they are not allowed to charge a rate higher than as prescribed by RBI. So, awareness on various loan facilities and their interest rates encourages people more to avail them. But the awareness of the interest rates varies depending on the prevailing loans. The structure is as follows. Table 1. Awareness level on Interest rates (in percentages)

Loans	Awareness level on the interest rates
Gold loan	41.05
Housing loan	28.42
Motor vehicle loan	7.36
Agricultural loan	8.9
Education loan	10.52
SME	1.05
Personal loan	8.42

Diagram 1. Awareness level on Interest rates



Gold is an important investment for the coastal women. The saved amount is generally used for purchasing gold for future needs. So, whenever they need money or anyone in the family is in need of emergency funds, they avail loans from the banks by using gold as collateral. So, among the prevailing interest rates on loans, women know the interest rate prevailing in the market for gold loans. But this proportion is less than 50 percent. Followed by gold, a smaller section of below 30 percent is aware on the interest rate on housing loans as they depend on the financial assistance of banks for constructing houses. But they have limited information on the interest rates charged on other loans like education, motor vehicle, small, medium enterprises as they least depend on these financial services in their economic life. Their needs are comparatively primary and family centric.

It is important to bring the attention of women in the coastal regions regarding the prevalence of such loans especially loans on SMEs as they render them financial assistance to become entrepreneurs and to make them self-sufficient. Even joint ventures can be initiated using these financial services to bring them to mainstream economic activities.

#### UNDERSTANDING ON INFLATION RATE:

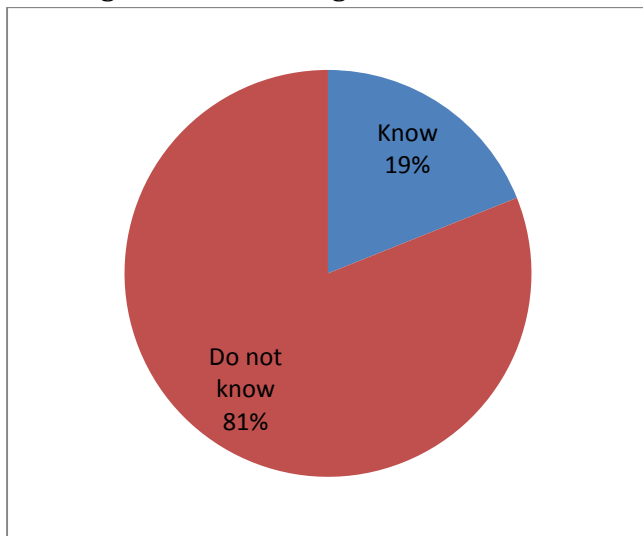
Inflation is an economic situation where there is a continuous rise in the prices of goods and services. There are many demand and supply side factors constitute this situation. People while purchasing goods come to know that prices moving high. So, it is important to identify whether people are aware of the prevailing inflation rates and also the factors for the continuous rise in the goods

they use daily. The awareness level on interest rates among the coastal women is as follows.

Table 2. Knowledge on Inflation rates

<b>Know</b>	18.95
<b>Do not know</b>	81.05

Diagram 2. Knowledge on inflation rates



Coastal women are least aware of the inflation rates. They are neither interested in knowing the levels of inflation nor the reasons for the rise in prices. They understand the price fluctuations in while purchasing essential goods but are unknown to the demand and supply factors causing the inflation.

### INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN FINANCIAL LITERACY CAMPS (FLC):

The Reserve Bank of India, the Central Bank of the country has issued notification to all the Commercial banks to conduct financial literacy camps especially in rural and semi-rural areas to create awareness among the people on formal banking and financial

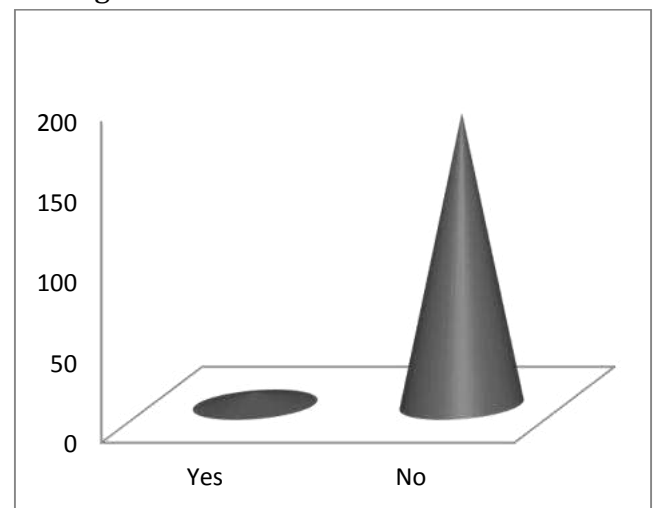
services. Awareness can create knowledge on the use of various services and easy access and usage. But the involvement of women in these FLC is very negligible. The following table represents the involvement of women.

Women are interested to informal agencies to deal with their limited income and not so interested to participate in the formalized atmosphere.

Table 3. Involvement of women in FLC

<b>Yes</b>	08
<b>No</b>	182

Diagram 3. Involvement of Women in FLC



The paper tries to figure out the level of financial knowledge among the coastal women as bringing them also to the mainstream of economic activities make inclusive growth successful. But unfortunately, the level of financial knowledge based on 3 parameters: awareness on interest rates for loans, inflation rates and involvement in financial literacy camps reveal that the level of financial knowledge among them is very negligible. For the success of inclusive strategies, people need to be aware of

the financial services and products offered by formal agencies like commercial banks.

For achieving financial inclusion and social inclusion simultaneously or one after the other, awareness among the people on the banking services should reach to them. Commercial banks and other financial intermediaries have to extend their outreach to common masses like them to create awareness and educate them of the benefits of such facilities. Once they succeed in accessing financial services the advantages of inclusive growth can be enlarged to make them free of poverty, unemployment and make them productive and ensure sustainable growth.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Inclusive growth based on the principles of equality, participation of common masses, benefit sharing has become an important component of growth in modern times. Inclusive growth allows opportunities for everyone to participate in the growth process while making sure that benefits are shared. Given that the poor face challenges that impair their conditions and limit their opportunities, to be inclusive, growth should benefit everyone while reducing the disadvantages faced by the poor, both in terms of benefits enjoyed and, especially, in terms of access to opportunities for participation.

The success of inclusive growth depends on the achievement of social and financial inclusion. For these attributes, financial knowledge must be promoted among the weak and marginalized, so that they avail the financial services according to their needs and gain from them to make inclusion successful. In this process,

banks have a role in inculcating awareness programs and join with other agents like NGOs, schools and colleges to conduct camps and campaigns promoting the use of formal agents of banking activities. The decentralized administrative structure also helps to go deep into the grass root levels to enhance financial knowledge among masses. So that inclusive growth can be achieved in a country like India.

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## ATOPIC HEILITIS IN ATOPIC DERMATITIS IN CHILDREN

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### ABSTRACT:

**The most significant occurrence of atopic cheilitis among the factors of the antenatal and postnatal development of the child turned out to be a history of exudative-catarrhal diathesis. The leading clinical signs of atopic cheilitis are lichenization of the skin of the corners of the mouth, swelling of the lips, small and large plate peeling, deep or multiple small cracks, itching of various intensities.**

**Keywords: atopic cheilitis, lip architectonics, functional disorders.**

### RELEVANCE:

Atopic cheilitis (ACh) - a chronic recurrent inflammation of the reddish border of the lips appears in children with atopic dermatitis (AD) [3,4,5]. AD is an acquired allergic disease that develops in individuals with a genetic predisposition to atopy, contains a recurrent direction, age-related characteristics of clinical manifestations and is characterized by an overestimated level of joint and peculiar IgE in the blood serum [1,2,6]. In recent years, the incidence has continued to grow steadily. In about a third of children, the clinical picture of blood pressure is characterized by pronounced cheilitis with a chronic recurrent course [4]. In some cases, the inflammatory process of the red border of the lips becomes the dominant complaint of children with AD or may be its only clinical manifestation [1,3,5]. ACh, adversely affects all aspects of the life of children and adolescents, significantly worsens the well-being and activity of patients, complicating their social adaptation [4,5]. The aim of the study was to

determine risk factors, as well as to study the clinical features of the course of ACh in children of different ages.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS:

We observed 66 children with ACh, including 22 children with an isolated form and 44 with symptomatic cheilitis against the background of AD. All children were divided into 4 age categories: 10 children - early childhood group - 1-3 years; 18 children - first childhood group - 4-7 years old; 18 children - second childhood - 8-12 years old; 20 children - adolescence - 13-16 years old. 25 healthy children of the same age period made up the control group.

### RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

During a thorough analysis of the data of the family allergic history, 77.05% of children with ACh were found to have a hereditary burden. So, in 29.79% of children, both parents had an allergic pathology, and in 63.83% of patients, only one of the parents suffered from atopy. Of these, 73.33% of patients had an allergic history burdened on the maternal side, in 26.67% - on the paternal side. In 6.38% of children, parents did not have allergic diseases, but their close relatives suffered from atopic pathologies. In the structure of atopic lesions in the family history of the examined children, allergic reactions to various allergens prevailed: - 57.45% of cases, allergic rhinitis 19.15%, bronchial asthma 12.77% and eczema 6.38%.

Table 1 Results of assessment of anamnestic data of antenatal and postnatal development of children with atopic cheilitis and practically healthy children of the control group

Anamnesis data	Main group (N = 66)%	Control group (N = 25)%	p
Gestosis of pregnancy	26,14	9,15	p <0,05
Threat of termination of pregnancy	8,24	6,18	p <0,05
Premature birth	10,02	4,00	p <0,05
Caesarean section	12,04	5,01	p <0,05
Diseases of the mother during pregnancy	17,29	6,23	p <0,05
Excessive consumption of highly allergenic foods during pregnancy	30,89	19,16	p <0,05
Artificial feeding from 1 month	19,22	9,28	p <0,05
Artificial feeding from 3 months.	23,95	15,47	p <0,05
Early introduction of complementary foods (up to 3 months)	14,55	1,65	p <0,01
Exudative-catarrhal diathesis	96,12	19,55	p <0,001

Notes: P - reliability of the difference in values between the indicators of children in the main and control groups.

Comparison of the anamnestic data of antenatal development of children of the main and control groups (Table 1) showed that in mothers whose children later suffered from ACh, preeclampsia of pregnancy occurred more often than in mothers of practically healthy children in the control group (26.14% and 9.15%). %, respectively, p <0.05). Further analysis of obstetric anamnesis data, the course of pregnancy and childbirth did not reveal statistically significant differences between the examined groups. Evaluating risk factors during the neonatal period and infancy, it was found that children with ACh significantly more often than children in the control group received complementary foods up to 3 months of age (14.75% and 1.54%, respectively).

In addition Moreover, in the overwhelming majority of patients with this pathology, 12% of children had exudative-catarrhal diathesis in history, while in the

control group, diathesis was observed only in 18.46% of children. This gives grounds with a high degree of reliability (99-99.9%) to assert that the early introduction of complementary foods and the presence of exudative-catarrhal diathesis in the child's anamnesis are significant risk factors for the occurrence of ACh in children.

Further comparative analysis of concomitant diseases and pathological conditions in children of the main and control groups (Table 2) showed that children with ACh are more often diagnosed with food allergies (84.65% and 14.02%, respectively), gastrointestinal diseases (87.62 and 23.21%), intestinal dysbiosis (90.16% and 10.77%), chronic recurrent herpetic lip infection (70.49% and 24.62%). The high degree of statistical reliability of the difference in indicators relative to the control group indicates their significance as important prerequisites for the development of ACh in children. The frequency of identifying risk factors in the isolated form of ACh and cheilitis against the background of blood pressure did not have a significant difference in indicators acceptable in medical studies (p> 0.05).

Table 2 Frequency of concomitant diseases in children with AC and practically healthy children in the control group

General somatic diseases and pathological conditions	Main group (n = 66)	Control group (n = 25)	p
Food allergy	84,65	14,02	p <0,001
Drug allergy	25,19	6,14	p <0,01
Other types of allergic reactions (household, epidermal allergy, hay fever)	18,63	4,11	p <0,01
Posture and musculoskeletal disorders	43,01	17,22	p <0,01
Bronchial asthma	8,5	-	p <0,05
Allergic rhinitis	15,05	4,56	p <0,05
Diseases of the gastrointestinal tract	87,62	23,21	p <0,01
Kidney pathology	17,23	5,06	p <0,01
Intestinal dysbiosis	89,14	11,27	p <0,05
Helminthiasis	30,24	6,34	p <0,05
Chronic tonsillitis	38,21	13,44	p <0,001
Chronic recurrent herpetic lip infection	71,25	17,25	p <0,001

Notes: P is the reliability of the difference in values between the indicators of children in the main and control group.

On clinical examination, a limited form of blood pressure in the form of an isolated lesion of the red border of the lips (isolated form of ACh) was diagnosed in 31.15% of children, including 9 girls and 12 boys. Symptomatic cheilitis against the background of blood pressure was found in 44 children (68.85%), including 26 girls and 18 boys. Among them, in 41 children (95.24%), cheilitis was established with dissemination of the form of blood pressure with localization of lesions on the face, neck, elbow and knee bends, buttocks, and the back surfaces of the hands. In 2 patients (4.76%), symptomatic cheilitis was diagnosed with a limited form of blood pressure. In these children, in addition to the red border of the lips, elements of the lesion were observed in the behind the ear region and on the skin of the forehead. In 14 patients (33.33%) with symptomatic cheilitis against the background of blood pressure, a mild degree of blood pressure was established (SCORAD index =  $16.65 \pm 1.59$ , EASI index =  $9.59 \pm 1.72$ ). 23 children (54.76%) had an average severity of blood pressure (SCORAD index =  $44.94 \pm 3.37$ , EASI index =  $32.07 \pm 1.3$ ). Severe blood pressure was diagnosed in 5 patients, or 11.9% (SCORAD index =  $71.3 \pm 3.25$ , EASI index =  $56.03 \pm 1.65$ ).

The development of ACh in the majority of children (40 patients, or 65.57%) occurred against the background of the chronic phase of childhood (37 children, 92.5%) or adolescent (3 children, 7.5%) forms of AD. In 10 children (16.39%), cheilitis was the only manifestation of atopic lesion from the onset of the disease without involvement of skin areas typical for AD into the pathological process. In 8 children (11.48%), isolated ACh was first detected after the acute phase of blood pressure and long-term remission (from 9 months to 1.5-2 years),

while lesions of the skin of typical localization were never diagnosed in the future. In 2 children (3.28%) of the age group of early childhood, lesions of the red border of the lips and skin of the perioral region were observed against the background of the acute phase of the infant form of blood pressure, followed by the chronicization of the inflammatory process.

According to the anamnesis, the first clinical symptoms of ACh in children with isolated lesions of the red border of the lips appeared at the age of 2 years 7 months. - in 1 child (5.26%), 4-6 years old - in 6 children (31.57%), 7-11 years old - in 9 children (47.37%), 12-14 years old - in 3 children (15.79%). Manifestations of symptomatic cheilitis in children with blood pressure first appeared at the age of 1.5-3 years - in 8 children (9.05%), 4-6 years old - in 18 children (42.86%), 7-11 years old - in 12 children (28.57%), 12-14 years old - in 4 children (9.52%). 11 children (57.89%) with isolated ACh and 27 children (64.29%) from cheilitis against the background of blood pressure at the beginning of the acute phase of the disease, the appearance on the red border of the lips was observed, especially in the corners of the mouth, and in many cases - on the skin of the perioral area - pink erythema with clear boundaries, as well as edema of the lips in 36.84% (7 children) and 57.4% (24 children), respectively. these symptoms were accompanied by itching of varying intensity, intensifying at night. In 4.76% of children with cheilitis against a background of blood pressure, acute inflammation was accompanied by the formation of microvesicles on the skin of the lips and perioral areas, as well as on the red border of microvesicles, which quickly collapsed, exposing the zones of wetness.

In 42.11% of children with isolated form of ACh and in 30.95% of children with cheilitis against the background of AD, a different course was observed: pronounced dryness and

infiltration of the red border of the lips and skin of the perioral region, the formation of excoriation and small cracks in the corners of the mouth. With the help of a comparative analysis of the clinical manifestations of the isolated form of ACh and cheilitis against the background of blood pressure, it was found that their course as a whole has the same character: with approximately the same frequency, lichenization of the skin in the area of the corners of the mouth (78.99% and 73.81%, respectively), hyperemia red border (26.32% and 21.43%), multiple small cracks in the area of the outer edge of the red border, in the corners of the mouth and the Klein zone (36.84% and 38.1%), crusts (36.84% and 30, 95%) and excoriation (21.65% and 23.8%). In the course of the study, we found some clinical differences in the course of the isolated form of ACh and symptomatic cheilitis against the background of AD, although they did not have a sufficient level of statistical significance ( $p > 0.05$ ). So, large-scale lamina, often desquamation in the area of the outer part of the red border of the lips, prevailed in children with cheilitis in the form of atopic dermatitis (33.33% vs. the outer edge of the red border of the lips was more often manifested in the isolated form of AX (84.21% versus 66.67%). In addition, in patients with an isolated form of ACh, a characteristic feature was the appearance of transparent or grayish-yellow scales along the line of closing the lips, which was observed in 47.57% of cases; this is almost twice as often as in children with cheilitis on the background of AD (28.57)

#### CONCLUSIONS:

The most significant prerequisites for the occurrence of ACH among the factors of antenatal and postnatal development of a child are the presence of exudative-catarrhal diathesis in the anamnesis and early (up to 3 months) introduction of complementary foods.

2. Risk factors for the development of ACh in children are the presence of concomitant diseases: pathology of the gastrointestinal tract, food allergies, intestinal dysbiosis, chronic recurrent herpes of the lips, impaired posture and musculoskeletal system, chronic tonsillitis. 3. In 65.57% of cases, the development of ACh began against the background of the chronic phase of childhood (92.5%) and adolescent (7.5%) forms of blood pressure.

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## OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES IN TEACHING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE TO ADULTS, MULTILINGUAL SETTINGS AND TEACHING TECHNIQUES

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### ABSTRACT:

All living creatures have some means of conveying information to others of their own group, communication being ultimately essential for their survival. Some use vocal noises, others physical movement or facial expression. Many employ a variety of methods. Birds use predominantly vocal signals, but also show their intentions by body movements; animals use vocal noises as well as facial expressions like the baring of teeth; insects use body movements, the most famous of which are the various 'dances' of the bees.

**Keywords:** second language acquisition, general English skills, first language, foreign language, ELF, teaching and learning, multicultural, multiethnic, multilingual country, Language Center English classes, English courses, SEEU faculties, methodological strategies, different language, cultural and religious backgrounds, elementary and high school, "teacher-student" system.

### INTRODUCTION:

Difficulty with vocabulary words that have several different meanings, Have you ever come across a word that you knew (as you thought), but which was used in a completely strange way? English vocabulary is especially difficult because many words have many different meanings that can be easily confused. After all, it's not easy to remember many different definitions for each word. For example, let's take the word date. This word can mean: A specified day of the month, A time

two people spend with each other romantically, The only way to correctly determine which value is being used is to follow the context. This means that you need to use the surrounding words and sentences to understand which of the definitions of the incomprehensible word is appropriate here.

Even if you don't know the meaning of a difficult word, contextual clues can help you understand it! Can you figure out what the meaning of the word date is in the sentences below? When's the date for the first day of school again? Would you like to go on a date with me? In the first sentence, someone asks what day school starts. This is not a romantic encounter between the two. The first definition fits here.

The second sentence is trickier, but you might understand that someone is asking for a specific, single day. You are asked to spend time with them. The second definition fits here. Another trick is to pay attention to the part of speech (i.e. noun, adjective, etc.). Typically, different definitions of the same word will refer to different parts of speech, so it will be fairly easy to distinguish between them.

Let's take the word point. It can mean: To gesture towards a place, direction, person, or thing (verb). The sharp end of an object (noun) In the following sentences, look at the part of speech that is the point to see which definition is more appropriate. Can you point to the exit? I can't find it. She tapped me with the point of her pencil.

In the first sentence, the word point is used as a verb, so it can be inferred that the first definition applies to it. In the second sentence, the point is a noun, so the second

definition applies. If you are looking for more tips on learning polysemantic English vocabulary, then this video shows more examples and more explanations!

The students enrolled at the SEEU come from different ethnic backgrounds. The Language Center, which operates within this university, offers English courses to all students from all SEEU faculties, starting from general English skills up to academic and ESP. Having this mixture of teachers and students, the teaching and learning of English in this environment is rather challenging for both sides. The most challenging issue in teaching a foreign language (in our case English) is the concern of teachers on whether to use the learner's first language or not. This paper focuses on the question of whether there is a use of the L1 in ELF teaching at SEEU, Language Center English classes. If, yes, to what extent and in what occasion is it used? The paper examines and elaborates the methodological strategies that English teachers employ in order to accommodate and facilitate the needs of the students who have been raised and educated in a multilingual setting. The data collected for this paper were analyzed using quantitative and qualitative methods. In conclusion, the findings emerging from this study suggest that balanced and careful use of L1 in the English classes seem not to affect the students' exposure to the target language.

Macedonia is very small but known as a multicultural, multiethnic, and multilingual country. While in elementary and high school, students are placed in the classes according to their nationality, at the university level they are mixed in one group. This diversity in the classes, especially when teaching a foreign language, sometimes brings many complications when it comes to using the L1. Poudel, P. P. (2010:121) defines multilingualism as "a condition in which more than two languages are used in the same

setting for similar purposes". The concern of teaching in such a diverse context comes from the fact that the teacher has to manage a class full of students from a different language, cultural and religious backgrounds. In such circumstances using students L1, might, in fact, waste the time designed for teaching and learning. Yet, another concern comes up if the teacher does not speak all the languages of the students in the classroom. On the other hand, if L1 is used, teachers must give equal opportunity to all students in order not to discriminate against any of them.

Being trained, teachers know that there are ways to demonstrate and explain vocabulary or any other linguistic problem by using synonyms, antonyms, gestures, or mime, and using these strategies may help teachers avoid the L1 use in the classes. Even though the Language Center policy is to only use English as a language of instruction, both teachers and students are tempted to use their L1 during the English classes. In this paper, I will discuss using the L1 in the English classes and its role in the process of acquiring the target language.

Literature review, Pros and cons of using the L1 in the English class, EFL teachers, based on their experiences as learners of a foreign language; claim that the mother tongue has a beneficial role in second language acquisition and learning.

Using L1 has a great impact on the EFL learning process. Many scholars claim that learners acquire a second language by using the knowledge they already have of their native language. Implementing this strategy enables them to cope with communication difficulties and interactions. Studies have shown that learners rely on their background experiences and prior knowledge of their native language to acquire a second language. They use structures from their first language that are comparable to the second language transfer forms and

meanings while attempting to read, speak or write the second language. Using L1 in EFL classes has been a very debatable question. This question has divided scholars into two groups.

On one hand, there are those who support the use of L1, such as Atkinson (1987), who strongly supports the theory that students' mother tongue shouldn't be completely ignored in the English classes since "the use of L1 can be very effective in terms of the amount of time spent explaining" (Atkinson, 1987:242). On the other hand, there are those who are against the use of L1, claiming that the overuse of L1 restricts the students' exposure to the target language. Among a number of teachers in second language acquisition, there seems to be an increasing conviction that the first language (L1) has a facilitating role in the second language acquisition (Schweer, 1999). Also, Ferrer, (2000) states that a good number of teachers guided from their experiences as learners of a second language claim that the mother tongue has an active and beneficial role in instructed second language acquisition learning. Stern (1992) suggests that L1 and L2 could not be considered apart as he argues that: "the L1-L2 connection is an indisputable fact of life, whether we like it or not the new knowledge is learned on the basis of the previously acquired language" (1992: 282).

In his research, he concludes that excluding the use of L1 will obstruct the comprehension of the target language effectively. The author continues explaining that if the learner lacks comprehension, one will not be able to achieve any success in learning the language; therefore, the author supports the use of L1 when it is considered necessary. Macaro (2005:532) points out that avoiding the L1 increases usage of input modification (e.g. repetition, speaking more slowly, substituting basic words for more complex ones, simplifying syntax, etc.) which is

time-consuming as well as makes the teaching boring and less realistic. In line with these facts, Nunan and Lamb (1996) consider that L1 is inevitable during the learning process, particularly at low levels.

English Teaching Techniques, since the builders of the Tower of Babel spoke different languages, society began to need translators. Interpreters were appreciated everywhere. Until recently, foreign language was more of a hobby than a cruel reality. To know a foreign language meant to be an esthete, to belong to a certain circle, or (the most innocuous option) - to be known as an eccentric. But times are changing.

Any house, as you know, begins with an architectural plan. Now we are less and less frightened by a huge fortress called "Foreign Language", at the top of which a flag (most often British) flies proudly. And, in this case, knowledge of modern teaching methods will serve as this necessary plan. Recently, when the educational technology market is replete with proposals for a wide variety of methods of learning English, the question "What method do you use to teach?" becomes more and more relevant, which indicates an increase in the culture of consumption of intellectual products. A perplexed applicant, student, or businessman (however, also a student) increasingly freezes in front of bookshelves with linguistic literature and media aids or pensively looks through a long list of advertisements. One of the selection criteria is the price, but the main one ... "English in two weeks", "Communicative methods of teaching English", "English with Englishmen in Moscow", "Effective express method", "English at the subconscious level", eventually. So much is new and unknown! And this gives rise to doubts about the results. Can you trust modern technology? Or give preference to well-established "brands" - such as "Bonk", "Eckersley" or "Headway", which are

gradually moving into the category of methodological classics?

The fact remains that at the end of the XX century. in Russia there was a "revolution" in the methods of teaching English. Previously, all the priorities without a trace were given to grammar, almost mechanical mastery of vocabulary, reading and literary translation. These are the principles of the "old school", which (to give it its due) still bore fruit, but at what cost? Language acquisition was carried out through long routine work. The tasks were quite monotonous: reading the text, translating, memorizing new words, retelling, and exercises on the text. Sometimes, for the sake of the necessary change of activity, - an essay or dictation, plus phonetic drills as a rest. When priority was given to reading and working on "topics", only one function of the language was realized - the informative one. It is not surprising that only a few people knew the language well: only very purposeful and hardworking people could master it at a high level. But in terms of grammar proficiency, they could easily compete with Cambridge graduates! True, they received good compensation for their work: the profession of a teacher of a foreign language or a translator was considered very prestigious in our country.

Now, to achieve this still high social status, it also requires a lot of diligence, perseverance and daily work. But what is truly "revolutionary" is that language has become accessible to the majority in one form or another. And the offer is more and more consumer-oriented. Why, for example, would the secretary acquire knowingly unnecessary knowledge about the palatalization of consonants or the actual division of English sentences? A secretary-assistant or manager who has 8-hour, or, as it is now customary to say, "monopoly" office work, is focused on the development of very specific knowledge and skills, that is, on the consumption of a specific

segment of the market for educational offers for learning English. A well-known specialist in the field of linguistics and methods of teaching a foreign language S.G. Ter-Minasova rightly notes that recently, language learning has become more functional: "The unprecedented demand demanded an unprecedented supply.

Unexpectedly, foreign language teachers were in the center of public attention: legions of impatient specialists in various fields of science, culture, business, technology and all other areas of human activity demanded immediate teaching of foreign languages as a tool of production. They are not interested in either theory or history of the language - foreign languages, primarily English, they require exclusively functionally, for use in various spheres of society as a means of real communication with people from other countries". With the form of education, the situation has also become noticeably simpler: going to the office, one-on-one classes with a teacher, going home to a student, "weekend" groups, for busy and not so busy, for "pioneers" and retirees. The main question remains to be solved: what are the content of the course, its structure and teaching methods? Who is the author of the proposed material, where was this material developed and by whom was it tested?

Language teaching has acquired an applied character; while earlier it was comparatively abstract and theorized. Even Aristotle brought out the famous triad of teaching ethics, which correlates perfectly with modern requirements: logos - the quality of presentation, pathos - contact with the audience, ethos - attitude towards others. This rule is true for the speaker, and for the actor, and for the teacher of a foreign language, the role of which also assumes the first two hypostases. The functions of the teacher in the educational process have changed significantly. A teacher-mentor, a teacher-dictator, is not

able to provide students with freedom of choice and provide the "freedom of learning" necessary in the comprehension of such a subtle matter as language. Therefore, such a negative pedagogical image is gradually becoming the property of history. He was replaced by an observer teacher, a mediator teacher, a "pacifier" teacher and a leader "Although the teacher's personality in this case fades into the background, its influence on the audience, which, in turn, becomes more intimate, does not diminish, but On the contrary, it is the teacher in most modern - Russian and foreign - courses who is the organizer of group interaction (a group of 10-15 people is currently considered an ideal team for learning a foreign language, since this is the number of people who can communicate with each other with maximum effect , interest and benefit).

Progress and fundamental changes in language learning methods are undoubtedly associated with innovations in the field of personality and group psychology. Now there are noticeable changes in the consciousness of people and the development of new thinking: the need for self-actualization and self-realization, proclaimed by A. Maslow, appears. The psychological factor in the study of foreign languages is being promoted to a leading position. The authenticity of communication, balanced requirements, and claims, mutual benefit, respect for the freedom of other people - this is a set of unwritten rules for building constructive relationships in the "teacher-student" system.

The fifth, but by no means the least important element of this system is chosen. It comes from a student who can attend a course that best suits his needs. In the classroom, the student is no longer limited in the choice of speech means and his own speech behavior. The teacher is also not constrained in choosing: methods and techniques of teaching - from

games and pieces of training to simultaneous translation; in the organization of classes; in the choice of textbooks and teaching aids - from a wide range of domestic publications to products from Oxford, Cambridge, London, New York, and Sydney. The teacher can now select, create, combine, modify.

Fundamental technique this is indeed the oldest and most traditional technique. This is exactly how the lyceum students taught Latin and Greek, while French was absorbed naturally, together with the strict suggestions of the governesses and communication with Amman and papan. The classical method, like no other, fits the description of the "plan to capture the fortress": phonetics cipher, visual images of syntactic constructions, mandatory vocabulary ... The student clearly understands: to be known as Sir Calm, Monsieur Gallantry or Herr Sanity, he: a) is ready to spend 2-3 years; b) be patient (study starts from the beginning); c) I must remember how the subjects, the addition can be expressed in the native, "great and mighty", and what it is all about - syntax.

The fundamental methodology is seriously relied on in language universities. The translator is never sure of his knowledge of a foreign language, he perfectly understands the unpredictability of emerging speech situations. Studying according to the classical method, students not only operate with a wide variety of lexical layers but also learn to look at the world through the eyes of a "native speaker" - a native speaker.

Perhaps the most famous representative of the classical methodology of teaching a foreign language is N.A. Bonk. Her English textbooks, written jointly with other authors, have long become classics of the genre and have withstood the competition of recent years. The classical technique is otherwise called fundamental: no one promises that it will be easy, that you will not have to study at home and the teacher's experience will save you from

mistakes in pronunciation and grammar. But the reward will be, developing the fortress metaphor, the state of a real local who knows how not to get lost in the labyrinth of the subjunctive mood or the past tense. And further. The fundamental methodology assumes that your favorite question is "why?" That you will not be content with explanations "it should be so", but are ready to plunge into an interesting, complex, and very logical world, whose name is the language system.

The classic approach to learning a foreign language, In this regard, the classical approach to the study of a foreign language has also somewhat transformed, but the unshakable principles of the "classics" of Russian language methods have been preserved. Sometimes they are actively used in schools of other methodological directions. The classic course is aimed at students of different ages and most often involves learning the language "from scratch". The tasks of the teacher include traditional, but important aspects of the formulation of pronunciation, the formation of a grammatical base, the elimination of the psychological and language barriers that impede communication. "Classics" did not change the goals, but the methods, due to the new approach, are already different.

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# CHALLENGES OF THE XXI CENTURY AND THE EDUCATIONAL SPACE OF GEORGIA

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## ABSTRACT:

**As you know, we, the people of the XXI century, often find ourselves facing various challenges, and no matter how quickly and safely we get rid of this pandemic, no one knows when and for how long we will find ourselves in a similar situation from which the best experience there will be a guide. Thus, as I mentioned above, the transfer of already created resources, developed, modified methods into one educational space is more important than we realize today. So, we should do our best to use and use every human or material resource that will be able to take the educational space of Georgia to a high level.**

**Keywords: Challenges, Educational, Georgia, Pandemic, Resource**

## INTRODUCTION:

Каждое столетие характеризуется как негативными, так и позитивными событиями, которые в корне меняют жизнь, взгляды и вероятные оси будущего населения Земли. Будем надеяться, что самой большой проблемой XXI века стала утрата Covid-19 не только жизни определенной части населения, но и умственного, и не только, развития поколений. В последнее время особенно громко говорится о том, что, несмотря на успехи последних веков в развитии технологий или других областей, уровень

образования населения Земли довольно низкий. По этому поводу были проведены многочисленные исследования, и, к сожалению, вверху списка находятся те страны, которые уже находятся на достаточно низком уровне развития. Разрушительные события, вызванные Covid-19, начнут отражаться в десятилетиях тотальной безжалостности. В этот момент мы только чувствуем, как будто ритм жизни остановился, и мир застыл в одном месте. Люди потеряли радость и интерес к жизни, стали холодными не только к чужим, но и к близким. Страх распространился в обществе больше, чем вирус, который полностью захватывает общество и делает его либо легко управляемым, либо полностью неконтролируемым, хотя население Земли еще не достигло этого катастрофического результата, но, как предполагают ученые, до этого ужасного результата. В данной ситуации подавляющее большинство населения мира озабочено только своим собственным выживанием, и трудно, если кто-то захочет отвлечь внимание общественности на другие, гораздо более полезные вопросы, возникающие в текущей ситуации. Однако, даже если кто-то хотел разбудить общество, я сомневаюсь, что он этого добился, потому что и без того достаточно распространенный страх полностью занимает умы населения. В едущие страны мира, насколько это возможно, уже

разработали план выхода из сложившейся ситуации.

Руководители развивающихся стран непосредственно, без каких-либо изменений, претворяют этот план в жизнь и нацелены на его реализацию. Это, в свою очередь, не только облегчило тяжелое положение таких стран, но, напротив, создало еще больше проблем. Эти проблемы не являются препятствием для развития той или иной конкретной области, они все распространили, но, к сожалению для нас, они нанесли наибольший ущерб сфере образования, потому что развивающиеся страны никак не были готовы к этому вызову. Они столкнулись. Грузия также входит в число этих стран. Хотя мы проводили опрос населения для выявления проблем в сфере образования, на основе которых они смогли бы найти выход из сложившейся сложной ситуации. К сожалению, большинство респондентов были отобраны случайным образом и были непреднамеренно, либо из-за того, что они не проявили свою слабость в том или ином вопросе, они не были достаточно искренними в ответах на вопросы, что привело к тому, что они не смогли идентифицировать настоящие проблемы и, следовательно, решение. Однако вовремя выявить проблему, найти пути ее решения и разработать соответствующие методы оказалось довольно легко и вполне возможно. План, разработанный и механически адаптированный для нужд ведущих стран мира, без каких-либо изменений, не только устранил, но и поставил больше препятствий для образования. Это, в свою очередь, не только способствовало беспрепятственному обучению студентов, но, напротив, создало ряд проблем для системы образования Грузии. Осуществленные мероприятия оставили у

школы, учителя и ученика множество проблем. Если попытаться классифицировать эти проблемы, то первое место займет предоставление студентам Интернета и компьютерной техники, хотя уже несколько лет первоклассникам в Грузии бесплатно выдаются книги с соответствующими учебными материалами, что должно процесс обучения интересней и качественный., ученик должен иметь возможность получать ту или иную интересующую его информацию, независимо от родителей и учителя, которые дает его возраст. Несмотря на сложившуюся непростую ситуацию, многие грузинские учителя смогли найти выход из этой сложной ситуации, но, к сожалению, мы пока не выразили желание поделиться опытом передовых учителей с массами, работающими в системе образования в соответствующих странах. структура. И снова учителя хотели поделиться со своими коллегами лучшими методами и мероприятиями, уже разработанными и реализованными в частной практике, с помощью онлайн-тренингов. Это сделало многих, так сказать, ранее теневого учителей активными и смело оставившими полезные высказывания коллегам. Сформированы группы учителей, участники которых с большей радостью и интересом делятся опытом коллег, обсуждают ту или иную деятельность, способ, с помощью которого учебно-методический процесс в школе или онлайн-пространстве стал намного интереснее и плодотворнее. Пандемия создала сотни производственных ресурсов, изменила и усовершенствовала ряд методов, которые помогли учащимся достичь желаемых и довольно хороших результатов. Вероятно, что в ближайшем будущем, надеюсь, кто-то будет заинтересован в объединении этого опыта и ресурсов в единое пространство и



знакомстве с более широкими массами профессионалов в области образования. Как известно, мы, люди XXI века, часто сталкиваемся с различными проблемами, и как бы быстро и безопасно мы ни избавились от этой пандемии, никто не знает, когда и как долго мы окажемся в подобной ситуации. от которого лучший опыт Будет гид. Таким образом, как я упоминал выше, перенос уже созданных ресурсов, разработанных,

модифицированных методик в одно образовательное пространство важнее, чем мы осознаем сегодня. Итак, мы должны сделать все возможное, чтобы использовать и задействовать все человеческие и материальные ресурсы, которые смогут вывести образовательное пространство Грузии на высокий уровень.

**Использованная Литература:**

[Http://edu.aris.ge/new/cru-ganatileba-rogor](http://edu.aris.ge/new/cru-ganatileba-rogor)

## **“ROLE OF MUDRA YOJANA IN EMPLOYMENT GENERATION: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELF EMPLOYED WOMEN IN ERNAKULAM”**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

**Small and micro business development is the most effective way to contribute to the country's economic growth. One of the most important goals of India's development planning is to increase employment, especially among women. The problem of employment is closely connected with the abolition of poverty. India, being a developing economy, requires its micro and small entrepreneurs in women to grow and prosper.**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Considering the huge population and the associated poverty lines, this is not easy to accomplish. To avoid this, the government introduced the MUDRA Yojana scheme. MUDRA is the abbreviation for Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency. There are a lot of small scale entrepreneurs in our country but all they live at the mercy of moneylenders like Chettiyars, Marvadis etc. MUDRA loan scheme is meant to empower women in India irrespective of caste,, religion or gender. Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency ltd. were launched in 8 April 2015. Its main purpose is to provide funding to the non-corporate small business sector in India.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:**

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) especially in women sector are the strength of the Indian economy and the engine of growth as well as development. The bank provides MUDRA loans at lower interest rate.

This bank will boost up the confidence of young, educated or skilled labors as well as the existing small entrepreneurs. It will help them to expand their activities. Hence it is important to study the working of MUDRA loan scheme among various women entrepreneurs. The present study focused to analyze the MUDRA yojana in employment generation and this study takes the self-employed working women in Ernakulam district.

### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

Entrepreneurs are the backbone and strength of the Indian economy and the engine of growth and employment. MUDRA scheme will helps to generate new employment opportunities among women by providing financial support. The study concentrate on the role of MUDRA Yojana in employment generation and it focused the self-employed women in Ernakulam district.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

- To evaluate the income level of women entrepreneurs benefited after providing the MUDRA loan.
- To examine the role of MUDRA loan in providing new employment opportunities among women.
- To provide suggestions regarding MUDRA loan for its effective implementation or for the maximization of social benefit.

### **METHODOLOGY:**

The primary method of data collection that is questionnaire technique was used to

collect the information required. About 100 samples have been collected for the study. The questionnaire consists of personal information, income, savings...etc. The questionnaire was designed in such a way that the respondents were able to express their opinion and ideas freely and frankly.

#### **AREA OF THE STUDY:**

This is micro level study. The area selected for the present study was confined self-employed women in Ernakulam district.

#### **SELECTION OF SAMPLE:**

The study is based on simple random sample method which comes 100 samples.

#### **SOURCES OF DATA:**

In order to attain the objective of the study, there are two types of data collection method. The primary data was collected from a detailed questionnaire. The secondary data includes books, journals, publications, internet etc.

#### **METHOD OF ANALYSIS:**

Statistical tools were used for systematic arrangement and analysis data. The collected data were coded and analyzed by using simple tools like tabulation, diagrams and percentage.

#### **SCOPE OF STUDY:**

The scope of study is immense it is named at covering the role MUDRA Yojana in employment generation among women in Ernakulam district.

#### **PERIOD OF STUDY:**

All the data are collected during the period 2019-2020.

#### **RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY:**

The present study conducted is to study the role of MUDRA Yojana in employment generation among women with special reference to the self-employed people in Ernakulam district.

#### **LIMITATIONS**

- Some of the respondents were not willing to reveal information about their account details and income.
- Time is another limitation for this study.
- Collection of data from uneducated self-employed people.

#### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

This section attempts a review of the available literature related to the topic.

- "India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi (December 30, 2015) states that a Dalit entrepreneur knows what it is like to go through the rigorous world, unlike those who have inherited companies and fortunes. He also pointed out that at the core of the government's emphasis is financial inclusion.
- "India's finance minister, Arun Jaitley (2015), states that the government will develop a re-finance agency, MUDRA Bank, with an initial corpus of Rs.20,000 crore to provide SC/ST company entrepreneurs with credit facilities. He said there are around 5.77 crore small business units, mainly individual ownership, operating small manufacturing, trading or service enterprises. It is difficult for these sole proprietors or entrepreneurs of small and medium enterprises to receive credit or finance from the financial institutions.
- According to Jiji Mammen, CEO of MUDRA (2016) while banks availed re-finance facility to the tune of around Rs.800 crore, the rest was accessed by Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) mainly. And he also says that, during the summit that the north-eastern sector will be given priority under the MUDRA

scheme. The scheme's objective is to refinance collateral free loans given by the lenders to small borrowers.

- Pranab Mukherjee President of India (2016) says that, the government has provided over Rs.2 lakh crore through the sanctioned loans of 5 crore under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, and addressing the joint sitting of both houses of parliament i.e., Lok Sabha and Raj Sabha, the president said that crores of the government's policies was welfare of the poor, dalits, farmers, labourers, and the youth.
- Union Petroleum Minister Dharmendra Pradhan (2016) pointed out that, urged banks to scale up disbursement of small loans under MUDRA scheme to the poor, youth, and women entrepreneurs in neglected areas of Odisha, and while reviewing the progress of implementation of MUDRA scheme in the state, Pradhan lamented that the dismal performance of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Private Banks in disbursing small loans in comparison to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and NBFCs.

#### **AN OVERVIEW ON MUDRA YOJANA:**

India, being a developing country, requires its small entrepreneurs to grow and prosper. Considering the huge population and the associated poverty lines, this is not an easy task to accomplish. Employment generation in women sector has been one of the important objectives of development planning in India. The problem of employment in women is closely interlinked with the eradication of poverty. There are three main aspects of the employment problem in India. They are the problem of proportion of labor to total population, problem of productivity of labor and problem of unemployment and

underemployment. To aid this, the Government has come up with the MUDRA Yojana scheme.

MUDRA is the abbreviation for micro unit's development and refinance agency. This scheme looks to reverse all that and empower every Indian irrespective of caste, creed, religion or gender. Three categories have been announced under this scheme. They are Shishu, Kishor, Tarun, each of which will strive to ensure growth under varying ranges of micro credits and micro finance.

- Under 'Shishu' category, loans up to Rs.50,000 will be sanctioned. This is the first stage when the business is just starting up.
- Under 'Kishore' category, loans above Rs.50,000 and up to Rs.5 lakh will be provided.
- Under 'Tarun' category, loan of above Rs.5 lakh and up to Rs.10 lakh will be sanctioned.

Providing employment to millions of youngsters who enter the job market every year was one of the foremost pre-election promises of the Modi government. The objective of Mudra Yojana essentially stems from the realization that providing employment doesn't necessarily mean creating jobs; rather giving self-employment opportunities. With its aim of promoting MSME sectors and new entrepreneurs, MUDRA Yojana is one of the important measures of Modi's policy framework for providing employment to others. It is announced in the year 2015 Union Budget, the scheme was formally launched by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi in August 2015.

#### **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

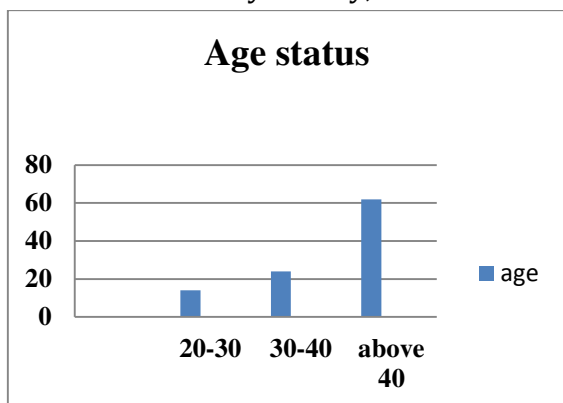
The present chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of collected data. The information is collected through interview schedule from Ernakulam. All the data from primary survey is used for analysis.

**AGE PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS:**

This table shows the age profile of the respondents in the total sample.

Age	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
20-30	14	14
30-40	24	24
Above 40	62	62
total	100	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2019-2020



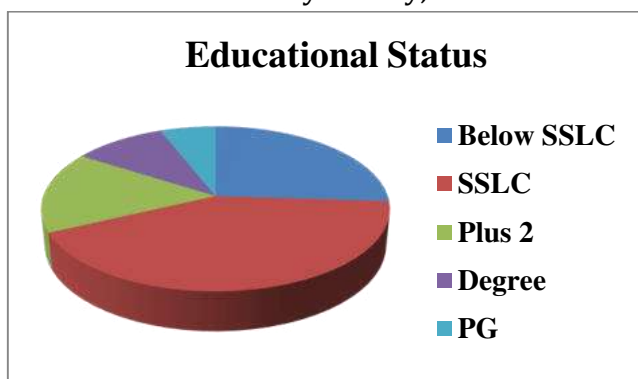
The table shows the age wise classification of respondents in Ernakulam. Majority of respondents are belonging to the age group of above 40 with 62% and 14% of respondents belong to the age group of 20-30. 24% of respondents belong to the age group 30-40.

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS:**

This table represents the educational level of the respondents.

Education	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Below SSLC	26	26
SSLC	42	42
Plus 2	16	16
Degree	10	10
PG	6	6
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2019-2020



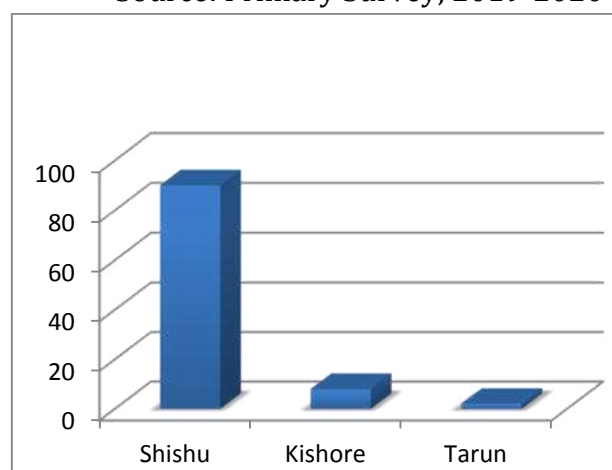
From the above table, it is clear that a great majority of respondents almost 42% belongs to SSLC, and 26% of respondents belongs to below SSLC. 16% of respondents falls under plus 2, and 10% of respondents belongs to Degree and only 6% of respondents are post graduated. It shows that all the respondents are literate.

**MUDRA LOAN SCHEME**

MUDRA yojana consists of three categories. They are, Shishu loan scheme, Kishore loan scheme, and Tarun loan scheme. The following table representing the categorization of MUDRA scheme among the respondents.

Scheme	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Shishu	90	90
Kishore	8	8
Tarun	2	2
total	100	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2019-2020



From the table ,it is clear that a great majority of respondents about 84% are getting shishu loan scheme. 6% of respondents getting kishore loan scheme and only 4% of respondents getting the tarun loan scheme. Under shishu scheme, a loan cover up to Rs.50,000 will be given in order to start up.

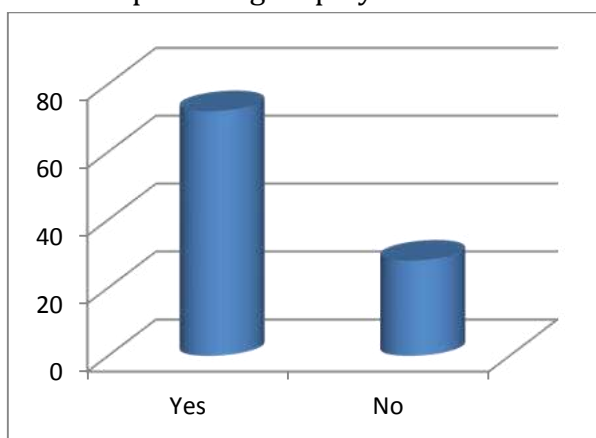
### NUMBER OF PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES TO OTHERS:

This table shows the number of providing employment opportunities to others.

Provide employment to others	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes	72	72
No	28	28
total	100	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2019-2020

Number of providing employment to others



The above table shows that 72% of respondents were providing employment to others and remaining 28% of respondents are not creating employment to others. This indicates that majority of respondents are creating new employment opportunities to others. This will reduce the unemployment situation in the society.

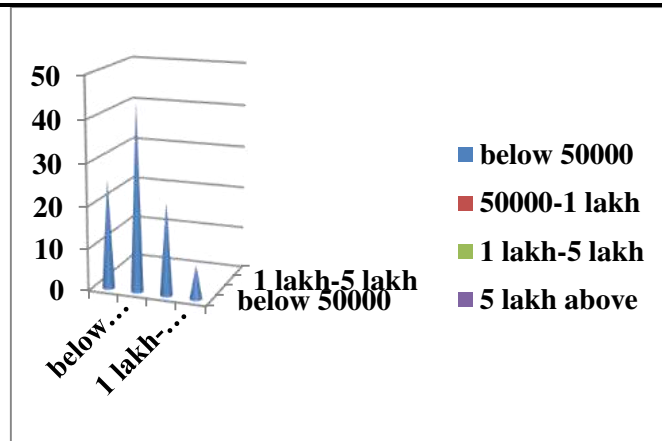
### MINIMUM EXPENDITURE:

This table shows the minimum expenditures of the respondents in running their small businesses.

Expenditure	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Below 50000	26	26
50000-1 lakh	44	44
1 lakh- 5 lakh	22	22
5 lakh above	8	8
total	100	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2019-2020

Minimum Expenditure



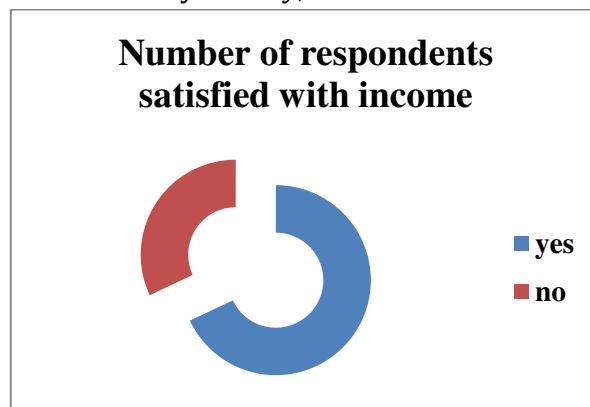
As per the table, it shows that 26% of respondents belong to below 50,000 and 44% of respondents belongs to the minimum expenditure group of 50,000-1 lakh. 22% of respondents meet their expenditure between 1 lakh -5 lakh and remaining 8% of respondents belongs to above 5 lakh. Every self-employed people are running their businesses with a minimum expenditure.

### NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS SATISFIED WITH INCOME:

This table shows the number of respondents satisfied with their income.

Satisfied with income	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	68	68
No	32	32
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2019-2020



The above table shows that only 68% of respondents are satisfied with their income and remaining 32% of respondents are not

satisfied with their income. It indicates that majority of respondents having a satisfied income level with the help of MUDRA loan.

#### **FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION:**

##### **FINDINGS:**

- It is found from the study that,
- Analysis shows that majority of respondents comes under the age group of above 40.
  - It has been found that a great majority of self-employed people are shishu loan scheme holders. 90% of respondents are getting shishu loan scheme from banks. Therefore, majority of respondents repaying less than Rs.2000.
  - Analysis shows that 72% of respondents are creating employment opportunities, they provide employment to others.
  - 44% of respondents are running their self-employment with the expenditure of Rs.50000 to Rs.1 lakh. 26% of respondents meet their expenditure below Rs.50000.
  - Analysis shows that 84% of respondents are enjoying the benefit from MUDRA loan; it has been reflected in their income after getting the MUDRA loan.
  - The study shows that majority of respondents are not satisfied with their income. But they satisfied with their self-employment.
  - It has been found that, almost all the self-employed people are supported by their family or society.

##### **SUGGESTIONS:**

- If Kishore and Tarun loan schemes are developed, the economy will be benefited. So the government should take appropriate steps.
- The nationalized banks should take initiatives to attract people towards taking MUDRA loan.

- The government should take appropriate steps to create awareness and information about MUDRA loan among people.

##### **CONCLUSION:**

The project study entitled "The Role of MUDRA Yojana in employment generation; A Study with Special Reference to Self Employed Women in Ernakulam". The study reveals that majority of self-employed people are the holders of MUDRA Yojana, especially Shishu loan scheme. Almost all the nationalized banks are providing MUDRA loan. MUDRA Yojana benefited millions of small business owners in India. The interest rate is not fixed and it would depend on the type of business and the bank. Each bank will have their own norms and conditions. MUDRA should be providing collateral free security loans. Majority of self-employed people are satisfied with their self-employment. It also enabled the women to reduce their dependence on family members and to become self-reliant.

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# **“THE PROBLEMS AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF MIGRATED WORKERS IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ERNAKULAM”**

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## **INTRODUCTION:**

Migrant workers have played a significant role in both national and local societies. Migrant employees seek a secure working climate and improved living standards. Migrant workers in the field of construction sector have now become an important part of Kerala's economy. These migrant workers found Kerala, especially Kochi, to be more attractive than their home state due to higher wages and better living conditions. Kerala is attracting migrant workers from West Bengal, Assam, Maharashtra, Tripura and Tamil Nadu. The migrant workers are controlled by labour contractors.

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:**

In recent years, Kochi has seen a significant influx of migrant workers from various parts of India. Kochi is a desirable labor market for workers from outside the state because of its high wages, plentiful job opportunities, and shortage of local labour in the construction field. Hence, it is important to study the living and working conditions of the workers and the problems faced by them and make suggestions for improvement.

## **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

Workers' wellbeing has been negatively impacted by migration due to various factors like climatic conditions, working conditions, poor sanitation, and inadequate accommodation. They had to work longer hours while battling the sun, cold, heat, rain,

and dust. This study focuses on the work and living conditions of migrant workers and the problems faced by them in the construction sector.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

- To study the living and working conditions of the migrant labours in the construction sector.
- To study the problems faced by the migrant workers in the construction sector.

## **METHODOLOGY:**

The primary and secondary method of data collection that is questionnaire technique was used to collect the information required. About 100 samples have been collected for the study. The questionnaire consists of personal information, working hours, wage rate etc. The questionnaire was designed in such a way that the respondents were able to express their opinion and ideas freely and frankly.

## **AREA OF THE STUDY”**

This is micro level study. The area selected for the present study was confined migrant workers in the field of construction in Ernakulam district.

## **SELECTION OF SAMPLE:**

The study is based on simple random sample method which comes to 100 samples.

### **SOURCES OF DATA:**

In order to attain the objective of the study, there are two types of data collection method. The primary data was collected from a detailed questionnaire. The secondary data includes books, journals, publications, internet etc.

### **METHOD OF ANALYSIS:**

Statistical tools were used for systematic arrangement and analysis data. The collected data were coded and analyzed by using simple tools like tabulation, diagrams and percentage.

### **SCOPE OF STUDY:**

The scope of study is immense it is named at covering the problems and working conditions of migrated workers in construction sector in Ernakulam.

### **PERIOD OF STUDY:**

All the data are collected during the period 2019-2020.

### **RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY:**

The present study conducted is to study the problems and working conditions of migrated workers in construction sector with special reference to the Ernakulam district.

### **LIMITATIONS:**

- Some of the respondents were not willing to reveal their opinions regarding the living and working conditions.
- As many of the workers were from Northern States of India, there was a language barrier.
- Workers were hesitating to speak about themselves and their employer.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

This section attempts a review of the available literature related to the topic.

- According to N. Ajith Kumar (2007). Director, Centre for Socio-economic & Environmental Studies (CSES), Kochi, is a pilot character on domestic immigration in Kerala. He pointed out that the migrant workers receive higher wages than their home country. But they work longer hours and have to bear the high cost of living in Kochi on food, shelter and transportation, so their actual wages may be lower.
- According to Shibu Baby John-Labour Minister of Kerala (2013), The five states of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, and Orissa account for 75% of DML domestic workers in Kerala. He said DMLS employees work long hours but are not eligible for Social Security payments. They are oblivious to their rights and duties as employees. They are not unionized.

### **AN OVERVIEW ON MIGRATION OF WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION FIELD:**

Human history is littered with examples of people migrating from one place to another in search of a better life. While some regions and sectors are falling behind in terms of population support, others are catching up, and people are migrating to take advantage of these new opportunities. The gap between rural and urban areas widens as a result of industrialization, as well as a change in the workforce to industrializing areas.

In recent years, Kerala especially in Ernakulam has seen a significant influx of migrant labor from various parts of the region. Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam, and other states are now sending workers to Kerala. The district of Ernakulam in Kerala has the most migrants. Professionals and skilled employees make up a small percentage of the total. However, the vast majority of them are unskilled or semi-skilled workers working mainly in construction,

agriculture, hotels, plywood manufacturing, quarries, footwear manufacturing, and other labor-intensive industries and services. The huge influx of migrant labor to the state was caused by a lack of local labor, higher salaries for unskilled laborers in the state, and job opportunities. Construction has emerged as a major economic field in most of the country's large and medium-sized cities over the last few decades. The majority of construction workers are from rural areas, and they have become one of wealth creators in Ernakulam. But the migrant workers' accommodation and working conditions are very pathetic in Ernakulam. The unorganized nature of jobs, the whims of the labor market, the lack of negotiating power of guest employees, inadequate and unsanitary lodging and associated health concerns, a lack of employment protection and social security, and the lack of a support line are all significant issues that must be addressed. The major problems of migrant workers in the construction sector are majority of workers live in slums or rooms in slums, which are shared areas. Some of them remain on storefront verandas. They have restricted access to clean water and sanitary facilities. They contract a variety of diseases as a result of their living conditions. Owing to language barriers, a lack of time, and indifference, they are unable to refer their issues to public health care systems. They work in poor conditions and long working hours is another problem faced by the migrant workers in construction. Workplace fatalities, accidents, and serious injuries are another big issue. The state of security is seldom verified. The first-aid services on the sites aren't very useful. Many incidents result in fatalities, and contractors often attempt to conceal fatalities. Compensation for death or injury is extremely rare. Immigrants are still afforded basic rights under the law.

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

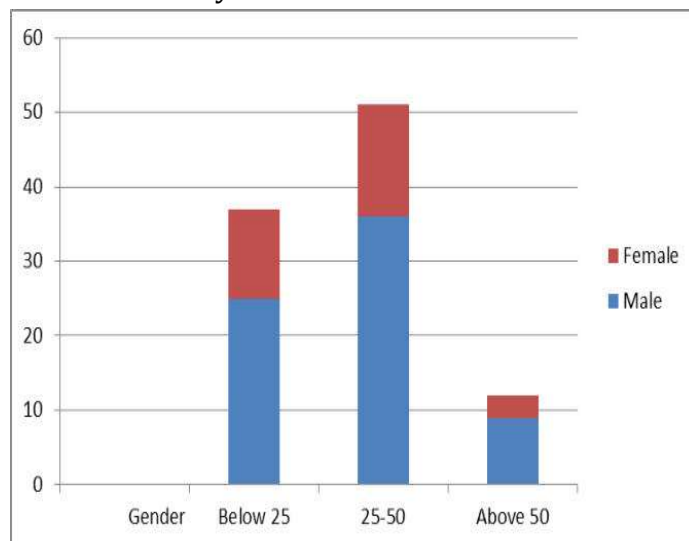
The present chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of collected data. The information is collected through interview schedule from Ernakulam. All the data from primary survey is used for analysis.

**AGES AND GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION:**

This table shows the age profile of the respondents in the total sample.

Age \ Gender	Male	Female	Total
Below 25	25	12	37
25-50	36	15	51
Above 50	9	3	12
Total	70	30	100

Source: Primary Source 2019-2020



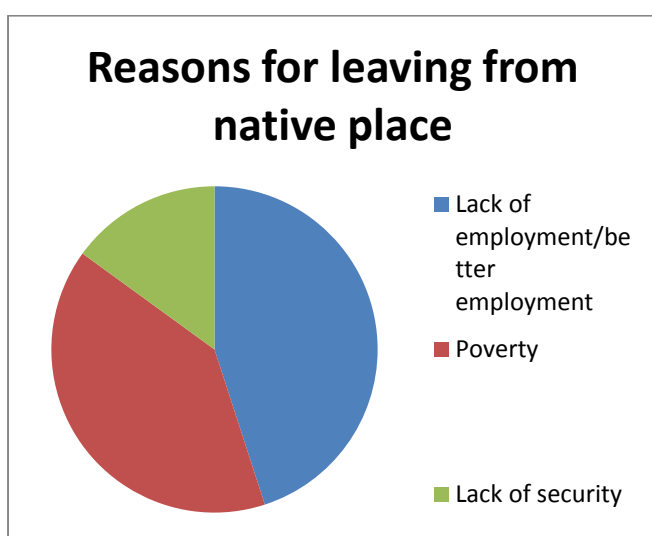
The table shows the age wise classification of respondents in Ernakulam. Majority of respondents are belonging to the age group of 25-50 with 36% of male and 15% of female workers. 25% of male and 12% of female respondents belong to the age group of below 25. Only 9% of male and 3% of female labours belong to the age group above 50. It is clear from the diagram that 70% respondents are male and remaining 30% respondents are female.

**REASONS FOR LEAVING NATIVE PLACE:**

This table shows the different reasons for leaving the native place.

Reasons	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Lack of employment/better employment	45	45
Poverty	40	40
Lack of security	15	15
Total	100	100

Source : Primary Source 2019-2020



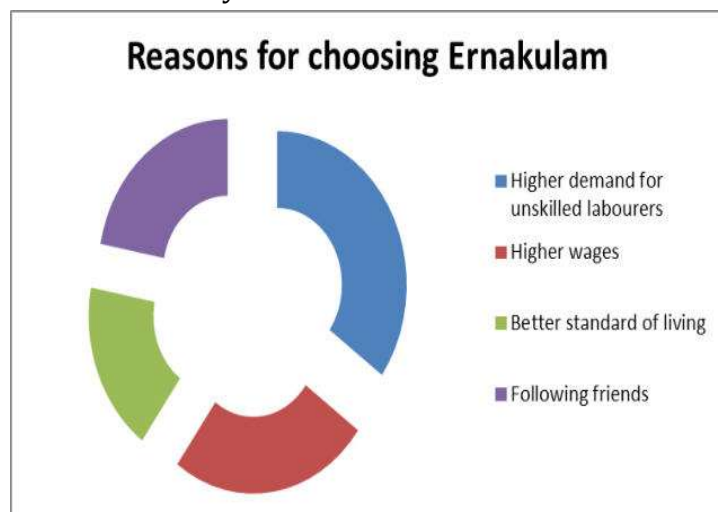
As per the above table, around 45% of the respondents left their native place due to lack of employment and 40% due to poverty and remaining 15% due to lack of security. It is clear from the diagram that the major reason for leaving the native place is due to unemployment.

**REASONS FOR CHOOSING ERNAKULAM:**

This table shows the different reasons for choosing Ernakulam.

Reasons	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Higher demand for unskilled labourers	35	35
Higher wages	25	25
Better standard of living	18	18
Following friends	22	22
Total	100	100

Source : Primary Source 2019-2020



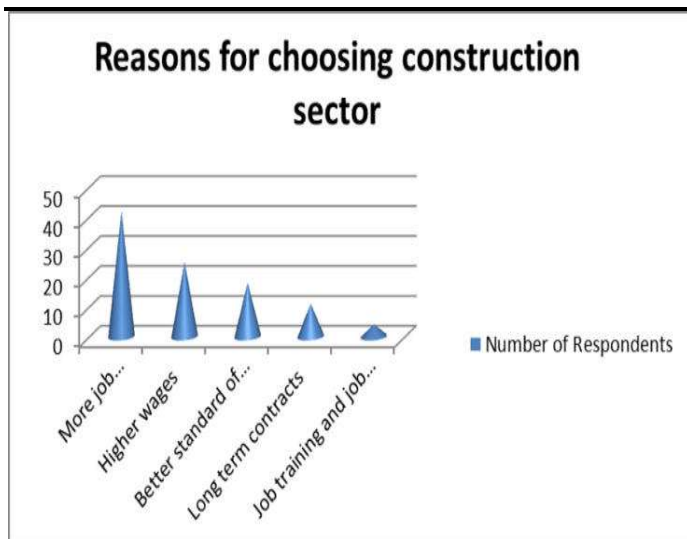
According to the data in the table above, higher demand for unskilled laborers in Kochi is the primary reason for laborers' migration to the Ernakulam district. According to migrant laborers, who make up just 18 percent of the workforce, a higher standard of living is the least important factor.

**REASONS FOR CHOOSING CONSTRUCTION SECTOR:**

This table shows the different reasons for choosing construction sector.

Reasons	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
More job opportunities	42	42
Higher wages	25	25
Better standard of living	18	18
Long term contracts	11	11
Job training and job orientation	4	4
Total	100	100

Source : Primary Source 2019-2020



As per the above table, it was found that 42% respondents belong to more job opportunities. Around 25% of the respondents consider higher wage rate and 18% of respondents constitutes better standard of living. Around 11% of respondents belong to long term contract. As per the table the least influenced reason is job training and orientation.

**FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION:**

**Findings:** It is found from the study that,

- Majority of the respondents belongs to the age group of 25 to 50 and below 25 which constitutes 51% and 37% respectively. Majority of the male and female migrant labourers belongs to the age group of 25-50.
- Around 45% of the respondents left their native place due to lack of employment. 40% due to poverty and remaining 15% due to lack of security.
- It can be concluded that higher demand for the unskilled labourers in Kochi is the dominant reason for choosing this district by the labourers to migrate. Out of the total population 35% of the respondents are of this opinion. Better standard of living is the least considered reason as per the migrant labourers which constitute only 18%.

- It was found that more job opportunity is the most influential reason for choosing construction industry by the migrant labourers and it constitutes 42% out of the total respondents.
- Nearly 39% of the migrant labourers are sharing a room with more than 12 roommates. It is followed by 42% ranging 4 to 8 persons, 8 to 12 of 16 % and the minimum number of persons in a room is in between 2 to 4 which constitute only 3% out of the total respondents.

**SUGGESTIONS:**

- The government should take the requisite steps to educate migrant workers about their rights and obligations.
- Authorities must enforce strict measures or laws to ensure safe and secure working conditions for workers.
- The government, a trade union, or labor contractors take appropriate steps to improve the living conditions of migrant workers and those who live in residential housing.

**CONCLUSION:**

The project study entitled “The Problems and Working Conditions of Migrated Workers in Construction Sector: A Study with Special Reference to Ernakulam”. The study will assist the authorities and the government in improving the working and living conditions of unskilled migrant workers. Although employees have the right to emigrate in search of a better life, it is critical that the government honors its obligations to its people by providing workers with a basic level of social security. In-migration is expected to increase in the coming years, owing to signs of rapid growth in the economy and an increase in activities, especially in the infrastructure and construction sectors. Various languages for improving migrant worker working conditions,

awareness campaigns on the rights and laws that protect immigrants, improving housing facilities and living conditions of migrant workers, and so on are some of the various guidelines for improving the living and working conditions of migrant workers.

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## PRACTICAL ANALYSIS OF POSSIBLE STRATEGIES FOR TRANSLATING SPECIAL CONCEPTS OF CULTURE

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### ABSTRACT:

This article discusses a practical analysis of possible strategies for translating specific concepts of culture. In this process, the views of linguists and translators on the topic are presented and illustrated with examples. There is also an English translation of some cultural words found in Uzbek folk tales.

**Keywords:** hyperonym, hyponym, cultural substitution, plausible synonyms, approximate translation, culture-free word

### INTRODUCTION:

Each language consists of hyponym words and its hyponyms. "The expression with the wider, less specific range of literal meaning is a hyponym of the one with the narrower and more specific literal meaning" [1; p92]. This means that there is one general word, as for example an ocean. As well, there are a couple of words that can be included in the general one, such as Atlantic, Pacific, RedSea etc. These words are hyponyms of the word ocean.

So, provided that a language lacks some of these hyponyms it is possible to use the general word in order to substitute the missing word. It is supposed that in this way target readers will comprehend the meaning [2; p26]. This strategy is often used when translating from Uzbek to English. Uzbek is generally a more specific language than English. For this reason, English as a nominal and less expressive language often lacks Uzbek hyponyms.

Some scholars refer to this strategy as to

chunking up. This description of this strategy is provided in the following citation. "A unit can be made bigger (chunking up) which means that as more comes into view so we move from the specific to the general, or from the part to the whole" [3; p199]. According to Katan this process means stepping from one level of language to another. What is more, it requires making associations and links between concepts [3; p200].

Hervey and Higgins claim that "in the absence of plausible synonyms, translating by a hyponym is standard practice and entirely unremarkable. Indeed, choosing a hyperonym or hyponym where a synonym does exist may actually be the mark of a good translation" [4; p94]. This statement proves that these two strategies are highly useful. On the other hand, it is important to be aware of the fact that such generalization often causes a partial loss of information [2; p41].

Particularization is a strategy contradictory to generalization. Thus, it means a use of a word with a narrower, more particular meaning. Therefore, it assumes the use of a hyponym as an alternative to the hyponym [1; p95].

We refer to this reversal operation as to chunking down. It is the step from the general to the specific:

An example of generalisation can be the Uzbek expression *alvasti* translated into English as a noonday witch. *Alvastiis* a mythological creature that is not known in England and that is why this special kind of creature is translated by the more general word *witch*. This is combined with adding guidance

because the adjective noonday is added in order to provide the typical characteristic of this kind of witch.

### **Translation by cultural substitution:**

All languages have their own culture specific-expressions typically exclusive to themselves. Hence a culture-specific concept occurring in a source language can be replaced by a culture-specific concept typical for a target language. Even though a concept in the target language has a different propositional meaning, it has a similar impact on the reader as the original expression. It is a highly useful method in translating culture-specific concepts because the connotation and associations conveyed by a source text are preserved.

Substitution is usually used in contexts with general meaning [5; p114]. The specific element bearing a general meaning cannot be preserved. However, its sense can be conveyed to the target readers by substitution [5; p116].

E.g. The Koryo burial and a filial son

*Koryo ko'milishi va haqiqiy o'g'li*

An example of such cultural substitution can be the substitution of the *Koryo ko'milishi va haqiqiy o'g'li* by the English compound The Koryo burial and a filial son. Translation by cultural substitution helps the target audience to understand the concept and imagine the situation much better than the use of a loan word in this case. Newmark refers to this strategy as a cultural equivalent. He explains that "this is an approximate translation where SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word" [6; p83].

### **a. Functional equivalent:**

Another substitution strategy is by functional equivalent. This strategy means the application of a culture-free word or a new specific term instead of a culture-specific expression. According to Newmark [7; p85], "this procedure, which is a cultural componential analysis, is the most accurate way of translating i.e. deculturalising a cultural word."

E.g. *Bir bor ekan bir yo'q ekan qadim zamonda bir sulton yashagan ekan.*

*Sultonning go'zal qizi bor ekan.*

*Once upon a time there was a Sultan who had a beautiful daughter.*

Here the Uzbek word 'Sulton' is substituted with functional equivalent 'sultan'

### **b. Shifts or transpositions:**

This process means a change in grammar from SL to TL. The strategy may involve shifts in tenses, numbers or other categories. There can also occur the case that the grammatical category does not exist in the target language or it does not correspond with natural usage [6; p 85].

Uzbek: *Mushukvoy, sen baxtli yulduz ostida tug'ilgansan. Hayotning kayfini surib yashayapsan.*

English: *Oh, cat your were born under a lucky star. How you enjoy yourself!*

### **Synonymy:**

Synonymy stands for the use of a near-synonym or a word with a very similar meaning as the word from the source language text. It is not a real equivalent, however, it is very close to it. Nevertheless, Newmark claims that "a synonym is only appropriate where literal translation is not possible and because the word is not important enough for componential analysis" [7; p84].



E,g *Ikki og'a-ini botirlarning sarguzashtlari*  
*A tale of two friends*

### CONCLUSION:

It is worth mentioning that in order to render common expressions, a great variety of translation strategies had to be employed, probably due to the fact that this category included an array of diverse cultural items: items of religion, festivities and celebrations, concepts, slogans and items of popular culture, units of measurement, etc. Prevailing translation strategies used to render common expressions were localization, literal translation, preservation and addition. Results indicate inconsistent use of translation strategies to treat homogenous items, outdated translation, as well as the lack of editing and proofreading, which has deteriorated the quality of translation. The inconsistent use of translation strategies might be attributed to the fact that the genre of popular science may be in some cases in between the academic and fictional genres, therefore different translation strategies might be applied to treat the same unit of translation.

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# CRIMINALLY LEGAL VALUE OF THE FACULTATIVE (NONOBLIGATORY) ATTRIBUTES OF THE OBJECTIVE PARTY OF THE CRIME AT THE QUALIFICATION OF CRIMINAL ACT

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## ANNOTATION:

**This article examines the importance of optional features of the objective side of the crime in the qualification of the act and their types in terms of criminal law, its application abroad and its positive aspects, the impact on the qualification of the crime. As a result of this analysis, scientific recommendations have been developed to address the problematic situations in the criminal law of our country.**

**Keywords: optional signs of the objective side of the crime; place, time, method, condition, weapon and means of crime; a necessary and aggravating (qualifying) sign of qualifying an act.**

## INTRODUCTION:

The qualification of a crime is always related to the selection and application of a norm of criminal law. As a result of the qualification, the correspondence between the signs of the act and the signs of a specific crime is determined [1].

Another group of scholars [2], pointing to the specific criminal significance of the optional features of the objective aspect of the crime, call them a "trinity" with a specific criminal significance. They are: a) the fact that it is directly provided for in the norms of

criminal law as a necessary (constructive) feature of the crime; b) the aggravating part of the article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code as an aggravating circumstance of the corpus delicti (objective side); (c) "mitigating or aggravating circumstances" in the imposition of a penalty.

We think that it would be expedient to consider the specific criminal-legal significance of each of the optional features of the objective aspect of the crime analyzed above in qualifying the act separately. They are as follows.

The place of the crime: a) the place of the crime as an optional feature of the objective side of the crime has a specific criminal-legal significance in the qualification of the act. In particular, the place of the crime may be considered by the legislator as the main (constructive) feature of the crime.

For example, Article 114 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (criminal abortion) specifies the place of the crime (outside medical institutions) as a necessary (constructive) feature of the objective side of the crime; the place of the crime exerts its influence in the qualification of the act. If an abortion is performed in a medical institution and the victim's health is harmed, it may be qualified for crimes against health (Articles 104, 105 of the Criminal Code of the Republic

of Uzbekistan); b) in addition, in cases where the place of the crime aggravates the liability, it may be considered as a separate qualifier of the corpus delicti, ie an aggravating (qualifying) sign of the qualification of the act. For example, Article 169 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, According to paragraph "g", theft is a special qualifying feature of the crime in aggravating circumstances, if it is committed "illegally entering a house, warehouse or other building."

When the crime of robbery or theft is committed "illegally entering a house, warehouse or other premises," it is necessary to follow the rules of "logical process" associated with a specific qualification in the qualification of the act. In particular, when the theft is committed by illegally entering a house, warehouse or other building, it is first necessary to correctly determine on a legal basis the fact that someone else's property was "hidden" (the fact of life). Only then can this act be properly qualified [3].

2) The time of the crime: a) the time of the crime by the legislator is provided for in the article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code as the main (constructive), necessary feature of a particular crime and has an indirect effect on the qualification of this act. For example, Article 99 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates a mother intentionally kills her child "at birth" or "while still giving birth". Also, We can give as an example 114-a, 122-123-a, 146-a,147-a, 226-articles of Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

b) in cases when the time of the commission of the crime aggravates the liability, it may be considered as a necessary qualifying feature of the crime, an aggravating (qualifying) of the objective aspect of the crime. For example, according to Article 97, 2 part (e), 104, 2part (g) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, if a premeditated murder or intentional grievous bodily harm is committed

"in the course of riots", it is time to commit a crime. The process of mass riots" is a special qualifying feature of the crime in aggravating circumstances.

3) the method of committing a crime: a) the method of committing a crime may be provided by the legislator in the normative disposition of the Special Part of the Criminal Code as a basic (constructive), necessary feature of the objective party. For example, Article 166 (robbery), Article 167 (robbery by embezzlement or extortion), Article 168 (fraud), Article 169 (theft) and other articles of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Article 167 of the Criminal Code (robbery by embezzlement or extortion) provides for two methods of committing a crime, one of which is a criminal offense leads to liability. As Qalandarov M.M. stated "the difference between them is made according to the method of transfer of the property of another from the legal possession of the owner to the subject of the crime [4].

It is well known that the composition of a crime consists of a set of elements necessary and sufficient to identify a person as having committed a crime. Therefore, the fact that the method of committing a crime is directly specified in the disposition of the article indicates that it is a necessary sign of the crime [4].

b) Sometimes, the legislature directly implies its form and appearance, without specifying the method of committing the crime. In this case, too, the method of committing a crime is taken into account as a necessary feature of the objective aspect of the specific composition of the crime, provided for in the Special Part of the Criminal Code. For example, in Article 112 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Intimidation with murder or use of force", the perpetrator commits the crime by threatening to kill as a manifestation of his act or by threatening to use force. Article 103 of

the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan also stipulates that “cruel treatment” and “continuous humiliation of honor and dignity” are forms of the crime.

The above views of the method of committing a crime play a key role in the qualification of an act; c) the legislature envisages the method of committing a crime as an aggravating (qualifying) feature of the qualification of the act in the aggravating parts of the articles of the Special Part of the Criminal Code. For example, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan 97-article, 2 part "in a manner endangering the lives of others" in a crime of premeditated murder, a method endangering the life of others was considered a necessary qualifying feature in aggravating circumstances; g) the legislation included the method of committing a crime in the list of “aggravating circumstances” provided for in Article 56 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 56, 1 part, “e” of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan “in a manner dangerous to the public”). It follows that the method of committing a crime must be taken into account in sentencing.

4) Status of the crime (situation): a) the status of the crime by the legislator is provided for in the article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code as a necessary feature of a particular crime and has an indirect effect on the qualification of this act. For example, Article 98 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan “Intentional homicide in a state of strong emotional excitement” is a necessary condition for qualifying a crime. Also, according to Article 218, the conduct of a prohibited strike, as well as obstruction of the work of an enterprise, institution or organization, is qualified by this article only if the act is committed in a state of emergency; b) the legislature may find the circumstances of the crime as aggravating circumstances in accordance with Article 56 of the Criminal Code

of the Republic of Uzbekistan. For example, according to Article 56 1 part (o) (i) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a crime is committed “using the conditions of a general disaster”, in accordance with paragraph “o” - under the influence of drugs or psychotropic substances or other substances aggravating circumstance.

5) Weapons and means of committing a crime: a) a weapon of a crime may be directly provided by the norm of criminal law as an aggravating (qualifying) sign of liability for the qualification of an act by the legislator. For example, hooliganism as a crime against public order - a crime committed with the use of a cold weapon or objects (as a weapon) that can cause harm to human health, threatening or using them, Article 277, 2 part “c” of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan ; hooliganism - if a firearm is committed by demonstrating, threatening or using a firearm, it is qualified by article 277, 3 part “b” of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan; b) In most articles of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the weapon and means of committing a crime are provided as an aggravating (qualifying) sign of liability.

For example, Article 164, 2 part, “a”, 277-a, 2 p “c” and 3 p “b”, 281-a, 2 p “b”, 283-a, 2 p “b” and so on.

As a result of the analysis of foreign countries and qualification problems in practice, we came to the following conclusion.

First of all, the objective part of the crime provided for in all articles of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan should be clearly stated in the eighth section of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Only those who have the authority to qualify know correctly the qualification, which is a logical process, if they know the exact legal meaning of the terms.

According to A.I. Plotnikov, knowledge of the basic structure of crime qualification is formed [6]. A group of scholars also recognize the qualification of action as a logical process associated with contemplation.

Secondly, it is necessary to clarify the word "intimidation" provided for in Part 1 of Article 118 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

As A. Niyazov writes, "in cases where intimidation is an element of the objective aspect of another crime, it serves as a way and means to break the victim's resistance, if he does not comply with the demands of the perpetrator, to intimidate him with this or that trauma [7].

An analysis of the practice shows that it is the crime of rape that involves "intimidation with the use of force". Article 118 1 p disposition should be worded as follows: "Rape, that is, sexual intercourse with the use of force, threatening to use violence or taking advantage of the weakness of the victim."

Third, the weapon of crime is not included in the list of "aggravating circumstances" under Article 56 of the Criminal Code. Also, part 3 of this article stipulates that "the court may not find aggravating circumstances in the imposition of a sentence not provided for in this article." In our opinion, the weapon of a crime should be considered by the court as an aggravating circumstance and this article should be included in the list of "aggravating circumstances". But this issue has been resolved in foreign countries. For example, according to Article 63, part 1, "k" of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation - weapons, ammunition, explosives or similar devices, specially designed technical means, toxic and radioactive substances, drugs and the commission of a crime using other chemical-pharmacological drugs is recognized as an aggravating circumstance [8]. It is also

enshrined in the Criminal Codes of Tajikistan [9], Kazakhstan [10], and Kyrgyzstan [11].

Using the experience of foreign countries, we consider it appropriate to include in the list of "aggravating circumstances" Article 56 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a tool and instrument of crime. Theoretically, it is impossible to imagine a situation in which the commission of a crime by one or another weapon or means is recognized by the court as a mitigating circumstance. Because the weapons and tools used in committing a crime will always be necessary to facilitate the crime process.

In short, the specific features of the optional features of the objective aspect of the crime can be divided into two main categories: the specific criminal-legal significance of the so-called "trinity" and the specific criminal-legal significance in the qualification of the act.

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## MULTIMEDIA-ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS FOR SELF-STUDY

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### ANNOTATION:

**The purpose of this article is to share experiences on the creation of multimedia electronic textbooks designed for self-study by distance learning students.**

**Keywords: Multimedia electronic textbook, subject of the educational process, educational information, educational technologies, information technologies, hypertext, hypermedia, multimedia.**

### INTRODUCTION:

The development of multimedia electronic textbooks (MET) is today the leading direction of the activities of universities that master distance education. Meanwhile, the lack of a theory of such training data leads to a number of serious shortcomings. So there is no definition of "electronic textbook", the principles of its creation and use in the educational process have not been developed. We consider this article as a modest contribution to the development of these theoretical problems. Our views are based on practical experience in the creation of MET, analysis of literary sources and the experience of our colleagues.

By definition of UNESCO, distance education is a new organization of the educational process, based on the principles of individual and independent student learning. The most effective implementation of these requirements is possible by creating a didactic system based on the use of computer tools and technologies in training. These include e-mail, newsgroups, digital libraries, databases, electronic textbooks, video and audio materials, and others.

Moscow colleagues evaluate METs according to the following criteria: the technologies uptime is wide, the complexity and cost of wide implementation are average. Compared to other tools and technologies, this is the highest rating (1).

We consider MET as part of a didactic system that includes the following components: subjects of the educational process, teacher, organizer of the educational environment, consultant, controller; the learner is the constructor of his own knowledge; educational information; educational technology; information Technology.

An electronic textbook is a combination of educational information and information technology, while being one of the means of organizing interaction between the subjects of the educational process (teacher, student) based on educational technologies.

Educational information is the knowledge that must be transferred to the student so that he can competently carry out one or another activity. In the disciplinary model of instruction inherent in the full-time education system, the teacher is the interpreter of knowledge. With the remote form, the interpreter more of a student himself and therefore higher requirements must be made to the quality of the educational information and the methods for presenting it. First of all, this applies to the MET and teaching aids being created, as well as to information bases and knowledge banks, reference and expert systems used for training purposes. Our experience shows that the information presented in them should have an organization and structure that is significantly different from printing. This is due to both the psychophysiological features of the perception

of information from the monitor, and the technology of access to it.

In connection with the foregoing, it is obvious that the creation of MET is a difficult didactic task. Modern computer technologies provide real opportunities for its solution, while the following requirements must be observed: presentation of the course as a set of sections (topics); modularite and free access to fragments of content; inclusion in the module of the system of educational activities; use of various types of information; adaptation of the content of educational material to the characteristics of the trainees.

The development of educational content involves taking into account individual educational characteristics of different categories of students. What information is presented, how teaching methods are used, how they are built-all this should be determined depending on individual characterize a particular learning process. Using the opportunities presented by new information technologies leads to overcoming many fundamental problems in the development of educational content related to the sharp increase in the volume of taught material, its updating, difficulties in preparing educational texts and the development of the educational environment. A new technological level of development of educational content provides a new qualite of education.

Educational technology is a set of didactic methods and techniques used to transfer educational information from its source to the consumer and depending on the forms of its presentation. Among educational technologies that use computers of didactic tools, the greatest B. quality is recognized among specialists as the method of information resource, associative teaching method, computer modeling method. Among the methods of education developed on the basis of new information technologies, the method of

computer modeling has significant educational value, as admittedly by experts. The above methods make it possible to fully implement one of the basic requirements of modern didactics, which consists in the maximum activation of the student.

Summing up, we note that MET are a mens of training in the pedagogical system of distance education, which includes elements inherent in any didactic system. Currently, electronic textbooks are an additional tool in the organization of the educational process in the framework of the traditional educational system. However, over time, their functions will specialize in connection with the development of methods of distance education itself, which will lead to the development of new technologies in the process of their creation.

Today not only economy or policy, but also education as completely objective process paying much attention to the globalization traditions. This is achieved through the wide popularization and practice of new information technologies. But, educational globalization has to solve the issue of the absence of single "teaching language". Thus, there are special projects developed on coordinating various educational institutions within the framework of one concept.

Among them I am going to elucidate the structure and content of multimedia electronic textbook as example. Electronic textbooks, manuals on measuring the content of multimedia electronic textbook and methodological, programming and technical requirements of its organizers are comprehensively developed at present. Textbook which includes folloving is considered respectively comprehensive:

- Annotation which shortly includes information about its publication, for whom it is designed, and what is about the textbook in general;



- Working plan; it should be developed on the basis of State Educational Standards and pattern program on this subject (if such exists).

Working plan of respective subject in general shall cover following parts:

- Goals and tasks of the subject, its theoretical and practical parts content, tests and course papers, assignments, the list of questions for final exam (test or written report), educational-methodological provision of the subject;
- Monitoring the subject's learning (methodological workbooks on independent task), and it covers learning theoretical materials independently, guide and recommendations on fulfillment of practical tasks, materials of full electronic educational-methodological complex on the proper technology of learning the given material, guides for students on the proper usage of fundamental and additional literature;
- Student's guide; it includes the theoretical and practical materials of the subject. It shall meet the working program and methodological restrictions limits (modules, parts, teaching units);
- It should be designed for strengthening the knowledge obtained from practical work and students guide and cover the analysis of the mistakes which we see on most students' works;
- Tests, monitor over students results on doing theoretical and practical assignments;
- Handbook which includes schemes, notes on subjects and dictionary;
- Electronic library of the course which might include audio, video materials, reading book enriched with teaching internet-resources.

These are connected with programming-technical and methodological difficulties. In order to prevent these types of difficulties

information of educational environment is carried out as shown in following scheme.

Practice shows that while forming career skills and abilities interactive, didactic games and simulators give efficient results in teaching process. Interactive games allow modeling career qualities and abilities with simulating problems faced by people in real working conditions. But the creation of didactic games and simulators make many difficulties in creating electronic educational-methodological complex.

During working with simulators and during games action development's following main steps can be highlighted: selecting model; selecting the simulator's operating mode (level of difficulty); influence to model; object's reaction; monitoring of object's state.

Concluding from work experiences I can say that there are 3 levels of approach to the application of simulators and didactic games: first level provides introduction to subject and computer shows to user the mistakes and improves them by itself; second level covers learning process, skills and abilities, operation. Here, computer shows the mistake in solution and leaves the problem's right solution for user; in this third level user implements the task from the beginning to end by himself and computer does not help him.

Below I want to discuss the requirements put before to creating technologies of educational-methodological complex and electronic teaching systems.

In internet with the help of educational portals it is possible to create not only electronic data courses, but also electronic teaching systems which have several advantages such as traditional teaching.

Student can get access to course after inserting their login and password provided by administrator. Then student can see course schedule and planned appointments during the course in calendar. In schedule student can find

materials of lectures and have tests on previous themes.

Student can get access to next lecture themes in accordance with the testing results; also he can note his test results in electronic "test book". Student can post the question on forum or e-mail it teacher directly. Teacher can monitor the learning process of student within the framework of course.

Everyone knows the problems of creating electronic textbooks, especially problems connected with the elder generation of teachers. The educational-methodological complex is created to solve these problems. And this, in turn, will serve as foundation for the creation of electronic teaching systems.

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# GENERAL SOLUTION TO VAIDYA-TIKEKAR METRIC WITH CHARGED DISTRIBUTIONS ON SPHEROIDAL SPACE TIME

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## ABSTRACT:

**We are looking at the Vaidya-Tikekar metric which represents a three-dimensional space with time being constant, having charged distribution in a spheroidal super dense star. We address a general solution to Maxwell- Einstein's field equations in terms of hyper-geometric series. These models permit huge densities, radii of the order of few kilometers and maximum mass up to four times solar mass.**

**Keywords: Space-time, Neutron star, Einstein's field equations, Hypergeometric series**

## INTRODUCTION:

Stellar objects of spherical shape are generally electrically neutral in equilibrium. Even though the electric force of attraction prevalent in these objects prevents the collapse of a symmetrically spherical distribution of matter to a point singularity. This gravitational force of attraction is then balanced by the electrostatic force of repulsion as well as the pressure gradient within this stellar matter. These factors provide sufficient motivation for finding the interior sources for the Reissner-Nordstrom metric, which generally describes the space time of a static spherically symmetrical charge distribution. Reissner (1916) and Nordstrom (1918) found out a straight forward generalization of Schwarzschild exterior metric

and called it as Reissner-Nordstrom metric. Subsequently many exact solutions of the coupled Einstein-Maxwell equations corresponding to charged distribution of spherical objects are reported.

A vast assemblage of stellar models having charge can be found in literature. Rainich (1925) has done a systematic study of electromagnetic fields in the background of general relativity and Papapetrou (1947) evaluated the equilibrium of charged spheres in the context of general relativity. Studies have been done that a fluid sphere having uniform density is more stable when it is charged as per Stenner (1973) and a matter distribution in a spherical environment retains its equilibrium if it is accompanied by an electric charge by Bonner (1960, 1965). In the case of static charged fluid spheres, a singularity free solution was obtained by Krori and Barua (1975) and was analyzed by Juvenicus (1976). Sah and Pant (1979) obtained a similar solution to Tolman Solution VI for spherically symmetric static charged fluid sphere. Cooperstock (1978) has done studies in perfect charged fluids which are in equilibrium and derived solutions explicitly for Maxwell-Einstein equations. V.O. Thomas and D.M. Pandya have obtained various analytic solutions by solving coupled Maxwell-Einstein equations, to spherical static symmetric systems having charge and they also made a stability analysis. Chang (1983) obtained flat interior solutions for charged dust distributions as well

as charged fluids. Joshi (1993) discussed about the linear equation of state of charged anisotropic matter and found that the solutions to Maxwell- Einstein system of equations are critical in defining the formation of singularities and the influence of charge in determining the maximum mass for stars.

In this research paper, we have reached a new class of solutions for charged fluid distribution using hyper geometric series using 3D- spheroidal space-time. A particular option for electric field intensity and radial pressure are chosen so as not to violate the physical requirements and regularity conditions. In Sect. 2, we have defined the matter distribution and the metric considered for study. In Sect. 3, we have solved the Einstein's field equations using hyper geometric series and thus derived a general solution to Einstein's field equations and in Sect. 4 the physical plausibility and boundary conditions of this system was studied. In Sect. 5 particular solution for a specific value of K and its physical plausibility was studied in detail and, thereby progressing towards conclusion and discussion.

### MATTER DISTRIBUTION ON SPHEROIDAL SPACE TIME:

Consider Tikekar and Vaidya's approach (1982) in representing the anisotropic charged matter distribution using the spheroidal spacetime metric as

$$ds^2 = -\frac{1 - \frac{Kr^2}{R^2}}{1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}} dr^2 - r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2) + e^{\nu(r)} dt^2 \quad (1)$$

where  $R$  and  $K < 1$  are geometric parameters and

$$K = 1 - \frac{b^2}{R^2}. \text{ The metric variables of } \frac{1 - \frac{Kr^2}{R^2}}{1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}} \text{ is}$$

related to the physical variables through Einstein's field equations which is given by  $R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{ij} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^2}T_{ij}$ , where  $R_{ij}$  is the Ricci curvature tensor,  $R$  denotes scalar curvature,  $g_{ij}$  is the metric tensor and  $T_{ij}$  denotes the energy- momentum tensor.

Considering the physical content of the space time to a charged fluid having associated energy momentum tensor as,

$$T_{ij} = \left(\rho + \frac{p}{c^2}\right)u_i u_j - \left(\frac{p}{c^2}\right)g_{ij} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[-F_{i\alpha}F^{i\alpha} + \frac{1}{4}g_{ij}F_{\alpha\beta}F^{\alpha\beta}\right] \quad (2)$$

where  $\rho$  represents matter density and  $p$  the fluid pressure.

$F_{ij}$ , the anti-symmetric electromagnetic field tensor defined by

$$F_{ij} = \frac{(\partial A_j)}{\partial x_i} - \frac{(\partial A_i)}{\partial x_j} \quad (3)$$

and it satisfies the Maxwell's equations,

$$F_{ij,k} + F_{jk,i} + F_{ki,j} = 0 \quad (4)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\alpha} (F^{i\alpha} \sqrt{-g}) = 4\pi \sqrt{-g} J^i \quad (5)$$

where  $g$  denotes the determinant of  $g_{ij}$  and  $J^i = \sigma u^i$  denotes the four-current vector,  $\sigma$  denotes the charge density and the unit four velocity field of matter is mentioned as  $u^i = (0,0,0, e^{-\frac{\nu}{2}})$ .

Assuming the space time metric to be symmetric, it is evident that the only surviving term component of the electromagnetic field tensor is  $F_{14} = F_{41}$ .

Using this, the Maxwell's equation (5) for the spacetime metric (1) determines

$$F_{14} = e^{\frac{\nu+\lambda}{2}} \int_0^r 4\pi \sigma r^2 e^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} dr \quad (6)$$

Electric field intensity  $E$  is defined as

$$E^2(r) = -F_{41} F^{41} \quad (7)$$

Hence from (5) and (6) it is clear that

$$4\pi \sigma = \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 E) \right] e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}} \quad (8)$$

The total charge contained in the sphere having radius  $r$  is given by

$$q(r) = 4\pi \int_0^r e^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} \sigma r^2 dr \quad (9)$$

And hence the electric intensity will be

$$E(r) = \frac{q(r)}{r^2} \quad (10)$$

From the energy momentum tensor ((2) defined, the Einstein's field equations reduce to the system of three equations given by

$$\begin{aligned} 8\pi\rho + E^2 &= -e^{-\lambda} \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{\lambda}{r} \right] + \frac{1}{r^2} \\ -8\pi p + E^2 &= -e^{-\lambda} \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{v'}{r} \right] + \frac{1}{r^2} \\ -8\pi p + E^2 &= -e^{-\lambda} \left[ v' + \frac{v^2}{2} + \frac{v' - \lambda'}{2} - \frac{v'\lambda'}{2} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Further substitution determining  $p, \rho$  and  $E^2$  makes these three equations to

$$\begin{aligned} 8\pi\rho &= \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{2} \left[ \frac{v'}{2} + \frac{v^2}{4} - \frac{v'\lambda}{4} - \frac{v' + 5\lambda}{4} \right] \\ 8\pi p &= \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{2} \left[ \frac{v'}{2} + \frac{v^2}{4} + \frac{3v'\lambda}{2r} - \frac{v'\lambda}{4} \right] + \frac{e^{-\lambda} - 1}{r^2} \\ E^2 &= \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{2} \left[ \frac{v'}{2} + \frac{v^2}{4} - \frac{v' + \lambda}{2r} - \frac{v'\lambda'}{4} \right] + \frac{1 - e^{-\lambda}}{2r^2} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

These three equations relate the four variables  $\rho, p, v$  and  $E^2$  since the assumption of spheroidal geometry for the space time fixes up  $e^\lambda$  as stated in (1). Specific system of this system of equations can only be obtained when one or more relation between these variables is available. Usually this relation is provided by the equation of state for the charged fluid. However, it is also possible to obtain specific solution by prescribing an adhoc relation, relating these variables. This is the approach which has been followed in a number of works mentioned earlier. The adhoc relation may be in the form of geometrical constraints or specific forms governing variations of either  $p, \rho$  or  $E^2$  individually or their combinations. Hence it is necessary to examine the physical viability of the solution obtained. We have obtained two types of solution of Maxwell- Einstein equations.

Type I solution discussed follows a suitable path for the form of  $E^2$  is given. A detailed explanation on physical viability of the solution for particular value of  $K$  is mentioned. Type II solution follows ON demanding the geometrical requirement that the spheroidal space-time be embedded in 5-dimensional flat space time.

### GENERAL SOLUTION TO MAXWELL-EINSTEIN'S EQUATIONS:

A solution to Maxwell- Einstein's equations follows on prescribing

$$E^2 = \frac{\beta^2 r^2 e^{-\frac{v}{2}}}{R^4 \left(1 - \frac{Kr^2}{R^2}\right)^2} \quad (13)$$

as a relation maintaining the variation of electrical field intensity responsible for the maintenance of equilibrium. Here  $\beta$  is a constant directly related to charge. From (13), it is very clear and evident that  $E > 0$ . Substituting (13) in (12), will help one to determine  $v$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\beta^2 r^2 e^{-\frac{v}{2}}}{R^4 \left(1 - \frac{Kr^2}{R^2}\right)^2} &= \left[ \frac{v}{2} + \frac{v^2}{4} - \frac{v'}{2r} \right] \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{Kr^2}{R^2}\right)^{-1} \\ &+ \frac{1 - K}{R^2} \left(1 - \frac{Kr^2}{R^2}\right)^{-1} - \frac{(1 - K)r}{R^2} \left[ \frac{v}{2} + \frac{1}{r} \right] \left(1 - \frac{Kr^2}{R^2}\right)^{-2} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

By introducing  $z, \psi$  and defining these variables by the relation,

$$z^2 = 1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2} \text{ and}$$

$$\psi = e^{\frac{v}{2}} = \frac{14\beta^2}{K(K-1)}$$

the equation assumes the form of a linear second order differential equation given by

$$(1 - K + Kz^2) \frac{d^2\psi}{dz^2} - Kz \frac{d\psi}{dz} + K(K - 1)\psi = 0 \quad (15)$$

Defining an independent variable  $u^2 = \frac{K}{K-1} z^2$ ,  $K < 0$  changes the differential equation (15) to the form

$$(1 - u^2) \frac{d^2\psi}{du^2} + u \frac{d\psi}{du} + (1 - K)\psi = 0 \quad (16)$$

Further considering the new independent variable  $x = u^2$  the differential equation (16) can be written in the form of a hyper-geometric equation as

$$x(1 - x) \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\psi}{dx} + \frac{1 - K}{4} \psi = 0 \quad (17)$$

The function  $\psi$  which satisfies the above equation can be equated to

$$\begin{aligned} \psi = e^{\frac{v}{2}} &= AF \left[ \frac{-1 + \sqrt{2 + K}}{2}, \frac{-1 - \sqrt{2 + K}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, x \right] \\ &+ Bx^{\frac{1}{2}} F \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2 - K}}{2}, \frac{-\sqrt{2 - K}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, x \right] \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

where  $F[a, b, c, x]$  is the hyper-geometric function with its arguments A and B are arbitrary constants. This (18) admits to be the general solution of the above differential equation (17).

### EXACT SOLUTION FOR $K = -14$ AND ITS PHYSICAL PLAUSIBILITY:

As a special case to strengthen the above solution obtained, we are considering a particular value of K to be  $K=-14$ .

For  $K=-14$ , the closed form solution becomes,

$$e^{\frac{v}{2}} = \frac{\beta^2}{15} + A \left(1 - \frac{14}{15} z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 - 6 \frac{14}{15} z^2\right) + Bz \left(1 - \frac{8}{3} \frac{14}{15} z^2 + \frac{8}{5} \left(\frac{14}{15} z^2\right)^2\right) \quad (19)$$

Explicit expressions for matter density and fluid pressure were formulated. The solution will describe a space time of a physically viable distribution of charged fluid if it complies with the requirements such as  $\rho > 0, p > 0$  and  $\rho - 3p > 0$ .

The implication of these conditions at the center was examined and the density at the center came out to be,  $8\pi\rho(0) = \frac{45}{R^2}$  and the positivity of density at the center is evident from the expression.

The condition  $p(0)>0$  will be satisfied when any of the following condition hold true.

$$\begin{aligned} -5.08A + 0.42B < \beta^2 < 1.19A + 1.43B \quad \text{or} \\ 1.19A + 0.42B < \beta^2 < -0.58A + 0.42B \end{aligned}$$

The condition  $\rho - 3p > 0$  implies that

$$\frac{15}{R^2} \left[ \frac{-875.31A + 416B - 450\beta^2}{89.08A + 107B - 75\beta^2} \right] \geq 0 \quad \text{which gives the relation}$$

$$-1.95A + 0.92B \geq \beta^2 \quad \text{or} \quad -1.95A + 0.92B \leq \beta^2$$

If the distribution extends up to a finite radius  $a < R$ , the interior metric should continuously match with the exterior metric given by Reissner-Nordstrom metric given by,

$$ds^2 = - \left[ 1 - \frac{2m}{a} + \frac{q^2}{a^2} \right]^{-1} dr^2 - r^2 d\theta^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \varphi^2 + \left[ 1 - \frac{2m}{a} + \frac{q^2}{a^2} \right] dt^2 \quad (20)$$

At the boundary  $r=a$ , the fluid pressure vanishes and hence

$$e^{v(a)} = e^{-\lambda(a)} = 1 - \frac{2m}{a} + \frac{q^2}{a^2}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\beta^2 \left(1 + 13 \frac{a^2}{R^2}\right) + \frac{A \left(1 + 14 \frac{a^2}{R^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3\sqrt{15}} \left[ 59 - 382 \frac{a^2}{R^2} + 392 \frac{a^4}{R^4} \right]}{1 + 14 \frac{a^2}{R^2}} + B \frac{17}{765} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{R^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ -19 - 784 \frac{a^2}{R^2} + 1568 \frac{a^4}{R^4} \right] \\ = 0 \end{aligned}$$

From the above equations, A and B can be determined in terms of  $\beta^2$  and  $\frac{a^2}{R^2}$ .

The total charge of the sphere will be

$$q^2 = \alpha^2 \beta^2 \left[ R^4 \left(1 + 14 \frac{a^2}{R^2}\right)^2 \left[ \beta \frac{2}{15} + A \left(1 - \frac{14}{15} z_a^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 - 6 \frac{14}{15} z_a^2\right) + Bz_a \left(1 - \frac{8}{3} \frac{14}{15} z_a^2 + \frac{8}{5} \left(\frac{14}{15} z_a^2\right)^2\right) \right] \right] \quad (21)$$

It is evident that the power switches off when  $\beta$  becomes 0 and hence the solution will degenerate to that of an uncharged fluid sphere. And the mass of the fluid sphere can be determined from the boundary condition as

$$\frac{2m}{a} = \frac{15 \frac{a^2}{R^2}}{1 + 14 \frac{a^2}{R^2}} + \frac{q^2}{a^2} \quad (22)$$

All the variables in determining the mass of the fluid sphere are familiar to us from different equations generated. We have also studied the variation of  $\rho, p$  and  $\rho - 3p$  using numerical procedure and the condition on  $\frac{dp}{d\rho}$  as these are evident from the tabular form hence generated.

**SCHEME FOR COMPUTATION OF MASS AND SIZE OF THE FLUID SPHERE:**

The scheme for the computation of mass and size of the charged fluid sphere can be evaluated by defining a new parameter,  $\mu$  as the ratio of density at the boundary to that at the center.

$$\mu = \frac{\rho(a)}{\rho(0)} \quad (22)$$

TABLE 1: MASS FOR  $\beta^2 = 2.0$

$\frac{a}{R}$	A	B	R	a	$\frac{m}{M_\odot}$	Q
0.14	-1.2993	-5.9919	89.69	12.68	1.01	0.300
0.20	-1.3902	-4.3352	76.61	15.32	2.01	0.627
0.24	-1.4123	-3.0813	67.43	16.52	2.76	0.901
0.28	-1.3949	-2.0615	60.60	17.14	3.31	1.127
0.31	-1.3534	-1.2254	55.30	17.49	3.74	1.317
0.34	-1.2965	-0.5294	51.07	17.69	4.07	1.480
0.37	-1.2297	0.0559	47.59	17.81	4.33	1.622
0.40	-1.1564	0.5513	44.68	17.87	4.55	1.749
0.42	-1.0790	0.9719	42.20	17.90	4.72	1.864
0.44	-0.9990	1.3292	40.06	17.92	4.87	1.969
0.46	-0.9177	1.6321	38.19	17.91	4.99	2.066
0.48	-0.8359	1.8875	36.54	17.90	5.10	2.157

<sup>a</sup> The mass  $m$  for the class of charged fluid spheres having  $\beta^2 = 2.0$  for different values of  $\frac{a}{R}$ , A and B and the same is tabulated.

TABLE 2: NUMERICAL PROCEDURE.

$\frac{a}{R}$	$p(0)$	$\rho(0)$	$\rho(0) - 3p(0)$
0.1414	0.00031	0.00527	0.00463
0.2000	0.00083	0.00683	0.00516
0.2449	0.00158	0.00831	0.00515
0.2828	0.00260	0.00964	0.00443
0.3162	0.00398	0.01072	0.00274
0.3464	0.00583	0.01141	-0.00026
0.3741	0.00836	0.0115	-0.00521
0.4000	0.01192	0.01061	-0.01322
0.4242	0.01728	0.00797	-0.02659
0.4472	0.02632	0.00171	-0.05093
0.4690	0.04522	-0.01437	-0.10482
0.4898	0.11389	-0.0802	-0.30798

<sup>b</sup> The values of  $\rho, p, \rho - p$  and  $\rho - 3p$  evaluated at the center using numerical procedure.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

Tikekar and Vaidya (1982) model of super dense fluid spheres with densities of fluid matter content of  $10^{14} - 10^{16} \text{ gm cm}^{-3}$  in range is usually developed during the last stages of stellar development. Here we assumed that at the boundary (when  $r$  becomes  $a$ ), the density of the star becomes  $2 \times 10^{14} \text{ gm cm}^{-3}$  and this particular value corresponds to that of neutron star.

In this criteria defined,  $z_a^2 = 1 - \frac{a^2}{R^2}$ , from the given expression is clear that  $\mu$  can be defined for all values of  $\frac{a}{R}$  in terms of  $\beta$ . Only those values will be physically permissible for which  $0 < \mu < 1$ . Subsequently if the surface density  $\rho(a)$  and  $\mu$  are specified,  $R$  can be determined from the equation,  $\rho(0) = \frac{\rho(a)}{\mu} = \frac{45c^2}{8\pi GR^2}$  in terms of  $\mu, \beta$  and  $\rho(a)$ . From these  $a$  can be found and (21) helps us to decide  $q$  in terms of  $\beta$  and  $\frac{a}{R}$  and the total mass can be determined from (22).

For estimation we have assumed the value of  $\rho(a)$  as  $2 \times 10^{14} \text{ gm cm}^{-3}$  for the surface density of matter. Hence we have arrived at the values of A and B, the curvature parameter  $R$ , the boundary radius  $a$ , the total charge  $q$  and the mass  $m$  for the class of charged fluid spheres having  $\beta^2 = 0$  for different values of  $\frac{a}{R}$  and the same is tabulated in table 1. Strong and weak conditions including pressure and density for different values of  $\frac{a}{R}$  is tabulated in the next table. From the second table it is clear that, all models with  $\frac{a}{R} \leq 0.31$  comply with the requirement  $\rho(0) \geq 3p(0)$  in addition to  $\rho(0) > 0$  and  $p(0) > 0$ . However the models with  $\frac{a}{R} > 0.46$  are not physically viable as the requirement of weak condition  $\rho(0) - p(0) > 0$  is violated. Hence from table 1 it is noted that a charged spherical fluid could hold a maximum mass of 3.74 which corresponds to  $\frac{a}{R} = 0.31$ .

In conclusion the static spheroidal space-time can be expected to describe the interior of superdense fluid sphere in equilibrium accompanied by presence of charge.

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## "SCIENCE AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN THE PROCESS OF FORMING SPIRITUAL AND MORAL VALUES"

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### ANNOTATION:

**Science, as a system of reliable knowledge, performs a social function, which consists in meeting the needs of the individual for knowledge of the laws of nature and society. The moral value of scientific knowledge should be understood as the ability of science to satisfy a specific need arising in the process of functioning and development of one of the eternal elements of human existence, morality.**

**Keywords: human existence, morality, social orientation.**

### INTRODUCTION:

The question of the relationship between education and the moral character of people, the moral potential of knowledge, primarily scientific, is very important in connection with the prospects and problems of the development and improvement of a democratic society in Uzbekistan.

Values in general are defined as a social property of an object or phenomenon, assessed by people for its ability to satisfy one or another human need, but the true value satisfies a certain need for social functioning and development. For this, it is necessary that a specific subject includes true values in the system of his value representations. This is possible only if the given value is objectively the bearer and exponent of the needs of the historical process.

Moral values are a factor that satisfies the moral needs of the subject of social relations, i.e. needs associated with the implementation of the regulatory functions of morality. Moral

values can be divided into two groups: 1) proper moral values. Those. the values of morality itself; this includes the content of morality as a specific regulatory system, which includes moral principles, norms, ideals, concepts and their reflection in the practice of behavior and human relations; 2) moral values of other social phenomena. These include the moral value of labor, art, science, etc.

Science, as a system of reliable knowledge, performs a social function, which consists in meeting the needs of the individual for knowledge of the laws of nature and society. The moral value of scientific knowledge should be understood as the ability of science to satisfy a specific need arising in the process of functioning and development of one of the eternal elements of human existence, morality.

It should be noted that phenomena that, by their nature, are capable of satisfying needs of different social orientation, act as a true value if they satisfy the needs of moral progress, a progressive moral system that constitutes a necessary subsystem of society as a functioning and developing whole. Such a progressive moral system today is a society that embodies true democracy, where the rights, interests, and dignity of the individual are sacredly honored and protected by the state. The basic moral principle of such a society is humanism. It is gratifying to note that the principle of humanism has become fundamental in the formation and development of democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

This is also indicated by a number of program documents adopted by the government of the republic, ensuring the rights and freedoms of the individual, the

development of democratic and spiritual values, the realization of human interests. So, in the national program for the preparation of the Republic of Uzbekistan frame highlights the principles of humanization and humanization of education, which involve "the disclosure of human abilities and expense needed etvorenje his educational needs, ensuring the priority of national and universal values, harmonization of personality relationships, society, environment, high spirituality, culture and creative thinking".

Science is a multifaceted social phenomenon. Accordingly, its characteristics may be different, depending on which side it is viewed from. But the leader in relation to others is its theoretical, spiritual side. In this regard, science is represented by a system of knowledge that occupies a central place in the definitions of science. Scientific knowledge is knowledge of essential connections, knowledge in the system.

Any sphere of human activity needs knowledge, information about facts, phenomena, properties and connections of reality . Conscious activity of people without knowledge is impossible. Since all kinds of knowledge, including scientific, are necessary for a social organism, to satisfy its need for information about nature, about society, they represent social value in a broad sense.

At the same time, as you know, human society is a complex structural formation, and the needs of its functioning and development is a system determined by a group of basic structural elements of society. These are economic, political , moral, aesthetic and other needs. It follows from this that such a specific and complex sphere of social life as morality also needs knowledge, including scientific knowledge .

Morality is the totality of moral activity, moral relations, and moral consciousness. It is very difficult to single out moral activity as an independent type of activity. This is primarily due to the fact that all

people are engaged in this type of activity, regardless of the social division of labor, and it manifests itself practically in the concrete actions of a person. In this regard, it can be stated that morality arose as a response to one of the sides of social necessity - moral necessity.

Morality, like any other sphere of human activity, is expedient. Since no knowledge of one level or another is possible, even the most elementary conscious purposeful activity, the formation and development of moral values is under the influence of certain knowledge. Consideration of the importance of scientific knowledge in the formation of moral values not only presupposes the establishment of their ability to satisfy the needs of morality in general, but also significantly affects the development of moral progress, universal human moral values.

Moral values are a normative-evaluative regulatory system, which also includes the content and essence of moral relations between people. The initial condition for the functioning of moral values is the presence of morality as a normative system, as a system of norms, rules of behavior, which members of society must follow as instructions. What is the criterion for distinguishing from the general mass of actions, actions of those that are more preferable to one or another community of people? Naturally, this selection can proceed according to the principle of expediency of any form of behavior, according to the principle of benefits (morally positive) for the life of a social group. However, in order to be convinced of the appropriateness of this or that form of behavior, to objectively give a moral assessment of an act, its motive and result, to highlight the moral values of society, information about the real processes generated by this form of behavior is required.

In such a way that a moral norm can exist, morality as a normative system, so that moral consciousness arises and develops, the moral values of society are formed, knowledge,

especially scientific knowledge, is required. Therefore, the deeper the connections in the real world, i.e. the more scientific knowledge on which morality is based, the more accurate the selection of forms of behavior desirable, expedient from the standpoint of the interests of a social group, the more effective and expedient moral values.

To form moral values as a moral assessment and moral convictions of a person, members of society need moral erudition - knowledge of the moral principles of a given community, sufficiently complete information about moral norms, the system of requirements for a person, etc. Without this, moral values cannot function properly in society. Of course, such knowledge does not guarantee compliance with the requirements of morality, but it would be absurd to argue that moral norms themselves are possible without such knowledge. Moral erudition presupposes a wide range of information not only about the content of the moral system, but also about the attitude to facts and phenomena of social life, various types of activity, etc.

The functioning of morality presupposes evaluative activity. The subject of the assessment of behavior or action is the human community, expressing this assessment through public opinion, the subject of assessment is at the same time the object of the action itself, which correlates the real action with the individualized scale of moral values of the social group, the content of its own conscience. In general, any real assessment presupposes a certain erudition of people. Of great importance in the functioning of morality is the assessment of an act, behavior, action in relation to the system of moral values of a social group. To make this assessment objective. First of all, it is necessary to know the content of the system of moral values.

Now, when the Republic of Uzbekistan is following a new, independent, democratic path

of development, we really realize what a huge, richest scientific heritage we have and how it is reflected in the formation of moral values inherent in our people. The spiritual heritage of the past undoubtedly plays a crucial role in the development and improvement of the moral consciousness of people, which directly affects their moral relations and moral activity. Eleven centuries ago, the greatest scientist-encyclopedist Abu Nasr Farabi argued that the study of sciences is a prerequisite for achieving human happiness. "Only with the help of science, having mastered all the knowledge about existing objects, a person acquires the perfection to which he is intended by nature. Knowledge ennobles a person, makes him kind and reasonable, without knowledge a person cannot achieve this or that goal, for the sake of which he lives ". Farabi considered the mastery of various sciences and the accumulation of knowledge to be an indicator of education. In his opinion, in the formation of high moral and intellectual qualities, human dignity, in addition to practical dignity, through practical experience, systematic observation of oneself, self-control, training, the acquisition of scientific knowledge and education play an important role.

Scientific knowledge is directly related to the progress of morality; it is a necessary means by which morality is used in its progressive development. Moral truth, which is the correspondence of the requirement of morality to the needs of the functioning and development of society as a whole, is born in certain social conditions, at the same time it is created based on the existing body of reliable knowledge. In addition, the penetration of science into the laws of nature and society is probably directly related to the degree of accuracy, the truth of the progressive moral system.

The considered aspect of the role of scientific knowledge in the formation of moral values is

most clearly reflected in the formation and development of morality in a modern civilized democratic society. The fact is that the current state of society is the most dynamic, and the level of development of science is the highest in the history of society. This is inherent not only in the most developed countries of the world, but is also a priority in the new, democratic state of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Scientific knowledge as a moral value in this case plays a progressive role, the means of satisfying the need of developing morality, means of moral progress, in contrast to their role in the functioning of the morality of knowledge, act as a function of true moral value.

This understanding of the role of knowledge is inherent not only for modern aesthetic views. Even in the works of the great thinkers of the medieval East, many interesting, valuable provisions regarding the formation of moral consciousness and moral values were expressed. Thus, the prominent poet and thinker of Central Asia Yusuf Khos Khajib (11th century) called on people to master various fields of knowledge, seeing in them an effective force of progress and prosperity. It is with the help of science and education, in his opinion, that you can "improve the moral climate of your era." Yusuf Khos Khajib believed that a person is, as it were, similar to a house covered in darkness, and knowledge is a beacon that illuminates this house. Therefore, it is necessary to soberly and reasonably approach the mastery of knowledge, for "all kindness comes from knowledge, a person is exalted with its help." The thinker emphasized that an educated person "approaches objects and phenomena with knowledge of the matter, deeply and comprehensively, sees in advance the course of development of social phenomena, decides issues from the point of view of reason and justice."

The outstanding Central Asian scientist-encyclopedist Abu Raikhan Beruni wrote that "it

is knowledge that ennobles a person, and the transfer of one's knowledge to others brings true happiness". Remarkable is his thought that "truly science is sought for the sake of its essence, and for certain it is sweet in itself. How much benefit can be more pronounced in something and what benefit is more abundant than the fact that only thanks to science it is possible to attract good and evade evil both in worldly and in faith! If it were not for science, there would be no confidence that what is perceived does not seem to be evil, but avoided by good." Beruni called on people to cultivate highly moral traits in themselves, believing that it is possible to free the people from ignorance and poverty with the help of science, dissemination of knowledge and hard work.

Speaking about the role of scientific knowledge in the formation of moral values, it is important to note the place and significance of social sciences in this process. The true science of society has as its consequence a clear orientation of morality in the direction and its truth, humanism, since it shows the real place, role, capabilities and prospects of man in this world. Hence, the true value attitude of a person to reality, breadth of views, and responsibility in relation to the people around, the phenomena occurring in society.

Thus, the social sciences represent a worldview and moral value in general. Scientific knowledge is a moral value through the satisfaction of the worldview needs of human society, since the worldview includes the moral position of a person or society.

So, knowledge is needed to form a worldview. However, knowledge of even a directly worldview plan, say, philosophical, is not yet a worldview, just as knowledge of the requirements of morality is not yet a corresponding moral position. Worldview is not a simple system of knowledge, ideas, but a system of knowledge-beliefs. The worldview

clearly reveals cognitive results that have become the initial principles of activity, life position, and a general program of behavior. Knowledge becomes a worldview when it is the basis of a way of life, behavior, i.e. exactly when they turn into beliefs.

It is noteworthy that even in antiquity and especially since the era of the Eastern Renaissance, the principle of humanism has become the main worldview moral principle in ethical theories. In the writings of the great scientists of the past, we find many valuable thoughts about the relationship of knowledge, worldview and beliefs. Ideas dignity and sublime destiny of man, the moral value of scientific knowledge was characteristic of the humanistic views of the great thinkers of Central Asia, as Abu Raihan Beruni , Abu Nasr Farabi , ibn Muhammad Muso -Al Khwarizmi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Yusuf Hos Hazhib Ahmad Yugnaki and etc. Thus, Beruni taught that a man himself, by his actions, by his nobility, must prove his greatness, dignity and the right to be called a man, he said that "the true state of affairs will not hide from someone who is experienced in the sciences."

Indeed, the very fact of the existence and development of scientific knowledge, the penetration of modern man into the depths of the microworld and space, into the essence of the mechanism of transmission of hereditary information, the development of the introduction of computer technology, new technologies, etc. vividly demonstrate the unlimited possibilities of man in cognition and conscious transformation of the world. This cannot but contribute to the growth of human dignity, faith in a person, a sense of humanism in general. If we consider this issue in detail, then the greatest educational in a moral sense, the burden is borne, as already mentioned, by the social sciences, since their object is various aspects of social relations and thus they

contribute to the development of certain moral values and beliefs. For example, knowledge of the history of your people contributes to the assertion of feelings of patriotism, consciousness of civic duty, etc.

Ethics occupies a special place in the manifestation of the moral and educational function of science. This is determined by its subject - after all, ethics studies the theory of morality. Based on knowledge, practice of human relations, it defines the norms and principles of morality. The formation of moral values depends primarily on the complication and increase in the entire wealth of connections and relationships between people in the process of development of society. This applies both to the norm as an element of moral relations, and to the norm as a phenomenon of moral consciousness. Ethics reveals, studies, systematizes the content of morality, and scientifically substantiates it. And this is the educational value of this science.

Attention should also be paid to one more aspect of the participation of a number of sciences in the implementation of the tasks of the formation of moral values, conviction, in meeting the needs of society in moral education. Such social sciences as pedagogy, psychology, culturology, aesthetics, in their theoretical and applied research, comprehend, study and seek ways, means, forms and methods of education of morality, moral values, transforming the content of moral requirements into convictions, into real forms of everyday life. behavior of people.

So, the special role of scientific knowledge in the formation of moral values of mankind should be considered in the aggregate of trends in morality. Pointing to the special significance of universal human moral values, which also have historical continuity, it should be noted that only progressively changing morality has the need for true scientific knowledge.

Nowadays in the Republic of Uzbekistan all opportunities are open for the development of progressive trends in the functioning of morality, the improvement of the moral climate in society. This is the goal of the main program documents adopted by the government of the republic, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, many Presidential Decrees, Government Resolutions on the development of spiritual culture, the study of the creative heritage of the past, the practical implementation of a comprehensive program for the formation of personality spirituality, increasing moral potential and aesthetic consciousness. All this is aimed at the formation of a comprehensively, harmoniously developed, highly cultured personality.

Thus, the moral-regulatory system, the purpose and *raison d'être* of which is to preserve the viability of society by providing specific means of appropriate human behavior. The main purpose of science is to develop a theoretical picture of the world as a

condition, a means of carrying out practical transformative human activity. And although the functions of morality and science are very specific, nevertheless they cannot be opposed to each other, for progressive morality without reliance on science is not capable of fulfilling its social role.

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**ON THE METHOD OF FORMATION OF REJUVENATED PASTURES OF PROTECTIVE FOREST BELTS FROM BLACK SAXAUL (HALOXYLONAPHYLLUM (MINKW.) ILJIN.) IN KYZYLKUM SANDY DESERT**

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**ABSTRACT:**

The article presents the research results on the formation of rejuvenated pasture protective forest belts from black saxaul (*Haloxylonaphyllum (Minkw.) Iljin.*) in the desert zone of the South-Eastern part of Kyzylkum. Experimental work was carried out to develop methods for the black-saxaul pastures restoration of protective forest belts, losing their protective functions. The main goal of the work was to form protective forest belts from growth after saxaul felling by leaving a different growth number on the stumps.

**Keywords:** saxaul, strip, pasture, undergrowth, growth, stump, survival rate, height, crown, rejuvenation, reforestation, felling.

**INTRODUCTION:**

Artificially created forest plantations from black saxaul affect the desert pastures protection from adverse weather conditions (summer heat and winter cold) render within 20-25 years. Then the black saxaul plantations grow old; sharply reduce the fruiting intensity and the ability to grow growth, self-expressing due to drying out, specific individuals windfall and lose their protective functions. The restoration technology and terms (rejuvenation) of black saxaul pastures of protective plantations that are losing protective

functions are poorly studied. In this regard, it became necessary to provide scientific methods substantiation for the rejuvenated pasture shelter plantations formation. To accelerate growth height on black saxaul stumps and quickly reach their height to the parent plantings work was carried out to remove weak, stunted growth, leaving larger, healthy growth. For this, three experience options were laid: in the first option, the more developed 3 growths were left, in the second and third options, 6 and 9 growth. As a control, stumps were left without growth removal. These control stumps had 40-60 growth in the first year. Over the three years course, observations were made from growth, growth acceptance in all experience options.

According to a number of [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6] authors up to 100 growth appears on stumps of 20- and 22-year-old trees, and for 5- and 10-year-olds up to - 30 pieces with an increase in saxaul age, the stumps percentage that have given growth decreases.

**RESEARCH METHODS:**

Field and laboratory studies have been carried out. Growth height was measured at each growing season end using laths, stump diameters using a measuring batten the growth rate was determined, plant crown diameters, growth thickness. The number of measured plants in each option was 100 pcs. The obtained materials were processed by the variation statistics method. The projection area of the

bushes crowns and the fodder mass of the plants were also determined. For each option, it was determined the plants number that appeared by natural self-growth. The received digital materials were drawn up in the tables form and used for analysis.

### RESULTS AND REVIEW OF RESEARCH:

Measurements of two-year-old stumped growth showed that their height was  $204.2 \pm 4.36$  cm, (control without growth removal) and  $220.6 \pm 6.16$  cm (second option), on the third option –  $213.3 \pm 4.72$  cm (Table-1).

Table 1. Biometric indicators of biennial growth of black saxaul in the pasture of protective forest belts (Karakul hospital)

Options	Growth quantity, pcs	Growth height, cm	Growth crown diameter, cm	Growth diameter, cm	Stump diameter, cm
1	3	$208,8 \pm 4,32$	$126,6 \pm 3,07$	$2,52 \pm 0,06$	$11,28 \pm 0,44$
2	6	$220,6 \pm 6,16$	$137,8 \pm 4,46$	$2,87 \pm 0,06$	$12,17 \pm 0,51$
3	9	$213,3 \pm 4,72$	$138,2 \pm 3,36$	$2,45 \pm 0,05$	$9,95 \pm 0,25$
4 (control)	60	$204,2 \pm 4,36$	$149,2 \pm 4,89$	$2,45 \pm 0,08$	$9,65 \pm 0,39$

The control crown diameters had the greatest value is  $149.2 \pm 4.89$  cm, in options 1, 2 and 3 is respectively 126.6; 137.8; 136.2 cm. The growth thickness ranged from 2.45 to 2.87 cm.

In the third year, the growth was 223.8 - 258.0 cm, and in the control option it was 13 - 48 cm lower. In the first option with three growths, the growth height was significantly higher than in the other options; the crowns diameters in the control option had higher values ( $156.2 \pm 3.8$  cm) than in the other options (table-2).

Table 2. Growth rates of three-year growth by experience options

Options	Growth amount on the stump	Growth height, cm	The diameter of the growth crown, cm
1	3	$158,0 \pm 6,3$	$114,0 \pm 4,6$
2	6	$245,0 \pm 4,8$	$125,4 \pm 4,9$
3	9	$223,0 \pm 5,1$	$134,6 \pm 3,9$
4	60	$210,0 \pm 6,5$	$156,2 \pm 3,5$

Observations of the leaves state on the stumps showed that the more there were leaves

on each stump, the less they suffered from strong winds. For example, in the option with 3 growths, the number of saxaul bushes damaged by the wind (broken by the wind) was 42.1%, on the second and third options were 34.3 and 21.3%, respectively, on the control option was 6.4% (table-3).

Table 3. The structure of the rejuvenated three-year-old pastures of the protective forest belts of black saxaul (number of elements making up pasture forest strips per 100 linear meters of strips, pcs)

№	elements	Growth quantity on the stump, pcs			
		3	6	9	Control 20-40 pcs
1	Number of dry stumps	28	22	20	11
2	Number of stumps where the wind is broken 1-2 growth	83(42%)	38(34%)	40(21%)	12(6,4%)
3	The number of stumps where the growth is completely broken by the wind	3	1	0	0
4	Saxaul undergrowth	2600	4333	2167	3033
5	Number of live rejuvenated saxaul bushes	197	198	188	199
6	Average crown diameter of rejuvenated saxaul bushes	114	125	134	156
7	The area of the projection of the crowns of bushes, m <sup>2</sup>	201	243	265	380

In the forage vegetation formation on the experiment options, 5-10 species of herbaceous semi-shrubs and shrubs were taken, which seeds came from nearby pastures. These plants include black saxaul, syrian bean-caper, wild rue, convolvulus divaricatus, guzium heliotrope, alhagi, astragalus, halothamnus subaphyllus and S. sclerantha. Bushes of calligonum, salsola richteri and other plants were found occasionally. In the first option, the fodder weight of plants was 458.3 kg/ha, in the second



and third options, respectively, 597.0 and 1071 kg/ha, and in the control 1723.5 kg/ha.

After reaching the growth three years old, the fodder mass of plants increased significantly and amounted to 664.9 in the first, second and third options; 683.9; 895.5 kg/ha, and in the control 1041.0 kg/ha. Due to wider crowns, the fodder weight of rejuvenated black saxaul bushes with three-year growth in the third option and control was significantly higher than in other options (table-4).

Table – 4. Forage weight of plants on options with 3-, 6- and 9-year-old 3-year growth on each option (kg/ha)

№	Plant name	Experience options			
		1	2	3	Control
1	Black saxaul	132,6	478,3	593,0	696,3
2	Alhagi	469,1	166,6	62,0	333,4
3	Syrian bean-caper	63,2	-	106,3	-
4	Halothamnus subaphyllus	-	39,0	127,1	-
5	S. sclerantha	-	-	7,1	11,3
	Total	664,9	683,9	895,5	1041,0

Observations of the self-overgrowing of desert vegetation in the experimental plots showed that ten plant species participated in the formation of the plant community. Among woody plants, there were one- and two-year-old black saxaul plants with an amount from 7333 pcs / ha to 19333 pcs / ha, of the shrubs were halothamnus subaphyllus and astragalus, which were in good condition. Out of the ten plant species by the number of individuals, S. sclerantha, black saxaul and wild rue. Due to these plants, the desert pastures productivity increases (table-5).

Table – 5. The number of plants that appeared by natural self-growth on experimental options (pcs/ha)

№	Plant name	Experience options			
		1	2	3	Control
1	Black saxaul	7333	17667	19333	15667
2	Syrian bean-caper	4667	6000	3667	1667
3	Wild rue	667	-	-	-
4	Convolvulus divaricatus	1333	1000	-	1000
5	Goroninoviya wrong	1000	-	-	-
6	Heliotropium arguzioides	69333	-	-	-
7	Alhagi	3667	1000	2000	3667
8	Astragalus	1000	7000	-	-
9	Halothamnus subaphyllus	-	5333	3333	-
10	S. sclerantha	-	6667	12333	36000
	Total	39000	44667	40666	58001

Their nutritional value is high. For example, 1 kg of air-dry mass of black saxaul in summer is 0.52 kg of feed units, halothamnus subaphyllus is 0,44 kg, alhagi is 0,55 kg, salsola is 0,54 kg feed units.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Leaving stumps 10-15 cm high is good for the black saxaul regeneration.
2. Leaving 3-4 stumps on each stump promotes breaking them under the influence of strong winds.
3. Options of the experiment, on which 9-10 growth were left on each stump, their resistance to the wind action turned out to be higher.
4. The height of three-year growth was 223-258 cm in the control option, where the removal of the growth part was not carried out was significantly lower and amounted to 210 cm.

In the third option of the experiment, on which stumps 9 more developed growth were left for the third year of the experiment, the fodder weight of saxaul and other plants was 895.5 kg/ha.

Growth regeneration is the simplest and most reliable way to regenerate the pasture of the protective forest plantations of black saxaul.

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## ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS: PROSPECTS FOR THE APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE

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### ABSTRACT:

**This article analyzes the activities of health care facilities, the importance of psychological services in health care, the priorities of medical and psychological services, the main directions of medical psychology, the activities of psychologists in medical institutions.**

**Keywords: Physical health, mental health, diagnosis, prevention, correction, psychological rehabilitation, NLP, gestalt therapy, mental illness dynamics.**

### INTRODUCTION:

As we know, one of the important features of a state is its ownership of its citizens. When the state is strong and confident in its future, when it has a society of organized people made up of physically, mentally and spiritually healthy people. 'is being treated. We can prove this with just one example. In Tashkent region in 2011 there were 5.5 thousand doctors in the field of medical services, and last year their number was 5.8 thousand. The number of paramedics in 2011 was 23.5 thousand, while last year the figure was 30.6 thousand. Also health institutions are equipped and provided with modern equipment and technologies. At this point, we focus on the responsibilities of the health department.

- Defines the main directions of health care in the territory under its jurisdiction, ensures the

interaction of state public structures and other structures in their implementation.

- Organizes the provision of primary health care to the population, ensures that everyone has access to it, monitors the quality of medical services - compliance with medical and sanitary standards.
- Provides emergency medical care to the population in the area under its jurisdiction.
- Develops maternity and childhood protection services, provides forensic medical examination.
- Supervises the qualification and professional level of the management staff, ensures the staffing of medical institutions with highly qualified personnel and professional development of doctors, pharmacists and nurses. [1]

In addition, under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on further improvement of the health care system, improving the quality and efficiency of medical services, improving the health of the population, strengthening the quality and efficiency of medical services, providing quality medicines a number of decisions and orders are being issued.

As mentioned above, we place a high level of emphasis on physical health. However, the mental level of health is still often overlooked. In this regard, the Minister of Health of Russia, Colonel-General Yu.L. Shevchenko, in response to a question from reporters "Which health should be taken care of first - mentally or physically?" If a person

lives in fear and anxiety, he will break down on his own ... "Many leading medical experts agree. Modern formal medicine classifies about 80% of all diseases as psychosomatic, starting with mental disharmony. [4 ]

International experience shows that the prevention, treatment of infectious diseases, rehabilitation of patients from diseases such as physical, neurological, neuro-psychological and chemical drug dependence are associated with qualified medical and psychological services. The introduction of psychological services is as important as water and air to alleviate the burden on health care providers in the diagnosis and treatment of patients. ). But thousand It is unfortunate that the social significance of medical and psychological care is underestimated. is lacking. Currently, the activities of medical psychologists are not legally regulated, and their status remains unclear. In the developed countries of the West, medical psychologists are first trained in universities, and then trained and certified in the field of activity, both in hospitals and in medical psychology, professional and social services. International experience confirms that medical psychologists should work in all areas of clinical and therapeutic prevention, in each of which specific tasks are addressed. Taking into account the real situation in local medicine, it is necessary to highlight the following priorities in the development of medical and psychological services:

1. Creation of medical and psychological services for children and adolescents;
2. Development of collective medical and psychological care;
3. Organization of medical and psychological rehabilitation services for patients with somatic, neurological and psychological pathology;
4. Organization of emergency medical and psychological care.

The creation of medical and psychological services for children and adolescents, early detection of high mental retardation is aimed at early detection and treatment of hereditary diseases, physical and mental illnesses, pathogenic relationships in the family, pubertal crises, deviant behavior. [3] The main directions of a medical psychologist are:

- Solving diagnostic problems.
- Neuro - assessment of the structure and degree of mental illness. Diagnosis of mental development.
- Study the patient's personal and social environment.
- Assess the dynamics of mental illness.
- Expert work.

In health care facilities, a medical psychologist is involved in psychodiagnostic and psychotherapy activities and is a specialist who participates in the general treatment process. Medical care is provided by a team of specialists.

The activities of a psychologist in a medical institution are focused on:

- a. Increase mental resources and human flexibility.
- b. Harmonization of mental development.
- C. Health.
- d. Prevention and psychological rehabilitation.

In the above areas, the medical psychologist performs the following activities:

1. Diagnosis
2. Prevention
3. Correction
4. Rehabilitation
5. Counseling
6. Expert
7. Scientific research, etc.

The role of the medical psychologist in the health care system is to create a favorable mental environment in the institution for effective and quality cooperation of medical staff with patients. [3]

The hospital is always a place of stress and discomfort for a person. This means that not only patients but also medical staff in the hospital need psychological help. This pathology develops to increase a person's adaptive capacity and to cope with a stressful situation. To prevent this syndrome in employees, psychologists

- Encourage health workers to study to assess their personal skills and understand their limits.
- Improving communication and awareness of patients.
- Help healthcare professionals understand "blind spots" when communicating with patients.

Psychologists also work with staff in the form of individual and group counseling. That is, they also conduct thematic trainings for employees: trainings on professional communication, ensuring emotional stability, training for effective group relationships. [2] Psychologists help their patient in the form of useful advice or uses different methods of psychotherapy (cognitive behavior - actions, art - therapy, NLP, gestalt - therapy, etc.), taking into account the patient's problems. In conclusion, we can say that psychologists are as necessary to health facilities as water and air. In my opinion, we need to pay attention to one more thing, the "doctors". In our opinion, the doctor should treat both the patient's illness and the heart with a sweet word and look at his psyche. In fact, do doctors perform

these functions? That is, in such a difficult situation, is it possible to pay attention to the mental image of the patient at a time when he is puzzled about the causes, factors, consequences of treatment of a major disease? In our opinion, 90% do not. However, modern formal medicine classifies about 80% of all diseases as psychosomatic, starting with mental disharmony. Great scientists in the field of medicine have also said that mental health is more important than physical health. In addition, the results of the study show that personality traits are an important factor influencing health. VIGarbutov summarizes the data of different authors and groups the characteristics of a person who diagnoses various psychosomatic diseases. This means that the joint work of a psychologist and a doctor with medical knowledge, who knows all this, can achieve a correct diagnosis and treatment possible.

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## **STUDY OF THE FUNCTIONAL INTEGRITY OF THE RIVER BASIN WHEN ASSESSING THE NATURAL RECLAMATION CONDITIONS OF IRRIGATED AREAS**

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### **ANNOTATION:**

**The article discusses the theoretical foundations of the system method in the study of the natural reclamation conditions of delta irrigated areas.**

**The study and assessment of the natural reclamation conditions of irrigated lands in delta geosystems requires the identification of a single whole, which unites soil-geological bodies, using topographic maps using satellite images. In our opinion, such a territorial integral unit can be a basin of one-sided system-forming flows of any order. The basins of systems of systemic flows of different ages within the irrigated areas form the functional integrity of the collector.**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

When assessing the natural reclamation conditions of the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, we used the basin method of relief plastics as an element of the application of a systematic approach in physical geography. This systemic method is based on identifying the functional integrity of the object, that is, the spatial ordering of the relief structure, the nature of the spatial: changes in the material composition of the reclamation swell within the reservoir basin and the spatial relationship between structures and processes.

Having studied the principles of the systematic approach, we came to the conclusion about the differentiation of the earth's surface in the Lower Amu Darya by reservoir basins. Dividing the territory according to the functional-integral principle

allows studying these basins by the landscape-halogenochemical method, which provides for the analysis and assessment of the direct-reclamation state of the collector basins based on changes in the salinity and qualitative composition of surface waters at the closing gauging station of the collector. The results of such a study reveal the main factors in the change in the ameliorative state of irrigated lands, that is, they make it possible to determine the relationship of landscape components within a particular reservoir basin.

The study and assessment of natural reclamation conditions within the reservoir within the reservoir is of particular interest. The collector basin is one of the most common types of functionally integral geosystems within irrigated areas. Such a powerful integrating factor as a constant surface and underground water flow directed along a positive relief is one of the most versatile builders of delta geosystems of the geographic envelope. The peculiarity of the internal structure of the collector basin. And the formation of morphological structures. Landscapes are associated with processes of water flows; therefore, the morphological structure of elementary landscapes and the internal structure of the collector basin clearly reflect the directions of systemic flows. IN Stepanov (1986) noted the importance of studying the relationship between soil forms in delta territories and the activity of surface streams. As we can see, in recent years, interest in runoff processes has again increased, the role of which in the

formation of deltaic soils is irreplaceable. The separation of soils from the environment leads to the creation of scholastic schemes.

SD Muraveisky (1948) drew attention to the importance of the analysis of runoff processes as a geographical factor. He pointed out that "without transport, without movement, there can be no movement, there can be no mutual connections, interactions. And this most important role of transport, the movement of matter on the earth's surface, falls primarily and mainly on the process of runoff. "The role of runoff as a geographical factor in deltaic conditions is most clearly manifested in the formation of small deltas of different ages. It also affects the input-salt regime and the lithological-mechanical composition of soils, the chemistry of surface, groundwater, etc.

It should be noted that runoff is of great importance in defining the boundaries of geographic complexes, in this case in defining the boundaries of the reservoir basin. The establishment of the boundaries of natural objects is mainly determined by abrupt changes in the migration routes of salts, their qualitative composition, disturbances in the circulation of substances, and in these changes, runoff plays an important role. It is also important to know the meaning of flow from a systemic perspective. A.Yu. Reteyum (1971) notes that the main methodological tool for dividing the earth's surface of the systematic approach under consideration is the analysis of flows, which is explained by their role in geosystems. However, this does not mean the absolutization of their meaning: the flow not only does not stand above the system, but it is itself its product, its creation.

The systems approach has already won quite a few supporters in the geographical areas of science. The study of the collector basin as a functional integrity makes it possible to focus on the analysis and assessment of the

systemic organization of the natural reclamation conditions of irrigated areas. The positive side of the system approach is due to the fact that the reservoir basin has a clearly defined border, viewed by us as geosystem, it opens the possibility of studying the following systems: Hydrologists - iCal (irrigation-melioration network and their orders, the relationship of surface and ground water, and others.), Geomorphological (dynamic combination of positive and negative landforms, orderly patterns of the land surface, etc.), soil (combination of soils by relief elements, its role in the formation and development of soils in general, etc.), etc. At the same time, the results of this approach with the help of the method of relief plastics, they can be actively introduced into system and thematic mapping in geosciences.

The objectivity of the division of the earth surfaces of the lower reaches of the Amu Darya into reservoir basins according to the principle of functional integrity ensures the applicability of a systematic approach to solving various problems, both scientific and practical. It provides a natural basis for the development of projects for the optimization of natural reclamation zoning of irrigated lands due to the integrity of geosystems (collector basin) and their ability to act as a basis for the construction and reconstruction of irrigation and meliorative systems.

The development of scientific research in recent decades shows that in the systems approach, the category "structure" is of great importance, and not the category "system". Only by identifying and studying the structure can one "find" the system and constructively explain its functional integrity. Based on this, the urgency of the problem is that with the structures or intra-basine differentiations of the earth's surface, the material composition of geographic complexes is interconnected. The solution of

this problem in deltaic conditions is especially necessary, because here there are spreads of a shallow delta, upland and sandy territories, which differs in its genesis and internal structure.

The use of the relief plastics method in displaying intra-basin differentiation and ordering by the relief shape of small deltas opens up great opportunities for the transition to the study of the spatial ordering of the structure of the earth's surface of the reservoir basin. It is important to emphasize here that the functional integrity of the reservoir basin. It is important to emphasize here that the functional integrity is an aggregate and interconnection of small deltas of different ages. This allows us to pay attention to the study of the ordering of the patterns of the earth's surface of small deltas. The criterion for their orderliness is the existence of each small delta as a part of the whole, that is, each small delta (geosystem) has an origin, a middle, and end parts. Let's turn to a specific example: the origin of coordinates of the modern Amu Darya delta is its summit near the town of Takhiatash, the delta ends in the coastal waters of the Aral Sea. The beginning of the Uldarya delta is located near the town of Khojeyli, and the middle is in the area of the town of Kungarad. These parts of the system differ from each other in their internal structures.

The concept of structure has long been used in physical geography and constitutes the legal property of all its paradigms (geocomponent, geocomplex, ecological and geostructural paradigms). An analysis of the many existing definitions of this term leads to the conclusion that the structure is understood as the relationships and relationships between the elements of the system.

One of the most important problems in physical geography and geomorphology is the problem of the emergence, formation and

development of the earth's surface or geographical complexes of delta geosystems or, which is the same thing, the functional integrity of the lower reaches of the Amu Darya. In the formation of geographic complexes, geographic factors are of great importance - climate, runoff and relief, or more precisely, the climatic process, the runoff process and the process of relief formation. According to S.D. Muraveisky, the runoff process, as a geographic factor, was discovered very recently. The main role of the process flow in relation to the formation of the earth's surface is that the flow is stately "culprit" in the formation of the tree "structures of small deltas and de ferentsiatsii earth's surface pool collector. This suggests that the "branching" structures of small deltas are the product of the runoff process.

The content of intra basin differentiation or ordering of the structure of small deltas is revealed in the history of the development of the study of various forms of the earth's surfaces. The beginning of scientific knowledge is associated with the discovery of the differentiation of delta geosystems into separate parts (reservoir basins, small deltas), with the search for relief elements (rise and fall) of an integral delta. It is with the concept of relief elements that historically and logically the formation of "tree-like" structures of delta geosystems begins. The systematic approach seeks to identify regular relationships between negative and positive landforms, to reveal the ways of formation of reservoir basins from its constituent parts. Special interest in the study of connections and relationships is a characteristic feature of the relief plastics method.

Knowledge of intra-basin differentiation and backbone flows brings us back to the integrity of the reservoir basins. At the initial stage of cognition, the internal structures of the



object are represented by displaying the forms of the earth's surface on the map of relief plastics, which allow us to study the formation, development and structure of forms of the earth's surface, etc. The study of relief elements (rise and fall) of collector basins and their essential connections allows us to understand the integrity of irrigated areas taking into account the collector pools on a new, deeper base. From the foregoing it follows that in the process of studying within the basin differentiation, at least three main factors can be distinguished: elements of the earth's surface; interconnections and interrelationships of these elements; the functional integrity of the pool. Studying the structure of the system-forming flows of the collector basins, one can speak, respectively, about three main aspects of the category structure of the system-forming flows of the collector basins, one can speak, respectively, about the three main aspects of the structure

category - elements, connections and integrity, that is, these aspects constitute the essence of the study intra-basin differentiation.

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## **FORMATION OF ELEMENTS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY IN PUPILS OF THE PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION**

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### **ANNOTATION:**

**This article focuses on the formation of elements of entrepreneurial activity in children in preschool education, teaching entrepreneurship from an early age, preparing the next generation for the development of this field and the further development of the economy.**

**Keywords: Entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial activity, the preschool educational organization, development of the economy, the essence of entrepreneurship, globalization.**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Today, the world market situation is changing dramatically and competition is intensifying in the context of globalization. This completely new approach and principles for the more stable and dynamic development of our country are reflected in the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021. Particular attention was paid to the development of the country's economy.

Today, our country has a wide range of opportunities for small business and private entrepreneurship. And many people are trying to increase their income in this area. This is important for attracting young people to small businesses, as well as for doing a lot of important work.

Explaining the essence of entrepreneurship, its current significance, the formation of a scientific worldview, the inculcation of the idea of national independence in the minds of students, the development of the economy in

the interests of the nation, the increase of national products, the global demand for national goods. It demonstrates its unique role in educating the people of the country in the spirit of raising their living standards.

The tasks of creating new jobs and providing employment, ensuring the balance of the labor market and infrastructure development, reducing unemployment, training in specialties that meet the needs of a market economy and employers were also emphasized. The tasks to be performed in this regard have been identified.

In this sense, entrepreneurial activity in preschool education in preparing the younger generation for social life the formation of the elements is of particular importance.

Formation of elements of entrepreneurial activity in pupils of preschool education organization formation of economic literacy and economic culture of pupils, formation of creative ideas of knowledge and practical skills in entrepreneurial activity in pupils, economic activity, including efforts to organize own personal business in the future encouraging them to do so is to teach them to find the most optimal solution in certain life situations related to socio-economic activity and to make the right decision. One of the first reasons for this is that if the younger generation is taught such concepts from an early age, ie in preschool education, in a way that is age-appropriate and instills immunity in their minds, then the scale of entrepreneurship will expand and the level of development will increase.

**Tasks of formation of elements of entrepreneurial activity in pupils of the preschool organization:**

-Formation of elements of entrepreneurial activity necessary for use in daily activities, study of subjects and continuation of education in preschool education; --Rational use and conservation of natural and material resources, conscious orientation to future career choices; The formation of economic knowledge in preschool education creates a practical basis for such purposes as an economically active lifestyle, owning their own business, a direct contribution to the development of society, through the creation of new business ideas. focusing on more efficient and rational use of material resources.

**Requirements for the results of educational activities of students of preschool educational institutions:**

- provide information on entrepreneurship and its types, forms, business plans and requirements;
- knows the rights and duties of the entrepreneur;
- is able to make an appropriate decision by legally assessing the various situations that arise in their daily activities;
- can explain the advantages and disadvantages of firms;
- can work with enterprise funds, constituent documents, enterprise charter, founding agreement, logo and trademark, trademark, slogan and warning signs;
- knows taxes paid in a simplified manner;
- can manage private enterprises and firms;
- Then develop business projects;
- can communicate with partner organizations;
- can work with risks;
- can apply productivity factors in practice;
- Analyzes ways to increase the competitiveness of the enterprise.

In addition, today in our country special attention is paid to further expanding the network of preschool education organizations by supporting public-private partnerships in the field of preschool education and ensuring greater coverage of children with preschool education. . In particular, as a result of reforms launched in the development of preschool education last year, 5,722 public, private and family kindergartens were established. As a result, the coverage of our children with preschool education has risen from 38% to 52% in one year.

The adoption of the Presidential Decree "On measures to further develop public-private partnerships in the field of preschool education" is a vivid example of the great attention paid to this area.

According to the resolution, the Ministry of Preschool Education and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan will provide additional funds to commercial banks to finance loans under agreements concluded in accordance with the established procedure to continue the program of establishing preschool educational institutions on the basis of public-private partnership. separation is provided.

As a result, the coverage of children in pre-school education will expand, and one of the main tasks of today is to bring up children in a comprehensive mind and potential.

The development of systematic ways of forming elements of entrepreneurial activity in preschool educational institutions on the basis of public-private partnership will ensure that the younger generation will have effective knowledge and skills in this area. Establishment of a club of young entrepreneurs in private preschools 2-3 times a week with various interactive intellectual games in the minds of children from an early age serves as the basis for the formation.

In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev called for the active establishment of new types of pre-school educational institutions on the basis of public-private partnership, the allocation of funds for one child to ensure healthy nutrition of children in kindergartens and the quality of food provided to them. He noted that the increase in the number of farmers and businesses will be attached to each preschool.

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## THE PROBLEM OF SEMANTIC CHANGE IN LEXICOLOGY AND STYLISTICS

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### ABSTARCT:

**This article is dedicated to reveal the functions and the roles of stylistic devices, Pun and Zeugma in the Uzbek and English literature. As we realize there are different types of stylistic devices in Stylistics. For instance, I.R.Galperin classifies three types of expressive means and stylistic devices: Phonetic, Lexical and Syntactical. They are also divided into several subgroups. All of them have huge role in Linguistics, especially in Literature. In particular, Lexical stylistic devices make a valuable contribution to Literature being enchanting. Lexical stylistic devices are divided into several types.**

### INTRODUCTION:

As mentioned above this article is devoted to analyze functions of pun and Zeugma. The scientist I.R.Galperin considered Zeugma and Pun as Interaction of Primary and Derivative Logical Meanings.

Another Scholar V.A.Kukharenko classifies them as Stylistic Devices based on the Interaction, between the free and Phraseological Meanings of a word (or between the Meanings of two Homonyms), he gave definition to Zeugma and Pun that 'Zeugma-the context allows to realize two meanings of the same polysemantic word (or a pair of homonyms) without the repetition of the word itself. Pun – the role of the context is similar to that of Zeugma, while the structure is changed, for the central word is repeated' the frequent use of Zeugma can be well perceived in the literary works of the 17 the century. The writers and poets exploited this rhetorical

device to add simplicity or vividness to a long passage, to build up the plot in a precise manner or to indicate connections between the elements used in the plot.

Zeugma is the use of a word in the same grammatical but different semantic relations to two adjacent words in the context. The semantic relations being, on the one hand, literal, and, on the other, transferred.

The scientist I.R.Galperin explained Zeugma as following: ' this stylistic device is particularly favoured in English emotive prose and in poetry 'The word 'Zeugma' is taken from the Greek word, which meant ' yoking' or 'bonding'. Functioning as a verb, Zeugma serves as a grammatical link, trussing together the parts of a sentence. This part of figurative language helps in making the literary works and conversation more efficacious, besides, it serves to embellish and emphasize a sentence, thereby escalating its beauty to greater heights. Examples:'we were partners, not soul mates, two separate people who happened to be sharing a menu and a life' (Amy Ton 'The Hundred secret senses 1995) 'to share a life' (the content of the phrase broad: 'to accept someone to live together', 'to allot anything you have') is a phrasal unit and 'to share a menu' is a free word combination. He was alternately cudgeling his brains and his donkey when passing the workhouse, his eyes encountered the bill on the gate. (Charles Dickens 'Oliver Twist') here 'cudgeling one's brains' is a phrasal unit and the position of 'cudgeling donkey' is independent. If the verb 'to cudgel' was used separately for each unit there would not have been given such interesting and attractive meaning.

“The pun is a stylistic device based on the interaction of two well-known meanings of a word or phrase. It is difficult to draw a hard and fast distinction between Zeugma and the Pun. The only reliable distinguishing feature is a structural one: the pun is more independent, Zeugma is the realization of two meanings with the help of a verb which is made to refer to different subjects or objects (direct or indirect).

The pun, also called Paronomasia, is a form of word play which suggests two or more meanings of words, or of similar-sounding words, for an intended humorous or rhetorical effect. Henri Bergson defined a Pun as a sentence or utterance in which ‘different sets of ideas are expressed, and we are confronted with only one series of words’ Puns are used to create humour and sometimes require a large vocabulary to understand. Examples:

In constructing Puns, William Shakespeare was a master craftsman. We find many examples of Puns in his plays. Let us have a look at one of them:

‘it is the unkindest tied that ever any man tied’  
(Richard III)

In Uzbek language playing upon words is particularly reflected as an independent literary genre. It is so called ‘tuyuq’ or ‘tajnis’ (jinos).”Tajnis” is Arabic word means “Similarity”, “Similar in form”. In Tajnis homonyms enable to use tender play on words. In Uzbek Literature there noted seven types of using Tajnis as a literary genre. Especially, Tajnis was widely used in Tuyuqs (Turkic word) which was one of the peculiar genres of Uzbek Literature. This literary genre is created by exploiting homonym words. In order to be understandable there given some examples below for Pun and Zeugma in the Uzbek languages:

Yo’q, sen axtarmassan tog’lardan makon,  
Va na go’zalliging uchun shuhrat-shon.  
Sayyod jabri senga bermayda imkon,  
Sen ham oshiqmisan yoki, ohujon.

In this poem the verb ‘to seek after’ (axtarmoq) was used for phraseological unit ‘to seek after fame’(shon-shuhrat axtarmoq) and free word combination ‘to seek after dwelling’, so zeugma beautifies the poem with colourful meaning.

Men sening ilkingdin, ey dil, bandamen,  
Vah, qachon yetkayman ul dilbandamen  
Bevafolarg’a meni qilding asir,  
Sen menga sultonsen, ey dil, banda men.

We can see that the poet of ‘tuyuq’ was very talented person. In this poem there played on words skillfully. While analyzing, amazing meaning of the poem is materialized. In Uzbek version the words ‘dilbandamen’ are homonyms to one another: in the first line ‘ey dil, bandamen’ means ‘my heart, I’m dependent’, in the second line, it means ‘beloved person’ and in the last line the poet refer that his beloved is Sultan (the Ruler), and he is her ‘slave’. How amazing meanings are hidden in four-line-poem.

Having researched the data and being aware of the functions of Zeugma and Pun, we came to conclusion that these two Stylistic Devices have an important role not only in Stylistics but also in Literature. Zeugma and Pun serve to embellish and beautify the poetry in both languages. The Writers who use Pun and Zeugma in their works, should be really skillful to make these stylistic devices lively and alluring.

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# **SURVIVE OR THRIVE? STUDENTS' FUTURE ORIENTATION DURING QUARTER LIFE CRISIS**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

The average age of undergraduate students in Indonesia is 19-24 years. In terms of period development, students can experience a transition period from adolescence to early adulthood. The main responsibilities during early adulthood are both personal and professional development. Developmental period tasks and the knowledge that students have presents many alternative routes and choices for their future, but some also have an impact on psychological dynamics and raise anxiety. This can be included in the characteristics of the quarter life crisis. The purpose of this study was to describe the future orientation of students during the quarter life crisis.

This research is a descriptive quantitative research. The sample was 344 students during the quarter life crisis, so the sampling technique used was convenience sampling. The analytical method used is descriptive analysis with data collection using a scale of entrepreneurial intentions with a reliability coefficient of 0.931 and 29 of 30 valid items.

Based on the results of analysis of research data regarding future orientation of students during the quarter life crisis, it can be concluded that there is a future orientation for students during the quarter life crisis. The general orientation of students during the quarter life crisis was in the high category with an empirical mean value of 117.616.

**Keywords: Future orientation, students, quarter life crisis**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

In Indonesia, according to a survey by the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education in 2018, the age of undergraduate students ranges from 19 to 23 years. In that age range, students generally have entered the early adult development stage. The early adult stage itself is a transitional period in individuals from adolescence to early adulthood which occurs in their late 20s and only ends at about 30 years of age (Santrock, 2012).

According to Santrock (2012), it is explained that early adulthood is marked by various characteristics such as personal and economic independence, career development, and for some people it can also be a period of choosing a life view. The traits of early adult development lead to a future orientation to the individual. Prepared career development and personal independence can make it easier for individuals to achieve the future they want.

But at this time, looking for a job for undergraduate bachelor's graduates must be able to pass the many existing competitors. As quoted from the data from the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, in 2018 the number of undergraduate degree graduates in Indonesia reached 7.5 million. In addition to the large number, the capabilities demanded by the company are growing. According to research by Wardani

(2012), large companies today do not only need highly educated resources, but also have hard and soft skills, are resistant to pressure, are able to adapt to the environment and face challenges.

The large number of competitors, as well as the demands to enter the developing world of work can put pressure on students. The pressure and developmental tasks that enter into the individual can affect the psychological dynamics of the individual. According to Hanim & Ahlas (2020) the pressure that comes into individuals regarding their future orientation can result in psychological disorders such as stress, difficulty sleeping, frequent anxiety, irritability, frustration, loss of motivation and delay completing final assignments.

Future orientation is a person's goal in life and how to achieve it, it can also be interpreted as a way of life and everything they must approach or avoid (Rarasati, 2012). Another opinion regarding future orientation was put forward by Bandura (in Triana, 2013) which states that future orientation is one of the abilities possessed by individuals to plan future lives. From several meanings, the researchers concluded that future orientation is a description of the ideals, hopes, goals formed by individuals based on experiences and hopes that exist in the future, so that the individual is able to evaluate his actions.

From the conclusions that have been concluded, future orientation can make individuals feel less developed by making plans for their future. This is in line with Agustin (2012), there are students who feel that early adulthood in college is an exciting time, this is because students can have the opportunity to try various things in their lives. Some students can actualize themselves more in early adulthood, by being able to overcome challenges and developmental

tasks so that they become learning in their life.

Students in early adulthood can experience psychological pressure and there are students who can complete tasks in early adulthood well, this can happen because at the age of 18-25 years students are more likely to enter a quarter life crisis. The quarter life crisis is a period where a teenager experiences a transition before entering adulthood as an important period (Black, 2010).

According to Nash & Murray (2010), there are several individuals who undergo a quarter life crisis with feelings of panic, full of pressure, insecure and meaningless. According to Nash & Murray, some of the things experienced during the quarter life crisis are similar to what happened to students who are currently pursuing undergraduate education with an ever-evolving future orientation, so that students have a large enough chance of entering into a quarter life crisis.

In this study, the researcher hypothesized that there was an influence on the future orientation of students during the quarter life crisis. This was found by researchers related to the existence of the same period when individuals were in college, so that there was a possibility of the influence of future orientation on individuals during the quarter life crisis. However, there are other possible alternatives considering that future orientation can vary from person to person.

#### **METHOD:**

This research is a descriptive quantitative research. The variable used in this study is future orientation. The future orientation has an operational definition as a plan for the individual clearly and describes the individual's life in the future completely.



The measurement of the theory

used based on the character Nurmi (1989) who has been used by many other researchers. The dimensions measured in this study are based on theoretical figures, which amount to 3 dimensions, namely motivation, planning, and evaluation.

The instrument used in this study was a future orientation scale instrument that the researcher made himself with 3 (three) dimensions of the Nurmi figure above. The scale was tested for reliability with a coefficient value of  $0.931 \geq 0.05$  so that it was stated that the measuring instrument was reliable, and had 29 items out of 30 items that were declared valid.

The sample used in this study amounted to 344 students who had been selected with a quarter life crisis questionnaire based on the character Nash & Murray (2010), using 5 (five) items with a minimum of "YES" answers to 3 (three) items based on the percentage of categorization.  $50\% + 1$  for grouping a sample. Subjects were selected using convenience sampling technique by distributing links via google form media. The results of the subject's data were analyzed by researchers using descriptive analysis techniques research methods with the help of data processing programs.

## RESULTS:

Table 1. General Descriptive Statistics of Future Orientation

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
OMD	344	69.00	145.00	117.6163	13.85802
Valid N (listwise)	344				

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of Future Orientation Based on Motivation Dimensions

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Motivasi	344	27.00	55.00	45.7645	5.55700
Valid N (listwise)	344				

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics of Future Orientation Based on

Planning Dimensions

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
PLANNING	344	28.00	60.00	48.0116	6.22090
Valid N (listwise)	344				

4. Descriptive Statistics of Future Orientation Based on Evaluation Dimensions

Descriptive

Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Evaluation	344	14.00	30.00	23.840	3.2135
Valid N (listwise)	344			1	9

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the value of descriptive analysis in the general description of future orientation gets an empirical mean value of 117.616 with a standard deviation value of 13.858. Based on table 2, it can be seen that the value of the descriptive analysis of the motivation dimension obtained a mean of 45.764 with a standard deviation of 5.557. Based on table 3, it can be seen that the value of the planning dimension descriptive analysis obtained an empirical mean value of 48.011 with a standard deviation value of 6.220. Based on table 4, it can be seen that the value of the descriptive analysis of the evaluation dimension obtained an empirical mean value of 23.840 with a standard deviation of 3.213.

Based on the table 1-4 above, it shows the description of this influence on the future orientation of students during the quarter life crisis. Thus, it can be concluded that there is an influence of the dimensions of motivation, planning, and evaluation on the future orientation of students during the quarter life crisis. After knowing the effect of future orientation dimensions on students during the quarter life crisis, the researcher tested the categorization of each dimension as well as the general description of students in the mas quarter life crisis which is described in the following table;

Table 5. Categorization of General Criteria for Future Orientation in students during QLC

Rumus	Interval Skor	Kategori	F	Persentase
$(\mu + 1\sigma) \leq X$	$106,3 \leq X$	Tinggi	284	82,6%
$(\mu - 1\sigma) \leq X < (\mu + 1\sigma)$	$67,7 \leq X < 106,3$	Sedang	60	17,4%
$X < (\mu - 1\sigma)$	$X < 50$	Rendah	0	0,0%
Total			<b>344</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 5, the future orientation of students during the quarter life crisis (QLC) of 344 subjects, with details of 284 subjects in the high category (82.6%), 60 subjects in the medium category (17.4%) and 0 in the low category (0.0%). In the results of descriptive statistical calculations, the empirical mean is obtained at 117.616, if seen in table 5, the empirical mean value is included in the high category which is in the score interval  $106.3 \leq X$ . From the data processing results in the general description above, it can be concluded that the future orientation of students during the quarter life crisis is in the category high.

Table 6. Criteria Categories for Future Orientation Based on Motivation Dimensions

Formula	Score Interval	Category	F	Persentase
$(\mu + 1\sigma) \leq X$	$40,3 \leq X$	High	295	85,8%
$(\mu - 1\sigma) \leq X < (\mu + 1\sigma)$	$25,7 \leq X < 40,3$	Medium	49	14,2%
$X < (\mu - 1\sigma)$	$X < 25,7$	Low	0	0,0%
Total			<b>344</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 6, the future orientation based on the motivational aspects of students during the quarter life crisis from 344 subjects, with details of 295 subjects in the high category (85.8%), 49 subjects in the medium category (14.2%) and 0 subjects in the category low (0.0%). In the calculation of descriptive statistics, the empirical mean was obtained at 45.7. seen in table 6, the empirical mean value is included in the high category which is in the score

interval  $40.3 \leq X$ . From the results of data processing in the general description above, it can be concluded that future orientation is based on aspects of motivation in students during their quarter life crisis in high category.

Table 7, Future Orientation Criteria Categories Based on Planning Dimensions

Formula	Score Interval	Category	F	Persentase
$(\mu + 1\sigma) \leq X$	$44 \leq X$	High	271	78,8%
$(\mu - 1\sigma) \leq X < (\mu + 1\sigma)$	$28 \leq X < 44$	Medium	73	21,2%
$X < (\mu - 1\sigma)$	$X < 28$	Low	0	0,0%
Total			<b>344</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 7, the future orientation based on the planning aspects of students during the quarter life crisis of 344 subjects with details of 271 subjects in the high category (78.8%), 73 subjects in the medium category (21.2%) and 0 subjects in the low category (0.0%). In the results of descriptive statistical calculations, the empirical mean is obtained of 48.0, when seen in table 7, the empirical mean value is included in the high category at the score interval  $44 \leq X$ . From the results of data processing in the general description above, it can be concluded that the future orientation based on the planning aspect of students during the quarter life crisis is in the high category.

Table 8, Category of Future Orientation Criteria Based on Evaluation Dimensions

Formula	Score Interval	Category	F	Persentase
$(\mu + 1\sigma) \leq X$	$22 \leq X$	High	273	79,4%
$(\mu - 1\sigma) \leq X < (\mu + 1\sigma)$	$14 \leq X < 22$	Medium	71	20,6%
$X < (\mu - 1\sigma)$	$X < 14$	Low	0	0,0%
Total			<b>344</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 8, the future orientation based on the evaluation aspect of students during the quarter life crisis of 344 subjects with details of 273 subjects in the

high category (79.4%), 71 people in the medium category (20.6%) and 0 subjects in the low category (0.0%). In the results of descriptive statistical calculations, an empirical mean of 23.8 is obtained which, when seen in table 8, the empirical mean value is included in the high category at the score interval  $22 \leq X$ . future orientation based on the evaluation aspect of students during the quarter life crisis in the high category.

### **DISCUSSION:**

In this study, researchers used the dimensions of future orientation that had been proposed by Nurmi (1989), namely motivation, planning, and motivation. The researcher chose this theory based on the dimensions contained in it having a close relationship with the existing population experience.

The descriptive test conducted shows a description of the dimensions influenced by students during the quarter life crisis, namely the dimensions of motivation in the high category, planning in the high category, and evaluation in the high category. These results indicate that students during the quarter life crisis influenced the dimensions of future orientation.

The other research results that support the results of this study are Gloria's (2014) research regarding future orientation of final year students. In this research, final year students have similar characteristics to students in a quarter life crisis. Where final year students aged 21-25 years who have developmental tasks and challenges regarding the career world in the future. The results of Gloria's (2014) study explain that students who have high self-confidence both will have an impact on future orientation which increases as well. In Gloria's (2014) study, it correlates with the results of

research by researchers where the higher the student's self-confidence, the more his future orientation will be. Meanwhile, the quarter life crisis is only related to a sense of worry about future conditions, not with self-confidence. Thus, students who have concerns about future conditions but have good self-confidence, the future orientation created by these students can change for the better too.

According to the results of research by Afnan (2020) regarding stress in students during the quarter life crisis, it shows that each individual has a different response to other individuals, where there are several individuals who have a planned future orientation and do not experience excessive anxiety. Students who have prepared themselves for the change in the transition period from adolescence to early adulthood can go through the quarter life crisis with ease.

From the research results, the previous figures are in line with the results of this study, which shows that students during the quarter life crisis have a high influence on the dimensions of future orientation. Even though students during the quarter life crisis had developmental and social tasks, they still had a high future orientation.

Students who have high education and an environment that can provide experiences for the student's future can affect future orientation. Hermawati's research (2013) shows that students who experience obstacles in forming future orientations are ultimately environmental factors in higher education that affect these students. From this environmental factor, it eventually forms the future orientation of students. So that environmental factors in these students have an influence on the orientation of these students.

Based on the previous research above,

it can be concluded that this study has the same results and is aligned in terms of the dimensions of variables and phenomena on the subject. Although the results of this study are in accordance with the hypothesis as well as previous studies, researchers still have limitations in the research process. Limitations include data collection that cannot meet face to face with the subject, due to pandemic conditions so that it is less able to directly observe the subject's behavior as a whole.

### CONCLUSION:

Based on the analysis of research data regarding the future orientation of students during the quarter life crisis, it can be concluded that there is a forward orientation to students during the quarter life crisis. In general, the future orientation of students during the quarter life crisis is in the high category with the empirical mean value of 117.616. The dimensions of entrepreneurial intention, namely motivation, planning, and evaluation are in the high category, which is in line with the research of previous figures.

There is a suggestion from researchers for the campus to be able to provide developmental psychology classes, so that students can provide psychological insights for students to be able to understand themselves so that students are able to complete their developmental tasks properly during the quarter life crisis. For the next researcher in selecting the subject, it would be nice if the subject was selected using a measuring instrument based on more comprehensive characteristics.

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## SIGNIFICANCE OF CLOUD COMPUTING IN LIBRARIES

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### ABSTRACT:

Recent years, the idea of cloud computing in libraries turns out to be extremely mainstream. Indeed, even nations which are influenced by downturn began perceiving that by PC complicating quick admittance to information will improve their profitability. Information and Information about libraries can be set in the cloud. In this paper we will examine importance of PC blurring, benefits, impediment, kinds of virtual cloud, sway on libraries, libraries which are utilizing cloud computing, Security concern and so on PC compounding is web based registering. With the acquaintance of cloud computing with school libraries, Services of libraries will have another jump soon. Administrations demonstrated by libraries will turn out to be more client, driven more expert and more successful and so on and we as a whole accept that libraries will make more information benefits for our country with the assistance of cloud computing. Cloud climate is a profoundly evolved network conditions. It appears to the clients of excellent help and high security. The cloud computing strategies and techniques applied to advanced libraries not exclusively can improve the use pace of assets however to address the awkwardness being developed among districts and furthermore can utilize cloud computing to our work life. **Keywords:** Cloud computing, cloud models, PaaS, advantages of Cloud Computing.

### INTRODUCTION:

Cloud computing is one of the roaring calculating in the present businesses just as for

instructive field. Cloud computing permits purchasers and organizations to utilize application without establishment and access their own documents or information at any PC with utilization of web access. Cloud computing contains highlights of various innovations including utility processing, Grid registering, bound together figuring, web 2.0 assistance arranged design etc .Cloud processing innovation is offering incredible benefits for libraries to associate their administrations expeditiously as well as in new configurations with the adaptabilities, for example, pay as you utilize model access anyplace any time, etc. Presently day's libraries are utilizing shut registering innovation for upgrading the administrations by adding more qualities pulling in the clients and cost adequacy. In the cloud computing climate mists are tremendous asset pools with on request asset designation and an assortment of arranged highlights. The new idea of cloud and libraries has produced new model called cloud libraries. Despite the fact that the produced new mew model called cloud libraries. In spite of the fact that the utilization of cloud computing may shift with the libraries nature administrations and data need yet most basic use of cloud computing with in libraries can be advancement of computerized libraries corporate listing , procurement, stockpiles and sharing the assets on virtual climate on the web. The need of cloud computing may happen because of the data blast ,issues in getting to in the data save the hour of the utilizations and step asset sharing issues, issues in libraries assets the executives, urges request of clients and fascination of clients towards advancements.

**AN OUTLINE:**

Cloud figuring is definitely not another innovation that abruptly showed up on the web yet it is another type of registering. It is a sort of figuring innovation which works with in sharing the assets administrations over the web as opposed to having these administrations and assets on neighbourhood workers or individual gadgets. The blend of workers, organizations, associations, applications and assets pooling innovation for getting to boundless figuring administrations and assets according to request of client and can be contrast and models of pay as you use or utility model same as utilized for portable administrations utilizations and power utilization. It is an illustration of web. Enormous benefit of PC blurring is you will pay for what you will utilize. It imparts highlights to the programmed processing, framework registering (network figuring which is type of disseminated and equal computing).culture registering and utility processing. It offers programming and equipment as a help.

**PROGRAMMING AS A SERVICE (SAAS):**

Cloud computing is another marvels throughout the entire existence of administrations which are offered over the web. It has totally changed the method of utilization of the force of PCs regardless of any geographic area. The greatest advantage for associations and organizations is that it offers administrations utilizing equipment or programming or foundation of outsider sources. It is exceptionally efficient as it saves cost and upkeep. Cloud computing comes in a few extraordinary structures. Wikipedia guaranteed that the idea of cloud computing was arisen back to the 1960's when John McCarthy believed that calculation may some time or another be coordinated as a public utility. Chellappa gave the principal scholarly meaning of the term cloud computing in 1977 and later on, in the year 2007 the term cloud computing

came into ubiquity and right off the bat was utilized in this setting when Kevin Kelly thought that ultimately we will have the between cloud, the billows of mists. "Cloud computing is an equal and upset processing framework comprising of an assortment of between associated and virtualised PCs that are progressively provisioned and introduced as at least one bound together registering assets dependent on Service Level understanding (SLA) build up through exchange between the specialist organization. To limit the cost and keep away from duplication of assets, framework, programming, equipment, labour utilization of arising advancements like worker virtualization and cloud computing in libraries are expanding. In this paper, an endeavour has been made to give an outline of how administration, stage and framework types of cloud computing have been utilized to serve library needs.

**WHAT IS CLOUD COMPUTING:**

Cloud computing is another marvels. Numerous people and associations are receiving this innovation model for IT administrations. The advantage is that they are saved from facilitating and working different workers over their own organization. It saves them from the weight and hazard of continually equipment disappointment. They need stress to introduce programming projects, overhauling or reinforcement issues. It additionally saves the expense of the association. As per Wikipedia, cloud computing alludes to "the conveyance of figuring as an assistance as opposed to an item, whereby shared assets, programming, and data are given to PCs and different gadgets as a metered administration over an organization, normally the web". "Cloud computing has arisen for rethinking of figuring foundation, stockpiling of customer information and applications that are gotten to through a far off worker" (Hosch, 2009 and Gruman, 2008). In

cloud computing model, associations need to purchase or pay for just those administrations which are to be required by the. In this single out model, organisations are simply to demand the specialist co-ops to add or eliminate the administrations according to the needs. The Christy and Carina of Gartner Group characterize cloud computing as a style of figuring in which enormously versatile and flexible IT-empowered abilities are conveyed as a support of outside clients utilizing Internet technologies". To work on the idea, cloud computing can be characterized as „simply the sharing also, utilization of uses and assets of an organization climate to complete work without worry about proprietorship and the board of the network's assets and applications" Cloud computing is an entirely adaptable model. In it, clients can likewise fabricate or get ready their own application which can likewise be utilized by others through web. All things considered it gives a typical registering stage.

#### **ADVANTAGES OF CLOUD COMPUTING IN LIBRARIES:**

##### ➤ **Straightforward and Easy to Use:**

The cloud computing is straightforward, easy to use, and can be handily incorporated with your current framework. The library the executives framework benefits give on the web and disconnected stockpiling, mechanized reinforcements, and simple moves up to rearrange and upgrade the learning cycle.

##### ➤ **Expanded Library Engagement:**

Stay away from disappointment and dreariness by giving understudies every minute of every day admittance to library assets from anyplace, whenever. Library Management Software permits the custodian to keep up a wide range of books, eBooks, diaries, photographs, recordings, and make occasions.

##### ➤ **Proficient Cloud Data Management:**

Mechanize, improve and convey library data set flawlessly to make it simple for your establishment to profit by secure cloud administrations. Improve effectiveness with the mechanization of different library errands including obtaining, indexing, serials the executives, dissemination and reference

##### ➤ **Exceptionally Secure, Scalable and Reliable:**

College and university libraries profit by versatile framework, job based secure access, superior and solid to guarantee consistent admittance to library data set.

##### ➤ **Versatile Access:**

The library the executive's framework gives versatile admittance to look through the library index, timetables, books and assets from anyplace, at some random time by means of cell phones and tablets.

##### ➤ **Dynamic Reports:**

Boost the presentation of libraries with dynamic reports, diagrams and charts to audit and track the advancement for better dynamic.

##### ➤ **Blunder free:**

The mechanized library programming is easy to use, incredible and produced for simple section of information, makes library tasks liberated from mistakes.

##### ➤ **Advancement:**

Understudies can look, compose articles, transfer photographs and recordings, oversee email, send messages, yet in addition assist them with staying aware of the bookkeeper and different understudies through visit, conversation gatherings, and online media.



➤ **Completely Customizable:**

The library computerization framework is completely adjustable and versatile to the necessities of instructive foundations to give quick, solid information.

➤ **Financially savvy:**

Accepting modern advancements is financially savvy and a practical decision for instruction organizations. Utilizing cloud, versatile and advanced libraries disposes of paper-based cycles and support overheads, improves efficiency, lessens activity expenses and saves time.

**INFRASTRUCTURE AS SERVICE (SAAS):**

Cloud programming as administration (SaaS): In SaaS Service, software is conveyed on web by SaaS administration, suppliers and subscribers can buy in for virtual products and create applications utilizing that product. SaaS clients no compelling reason to introduce or buy any virtual products. SaaS users just requirements to bought in and utilize that product. Google docs, net suit are model for SaaS administration. Tgis administration model gives online email, application, free administrations, boundless capacity and far off access from any PC or gadget with a web association.

**STAGE AS AN ASSISTANCE (PAAS):**

Platform as administration model aides in producing the figuring stages to run the product and different apparatuses over the web without dealing with the product and equipment toward the finish of client side amazon flexible cloud. Virtualisation is widely utilized in IaaS cloud to incorporate actual assets in on specially appointed way to meet developing or contracting assets interest from hunk purchasers. The essential system of virtualization is to set up autonomous virtual machines that are confined from both basic equipment and other virtual machines. Notice

that this procedure is not quite the same as the multi occupancy model, which plans to change the application programming design so various occurrences can run on a solitary application. IaaS are correct scale go matrix, Google App motor, Amazon WS, and Rack space. The customer's ordinarily pays on the like according to day use, scarcely use premise. EMC Atmos, Aptana and GoGrid are the instances of PaaS models which giving stages to clients in keeping up and supporting there IT framework without spending use sum for purchasing hardware programming and related innovation. PaaS designers effectively create application and effectively convey on web also. So applications can undoubtedly available around the world, for example of PaaS administrations are Google App motor administrations, Windows Azure stage from MS and deals power. Framework as an assistance (IaaS), Cloud buyers straightforwardly use IT foundations.

**SENDING MODELS COMING UP NEXT ARE THE FOUR PRINCIPLE CLOUD MODELS:**

➤ **Private cloud:**

The cloud infrastructure is worked by a solitary organisation. It might be claimed overseen and worked by the association or an outsider and may exit on premise or off premise.

➤ **Local area cloud:**

The cloud framework is shared by explicit local area of customers from associations that have shared concerns. It very well might be overseen possessed and worked by at least one associations or an outsider and may exit on premise or off premise.

➤ **Public Cloud**

The cloud foundation is unveiled accessible to the general. It very well might be overseen, claimed and worked by a business, scholastic or government association or a mix of

them. It exists on the reason of the cloud supplier.

### ➤ Hybrid Cloud

The cloud framework is an organization of at least two cloud that stays special entitles yet are bound together by normalized or restrictive, innovation that empower information and application convenience

### **CLOUD COMPUTING ARCHITECTURE FOR DIGITAL LIBRARIES:**

The design behind cloud computing is a monstrous organization of 'Cloud Servers' interconnected as in a network running in times utilizing virtuazation could be utilized to augment the usage of the registering power accessible per worker i.e. to use of the registering power accessible per worker, i.e. to more readily coordinate with the generally speaking serviceable. This solicitation gets passed to the framework the executives which tracks down the right assets and then calls the provisioning administrations which dispenses assets in the cloud. The provisioning administrations may convey the mentioned programming stack or application too for example through authorizing on demand User interface. This empowers clients to demand administrations, Services list: This is the rundown of administrations that a client can ask for; System Management: This is the piece which deals with the accessible PC assets; provisioning instruments: This device apportions the framework from the cloud to decliner the mentioned administration. It might likewise show the necessary programming; Monitoring and Metering: This discretionary spot explore the utilization of the framework to guarantee that assets utilized can be ascribed to a specific client; Server: The workers are overseen by the framework the executives apparatuses. They can be either virtual or genuine; Cloud registering is certifiably not an

enchantment silver slug innovation yet contemplations must be made dependent on college advanced library necessities prior to putting resources into any of the front arrangement model. The challenger for most state funded college libraries is to coordinate both on in house system and a facilitated framework from various sellers. This issue is additionally compounded by the limit of state funded college libraries who may in client gigantic costs to oversee and make reference to Sophisticated ICT framework for their advanced library activities. The arrangement is to receive a quality cloud based library administration plate structure to run library applications and administrations. The cloud based library administration should run a help that secures above paas and utilizes a hydrid cloud for its organization. The resultant mixture library administration platform will consolidated both business library administrations, for example, revelation administrations, inventory administrations, merchant interface and so on and in house library administrations, for example, institutional vaults custom application and so forth. Cloud computing service provider companies in India. These are a ton of associations engaged with cloud based business, for example, cloud improvement, security information stockpiling and application advancement. Some significant organizations are goodbye, Infosys wipro,cypher cloud, cerrology pvt. Restricted, ctrl's information focal restricted, clogeny innovations pvt. Limited App point etc. Goodbye consultancy administrations partnership ([www.tcs.com](http://www.tcs.com)) TCS is a main figuring administrations supplier to IT industry. They give different cloud administrations, for example, cloud warning, cloud improvement and affirmation, cloud climate fabricate and the board and debacle recuperation administrations. INFOSYS ([www.infosys.com](http://www.infosys.com)) Infosys is worldwide counselling data and rethinking association which additionally offers

cloud computing administration and a main part in cloud administrations in India. The organization began cloud activity in year 2008 and centred to give pile of three mists are for advancement and other two for creation and customers. WIPRO Limited ([www.huedart.com](http://www.huedart.com)) Wipro is one of goliath the chiefs in IT industry which offers cloud based administrations, for example, virtual cloud lab arrangement, passage, custom cloud stage designing and separated application designing. It is driving name in the rundown of cloud computing organizations in India. Insta Compute, Tata Communication ([www.insta.com](http://www.insta.com)). Insta process is a goodbye correspondence organization which offers a savvy cloud computing arrangement. It is one among the top cloud organizations in India giving adaptable instalment security, nonstop specialized help and clients premise evaluating.

**In the libraries the accompanying potential regions were recognized where cloud computing administrations and applications might be applied:**

➤ **Building Digital Repositories:**

In the current circumstance, each library needs an advanced library to make their assets data and administrations at a proficient level to guarantee access by means of the organizations. In this way every library is having an advanced library that created by utilizing any computerized library programming. In association with cloud based advanced library programming, creating advanced libraries with standard interface and source codes for the both programming.

➤ **OCLC:**

It is a standout amongst other model for utilizing cloud computing for sharing library is information for quite a long time together.

➤ **Looking through Library Data:**

Web share the board framework works with to create on open and cooperative stage in which every library can share their assets, administrations, thoughts and issues with library local area on the mists. Then again the principle point of web scale administrations is to give cloud based stages, assets and administrations with money saving advantage and viability to share the information and building the widen joint effort locally.

➤ **Website Hosting:**

Website facilitating is probably the most punctual appropriation of cloud computing as numerous associations including libraries liked to have their site on third gathering specialist organizations instead of facilitating and keeping up their own workers. Google destinations workers to act as an illustration of an assistance for facilitating site outside of the library's workers and considering different editors access the site from shifted areas.

➤ **Looking through Scholarly Content:**

At present Knimbus proposed a free proposal to get register to engage the libraries for dynamic looking and furthermore for single point search interface, boost the use of all e-assets, altered hunt across chosen sources, decreases commotion and features significant substance and instruments to help the total inquiry lifecycle. Presently Information and library organization (INFLIBNET) focus (<http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>) has been fused knimbus cloud administration into its UGC INFONET Digital Library Consortium to look and recover insightful substance joined there in. Knimbus is presently utilized in more than 600 scholastic foundation and R&D labs by researchers' specialists and researchers just as more than 50,000 scientists.

➤ **Record Storage:**

To get to any documents on the web cloud computing present number of administrations like Fliker Dropbox, Jungle Disk, Google doc., Skydrive thus as. Consequently, libraries can get benefits of such cloud based administrations for different purposes.

➤ **Building Community:**

Power-cloud computing innovation offers incredible freedoms for libraries to assemble network, among the libraries and data science experts just as other intrigued individuals including data searchers by utilizing person to person communication devices. The most popular informal communication administrations viz. twitter and Facebook which assume a critical part in building local area power. This agreeable exertion of libraries will make efficient, efficiencies and more extensive acknowledgment helpful ineloquence for better dynamic and gives the stage to advancement and sharing the scholarly discussions, thought and information.

➤ **Library Automation:**

For library computerization reason, Polaris gives variation cloud based administrations, for example, acquisitions listing; measure framework, advanced substance and arrangement for consideration for front line advances utilized in libraries and furthermore support different norms like MARC21, XML, Z39.50, Unicode etc. which straightforwardly identified with library and data science territory. A section from this, presently a days a large number of the product sellers.

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## METHOD IN THE WILDERNESS: NATURE AS MOTIF IN BRITISH POETRY THROUGH THE AGES

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### ABSTRACT:

Nature poetry could be defined as any poetry that considers nature as subject matter and inspiration. Over the years, we have seen nature poetry coming up as a genre at regular intervals. A closer look will tell us that this tendency is closely linked to the socio-political happenings of that milieu and that very often poets take recourse to nature in moments of crisis. The fact that nature has a healing effect on the soul was a well-known fact, even though modern medical terms like eco-therapy were unheard of. This paper tries to relate certain traumatic events from British history to the nature poetry that evolved in association with these events.

**Keywords:** Nature, healing, nature mysticism.

### INTRODUCTION:

Any poetry that "considers nature as subject matter and inspiration" could be termed 'nature poetry'. Nature poetry engages with and describes the natural world (Hirsch). If we look deeply into the English poetic tradition, we would notice that nature was always written about by poets. From the fifteenth century BCE "Poem of Aqhat" and Hesoid's "Works and Days" (eighth century BCE) to eco-feminist poems by writers like Susan Griffin, whose collection of poems *Black Nature* (2010), nature is a dominant theme.

Nature poetry has used nature in different ways- as a backdrop to human actions, as a means to enhance human drama by way of

suggestive imagery, to add 'meaning' to the poet's vision etc. Images of nature definitely bring peace and tranquility to our minds and it would be worthwhile to study the periods in English history that produced schools of nature poetry. One of the features common to all these periods is that these were periods of major political upheavals or wars. Added to this misery, most of the poets who treated nature as one of the major themes in their poetry had gone through some kind of spiritual crisis as well. Was nature resorted to as a means to alleviate traumatic situations? A study of nature poetry from such an angle proves that over the ages, consciously or unconsciously, writers especially poets have taken recourse to nature in moments of crisis.

Nature was treated as a significant theme in mid seventeenth century British poetry. The seventeenth century was, indeed, one of the most turbulent periods in British history and what followed in the latter half of the century affected the entire kingdom.

In 1642, King Charles left London fearing for his own safety and the civil war ensued. For the next four years, the conflict between the Roundheads and Cavaliers continued and around 1, 00,000 soldiers perished in the battlefields. In 1649, The King was executed and what followed was the Puritan regime and restrictions were imposed on the citizens. To the ordinary citizens who were so used to playhouses and entertainments, the puritanical impositions were traumatic. Games, colourful dresses, working on Sundays, Christmas celebrations were all banned (Trueman). In the poetry produced during this period, especially

the period after 1642, we can perceive an attempt by writers to circumvent the traumatic political events of the period. There is a return to rural landscape, to gardens and also flora and fauna of the countryside. This might be seen as an unconscious attempt by the writers to seek solace in the lap of nature.

Henry Vaughan, who was a well-known poet associated with the metaphysical school of poetry, had been through a period of crisis. As a staunch supporter of King Charles, he watched with dismay the fall of the Royalist forces and his brother was also thrown out of his church for his Royalist leanings. The influence of fellow Metaphysical poet, George Herbert, is discernible in Vaughan's attempts to re-define himself. Vaughan became a mystical poet and his version of nature worship is identified as Christian Nature mysticism. This does not imply a lesser love for the Infinite One, rather, God is perceived significantly in nature and natural objects.

One of his collections, *Silex Scintillan* was entered in the Stationer's Register on March 28, 1650 and in many of the poems we find the poet reconstructing the moment of spiritual illumination. In 'Regeneration', he writes,

Yet it was frost within  
And surly winds  
Blasted my infant buds, and sinne  
Like clouds eclips'd my mind" (5-8)

The illumination of his spiritual self is explained in terms of Nature and its images.

In *Olor Iscanus*, themes of humility and stoicism pervade. The poet's attempts to escape the chaos of contemporary life is well established in the poems of this collection. In "To my Worthy Friend, Master T. Lowes", he asks his 'worthy friend' to turn to nature for comfort and peace,

Let us meet then! And while this world  
In wild Excentrick snow is hurld,  
Keep wee like nature, the same

Key, and walk in our forefathers way.(6-9)

The mysticism in Vaughan's poetry is fully expressed in the lines from 'Rules and Lessons',

Walk with thy fellow creatures: note the hush

And whispers amongst them. There's not a spring

Or Leafe but hath his Morning-Hymn,  
And oak doth know I AM; canst thou not sing? (13-16)

Many of Vaughan's poems express a sense of loss experienced in reaching adulthood. To him, the civil war and its outcome was a major setback, something that altered the political and religious landscape of Britain. Many poems written during this period were ones that supported the Anglican Church in a covert way. At the height of Puritanism, Anglican worship was forbidden and *The Book of Common Prayer* was declared illegal. During these difficult times, it is certain that Vaughan turned towards nature as one who pursues his God.

Robert Herrick was considered to be a metaphysical poet who was largely neglected or underestimated by critics. Like Vaughan, Herrick too was a Royalist and he was a traditional Anglican in faith. For holding on to his Anglican convictions, along with 142 Devonshire clergymen, Herrick too was expelled from his parish. Herrick expressed his frustration at being expelled in the poem titled, "To Dean-bourn, A Rude River in Devon, by Which Sometimes he Lived":

Dean-bourn, farewell. I never look to see  
Deanne, or thy warty incivility,  
Thy rockie bottome, that doth teare thy streams,

And make them frantick, ev'n to all extremes.(1-4)

And speaking of his opponents, he does not reduce the bitterness in his voice,

A people currish; churlish as the seas;  
And rude (almost) as rudest salvages.  
(11-12)

That Herrick tried to give vent to his piled-up emotions through his poetry is amply evident. His interest in nature too need not be seen as evidence of his naivety. In 'The Argument of his Book', Herrick shows in microcosmic progression the themes that were of interest to him:

I sing of brooks, of blossomes, birds and  
Bowers:

Of April, May, of June, and July-flowers.  
(1-2)

Many of Herrick's poems bear testimony to man's close kinship with nature.

Sick is Anthea, sickly is the Spring,  
The Primrose sick, and sickly everything  
The while my dear Anthea do's but droop,  
The Tulips, Lillies, Daffodils do stoop;  
But when again she has got her healthfull houre,  
Each bending then, will rise a proper flower (1-6)

Peter V. Marinelli accuses Herrick and some of his contemporaries of neglecting "great issues" by giving in to pastoral instincts:

Drayton and Herrick, with their free range of fancy and their general ignoring of the great issues to which pastoral gives rise in its most ambitious moments, are saved from prettiness by their irony and wit, and yet we sense that an entire world of human concerns is missing from their poems, for which the substitution of great lyric beauty is only a moderate recompense. (51-52)

But this might not be the case. It could be that the "great issues" perplexed his mind so much that he sought a deeper solace in the contemplation of nature. In the Wordsworthian sense, this might have helped him to reconcile to the political and religious issues of his time.

The Crisis in Andrew Marvell's life was of more complex kind. Initially a supporter of the King, he shifted his sympathies to the

Parliamentarians and upon the Restoration of monarchy, he escaped harsh punishments only because of the intervention of none other than the great poet, John Milton.

The Puritan restrictions imposed on the citizens were definitely not received well by Anglicans like Marvell. His poem 'The Garden' is believed to contain the poet's covert attack on many institutions he dared not criticize. The poem begins with a reflection upon the uselessness and inferiority of one's preoccupation with politics and war and a foil is offered through the picturisation of a private garden. Marvell presents the garden as a place to retreat to from the chaotic world. The materialism of his time is criticized in very harsh terms in the lines,

How vainly men themselves amaze  
To win the palm, the oak, or bays,  
And their incessant labours see  
Crowned from single herb or tree (1-4)

The garden to most puritans was unethical as the activity of gardening was seen as an attempt to interfere with God's designs. "The Mower against Gardens" is a complaint of a mower against the idea of gardening; to the gardener it is a perverted and unnecessary tampering. He disapproves of the luxuriant garden by stating,

'tis all enforced: the fountain and the grot  
While the sweet fields do lye forgot (31-2)

The puritan suspicion of everything that man tampers with is clear in these lines and Marvell proves to be rebellious through his portrayal of almost mundane gardens. The profusion of nature images in his poetry could possess subversive potential. The note of sadness and disillusionment with the state of affairs is evident in the poems of all the three writers from the mid seventeenth century discussed above.

When we enter the Romantic period, we realize that we would be dealing with more



complexities. It was during this period that nature became almost synonymous with poetry. The late eighteenth century was an extremely difficult period for Britain. The American war of Independence polarized Britain into two groups- there was a group that demanded a pacifist approach and the other group that believed that any rebellion against a monarch was sinful. Most of the Britons believed that the country was in a state of "irreversible decline" (britannica.com). Conflicts with France also continued unabated. The outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789 was welcomed by many British citizens as they believed this would weaken France. Following debates on universal manhood suffrage, many Englishmen affirmed their faith in the principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

According to Albert Hancock, in his book *The French Revolution and the English Poets: A Study in historical Criticism*

The French revolution came, bringing with it the promise of a brighter day, the promise of regenerated man and regenerated earth. It was hailed with joy and acclamation of the oppressed, by the ardent lovers of humanity, by the poets, whose task is to voice the human spirit. (49)

The enthusiasm of the Romantic poets is discernible in some of the famous lines of the period,

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,  
But to be young was very heaven...

('Bliss' 4-5)

Samuel Taylor Coleridge's response was no less enthusiastic:

Liberty the soul of life, shall reign  
Shall throb in every pulse, shall flow

through every vein ('Bastille' 29-30)

Stopford A. Brook comments thus on Coleridge's poetic abilities,

Almost all his best poetic work is coincident with the revolution; afterwards everything is incomplete. The weakness of will

was doubled by disease, and trebled by opium, and his poetic life, even his philosophic work, was a splendid failure. (6)

Coleridge's approach to nature was quite different from that of Wordsworth's. To the latter, Nature was all- nurse, guide, guardian and friend. And as he expresses it in 'Tintern Abbey', nature was something he would turn to in order to escape the fever and fret of the world. Z.L Wang speaks thus about Wordsworth's connection with nature,

For the poet himself, the contact with nature not only makes him recover from the wounds of the world, it keeps him pure and quiet, guides him to see the inner side of life, and makes him a kinder and more compassionate person. (79).

In poems like 'The Tables Turned', the poet's total disdain for urbanization and industrialization is clear. The words associated with culture are not positive, "toil and trouble" (4), "endless strife" (9) and "murder" (28). In 'Tintern Abbey', he writes,

...the fretful stir

Unprofitable, and the fever of the world  
Have hung upon the beatings of my heart

(54-6)

In Wordsworth's opinion, the only medicine and food for souls in this mad world would be a pure communion with nature. 'Tintern Abbey' exudes the philosophy for which Wordsworth lived, Pantheism. In his traumatic moments, images of Wye would bring solace to his soul,

But oft, in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din  
Of towns and cities, I have owed to them  
In hours of weariness, sensations sweet  
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart

(25-28)

He even writes about entering "into my purer mind/ with tranquil restoration (29-30).

Wordsworth, the ultimate Pantheist takes one step further and suggests that the

ennobling effects of nature on man is proven without doubt:

Such, perhaps,  
As have no slight or trivial influence  
On that best portion of a good man's life,  
His little, nameless, unremembered acts  
Of kindness and of love (31-5)

To Wordsworth, nature was not an alien force, rather an entity that was complementary to man. When his poetic faculties failed him, it was to nature that Wordsworth turned for inspiration. In his 'Ode to Immortality', the poet bemoans his loss of poetic faculties  
Whither is fled the visionary gleam?

Where is it now, the glory and the dream? (21-2)

The poem is about the 'coming back of the poet' - about the loss of poetic vision and the gradual recovery he makes. Here, too, nature functions as a guardian and friend, restoring the poet to his poetic faculties.

P.B.Shelley, like Wordsworth believed in the dynamic quality of nature and as J.A. Symonds remarks, "Shelley is one with the romantic temper of his age in ascribing to nature a spiritual quality and significance and in regarding man's life as dynamic and progressive" (89).

Shelley's 'Ode to the West Wind' is perhaps one of the most revolutionary poems to be published during the Romantic Age. The uncontrollable west wind is everything the poet aspires to be, and he fervently hopes that the west wind would be able to usher in an entirely new world order, something which he as a weak human being could never do. It is believed that Shelley wrote the poem in response to the loss of his son William. By treating the west wind as his alter ego, Shelley is going through a self-renewal to rid himself of the personal trauma.

Keats is closer to Wordsworth than Shelley in that like most of the Romantics, they believed that nature was the anti- thesis of

institutionalized thought and culture. Both the poets seek escape from reality, but when Wordsworth seeks a deeper communion with nature, Keats is attracted to the superficial sights and sounds of nature. His love for the natural is evident in all his famous poems, but it is in 'I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill' that he writes about the healing power of nature,

The breezes were ethereal, and pure,  
And crept through half-closed lattices to  
cure

The languid sick; it cool'd their fever'd  
sleep,

And soothed them into slumbers full and  
deep

Soon they awoke cleared eyed: not burnt  
with thirsting,

Nor with hot fingers, nor with temples  
bursting (221-6)

The Victorian Age that followed being the Age of Science and Industrialization, the sounds of nature were lost in the cacophony of the sounds from factories. The first few years of the twentieth century were extremely traumatic for most of the countries in the western world. The new century had begun with Great Britain's involvement in the Boer war and it seemed to some that the British Empire was as doomed to destruction, both from within and without, as had been the Roman Empire (britannica.com). The race for weapons had started and though the world war broke out only in 1914, the tensions between nation states had increased.

The Georgian poets who lived and wrote during this period wrote about nature, common experience and the normal things they saw around them. Their poems did not at any point, reflect the economic hardships or social issues of the time. Georgian poetry was portrayed as being weak and escapist. It was also criticized for lacking in intellectual content. This tendency is generally lacking in most of the poetry of the early twentieth century. As Ronald Bottrall observes,

Nightingale, sunset or the meanest flower

Were formerly the potentialities of poetry,

But now what have they to do with one another,

With Dionysus or with me? (135)

Yet, nature was not completely set aside in the twentieth century. As A.C. Ward observes, "In the face of modern industrialization, they [modern poets] solace their souls by retiring to the country and celebrating the beauties of unspoiled nature" (9).

Writers like John Masefield, Robert Bridges, W.E. Davies, Edmund Blunden and Walter de la Mara have all written about their associations with nature. The harsh realities of the events of the century had removed the vestiges of nature mysticism, but nature continued to remain a source of comfort and happiness to these poets.

"I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and sky" (1), writes Masefield in 'Sea Fever'. In order to escape the frailties of the material world, he repeats this line again and again,

And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying,

And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the sea gulls crying (7-8)

The turn of the century was definitely not the apt time for nature contemplation or escapism, but living under an aura of war psychosis was so traumatic, that poets like him opted for a saner route. Edmund Blunden in his 'Thiepval Wood' writes about the destructive power of wars. He presents nature as being vulnerable like him in the face of war. The identification between the poet and nature is carried till the last line of the poem. Through the presentation of the effects of war on nature, Blunden gives voice to his own fears.

This same strain of nature-love is visible in the poetry of the neo-romantics too. In one of

the bloodiest periods of western history, a period that witnessed the ravages of two world wars, an economic depression, the rise of Nazism and fascism, we see the pattern of poets returning to the theme of nature. Dylan Thomas celebrates nature in his poems. In poems like 'Fern Hill' and 'Poem in October', he associates nature with harmony and innocence. In yet another nature poem 'Here is the Spring', he suggests that nature has the power to uplift us in moments of crisis.

In more recent times, nature became a major trope in the works of the Irish poet Seamus Heaney. The trauma of terror and violence in Northern Ireland is captured very graphically by Heaney. By seeking solace in nature, Heaney deals with his own sense of exile and displacement.

Most of the poets discussed in this paper had grappled with cultural and personal trauma before turning towards nature. The present century has seen an upsurge in ecology-related studies and today we realize that much of the wisdom we sensed in the poets of the by-gone ages are priceless.

Michael McCarthy in his book *The Moth Snowstorm* writes,

Over a number of years, there was no doubt that the people [patients] who had the view of the trees [from the hospital ward], recovered more quickly, needed fewer drugs and had fewer post-operative complications than the people with the view of the brick wall.

One of the upcoming disciplines related to ecology studies- Eco psychology- explores the relationship between human beings and nature, about how a kinship with nature could reduce stress and improve our general outlook towards life. The healing power of nature, in medical parlance today, called 'Eco therapy' or 'nature therapy' is said to possess powers of relieving both physical as well as psychological stress. It is quite pertinent to believe that the poets discussed in this paper, though quite oblivious

to the medical terms we use today, were finding their way out of their personal traumas.

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## THE IMPACT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN NIGERIA

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### ABSTRACT

**Good governance is an indispensable tool for implementation of development policies and accountability of governmental agencies in any nation. This paper examines government approach on implementation of development programmes in Nigeria. Data for this study were sourced via secondary means of data collection through published works, books, journals, magazines, newspapers and unpublished works. Manifestation of unethical behaviour amongst public officials, non-involvement of citizens in the development process, lack of transparency and many other factors are considered the major challenges hindering implementation of development programmes in the country. The paper recommends among others the need for the government to strengthen the existing reforms that give attention to implementation of development policies to enable them enforce proper ethical standard.**

**Keywords: Governance, Policy, Development.**

### INTRODUCTION

Improved performance of governmental agencies in every nation largely depends on good governance. It leads to an increase in people's living standards and socio-economic growth. It is through good governance that Development projects and programmes are realized in any nation. In a state where good governance is thrown overboard, accountability of governmental institutions and progress of

such states are likely to be un-realistic; therefore, the Nigeria's developmental challenges are directly linked to the nature of leadership and governance, a governance and leadership style that is marked by inequality, social deprivation, and political turmoil. These vices have to be addressed for the country to prosper in its quest for Development. Good governance is a vital pre-requisite for the improvement of wellbeing of the citizen. A general agreement has been throughout Africa that good governance is indispensable for transforming its socio-economic potentials (Iyaya and Iyaya, 2004).

The problem associated with bad governance in Nigeria, especially as regards to development programmes in the country cannot be separated from the type of elected or appointed officials in place. Ojiefe 2017, noted that lack of integrity by Nigeria appointed or elected leaders has turnout to be one of the biggest problem bedevilling good governance system in Nigeria, reason being that a vast majority of our them have failed the critical integrity test, over the years in Nigeria, some of this officials even paint pictures of what and how they intend to implement various development policy and transform the society if voted or appointed into power, but when they end up being voted for, they do not walk the talk rather they give reasons and make excuses of why it was impossible for them to do the things they had promised to do. In view of the foregoing, the need to have an elected or appointed official who will stand the test of time and able to fulfil various promises made to the electorate is necessary and paramount.

In the light of the foregoing clarifications, the paper seeks to interrogate the Nigeria governance process in respect to their efforts towards institutionalizing good governance and encourage implementation of development policies in Nigeria. It also plans to examine relevance of good governance on state and local community development policies in Nigeria, the constraint negating the implementation of this policies thereby breeding bad governance and to analyze good governance within the context of governmental policies in Nigeria as enshrined in the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. This paper has been written on the basis of secondary data from library researches, review of relevant literature such as text books and journals. The paper adopts qualitative research method. It is instructive to mention that qualitative research is primarily exploratory research. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations

#### **LITERATURE REVIEW:**

##### **CONCEPT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE:**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines Good governance among other things as being participatory, transparent, and accountable. It is also effective and equitable and promotes the Rule of Law. It ensures that the voices of poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision making over the allocation of development resources, and that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus among the three stakeholders i.e. the states, private sector and civil society

According to African Development Bank (ADB), good governance is one that strengthens the capacity and capability of the state, mobilizes civil societies and energises the private sector

The World Bank named the exercise of power on political authority, and the

management of social and economic resources as governance, and defined good governance as effective administration, trustful legal system and responsible regime (World Bank 1989). The World Bank added the formulation of policies and implementation of them by the government and selected Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, Control of Corruption as the main 6 governance indicators (World Bank 2009).

The United Nations (UN) focuses on democratic and political part of governance. The UN emphasises that decrease of corruption, civil participation and political institution reform through good governance improve the economy (UN 2007). The UN considers democracy as good governance and suggests following 8 characteristics: Consensus Oriented, Participatory, following the Rule of Law, Effective and Efficient, Accountable, Transparent, Responsive, Equitable and Inclusive (UN 2007).

To expand the definition of governance, OECD defines good governance as management of political, economic and administrative authority and it has characteristics of Participation, Transparency, Accountability, Rule of law, Effectiveness and Equity (OECD 1997).

Also, overstressing democratic governance, it added free of abuse and corruption, and it analyse good governance based on various indicators, such as, Regulatory Quality Indicator, Central Government Debt, Citizen Relationship, General Government Account, Ethics Measures in Public Service and Human Resource Management Survey.

Sharma, Sadana and Kaur (2013) observed that, Good governance establishes the rule of law, enforces contracts and agreement between the individuals, maintains law and order, guarantees security to the people, economizes on cost and resources, protects the government and properly delivers services to

the society. It also determines an optimal size of the government and makes best possible use of government resources.

Lastly, the International Monetary fund (IMF) has a focus on economic part of governance and emphasizes on promoting good governance in all its aspects, including the rule of law, improving the efficiency and accountability of the public sector, and tackling corruption.

Meanwhile, important international organisations render the following definitions of good governance.

Governance refers to the various structures and processes that are intended to safeguard accountability, transparency, responsiveness, rule of law, stability, equity and inclusiveness empowerment and broad-based participation of all stakeholders including the community at large. For the success of development programmes in Nigeria best governance practices are highly necessary.

#### **ELEMENTS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE:**

Good governance entails planned and changing administrative style that brings fast changing political, social and economic arrangements. It also transforms the political, economic and social life of the citizens within the framework of sustainable democracy.

Sharma et al cited in Cimezie, (2016) analyse the elements of good governance to include:

#### **PARTICIPATION:**

They see participation as key to good governance. Citizens participate in the organs of government - executive, legislature, and judiciary and regularly exercise their rights to franchise. Participation could be either direct or through the representatives Accountability: The test of a vibrant democracy is the degree of success in ensuring accountability of those who rule, to those from whom they derive their authority.

#### **TRANSPARENCY:**

A major premise of good governance is the citizens 'access to information, and a good government must ensure free flow of information to citizens. In a parliamentary democracy, transparency in government becomes a necessity and this becomes possible by the basic doctrine of separation of power, and checks and balances among the executive, legislature, and judicial branches. Transparency requires that the decisions are taken and their enforcement is done in a manner that is in conformity with the rules and regulations.

#### **RULE OF LAW:**

This is a framework that is enforced in an impartial manner for protecting human rights, securing social justice and checking abuse of power; it is a prerequisite for good governance. Consensus Oriented: Good governance should aim at reaching broad consensus after mediating different interests in the society for the best interest of the community. It aims at sustainable human development and also to achieve the goals of such development.

#### **EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY:**

Good governance also rests upon the fact that the process and institutions should produce results to meet the needs of the society. It also entails proper utilization of resources at their disposal as well as in the government.

#### **RESPONSIVENESS:**

Good governance would be possible only when the institution and processes are responsive and serve all stakeholders within a reasonable time-frame.

Inclusiveness and Equity: Good governance advocates that people should not be excluded from the mainstream of the society and the marginalized are able to avail opportunities.

## **CONCEPTS OF DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES:**

The concept development is used to refer to the total transformation of a system: thus when used to describe a nation, describes the transformation of the various aspects of the life of the nation. In fact, development implies a progression from a lower and often undesirable state to a high and preferred one. Development also can be defined in terms of attacking wide-spread absolute poverty, reducing inequalities and removing the spectre of unemployment – all these being achieved within the context of a growing economy. This led to the redefinition of development in terms of both redistribution with growth and meeting the basic needs of the masses of the population.

According to Rodney (1974), development is a many sided process. At the individual level, it implies increased skill and capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material wellbeing. At the level of social groups, development implies an increasing capacity to regulate both internal and external relationships.

Rogers (1969), defines development as a type of social change in which new ideas are introduced into a social system in order to produce a high per capita income and levels of living through more modern production methods and improved social organization. Rostow (1960) sees development in terms of modernizing a basically traditional society or a subsistence sector of a developing society with the aim of attaining sustained growth. He also regards four stages as essential in delineating the process of development: the traditional society, the pre-conditions for take-off, the take-off and finally sustained economic progress.

Development policy refers to the desired direction within which the state wishes to

emphasize in order to bring about improvement. It may be an economic, social or even an integrative policy. Whichever policy for development is set, Okereke and Ekpe (2002), outlined the objectives of an effective development policy agenda for all society to: -

1. focus on the people, be people-cantered and for their overall advancement and benefits.
2. Increase the availability and the distribution of basic life sustaining goods such as food, shelter, good health and protection from danger.
3. Raise the level of living, and in addition to higher incomes, the provision of more jobs, better education and better attention to cultural and humanistic values all of which will serve not only to enhance material wellbeing but also generate individual freedom and participation in the decision of issues affecting his society.
4. Expand the range of economic and social choices to individual and nations by freeing them from servitude and dependence, not only in relevance to other people and nation - state but also to the process of ignorance and human society.

## **ROLE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN PROMOTING IMPLEMENTATION OF SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN NIGERIA:**

Governing structures in Nigeria are intended to ensure accountability, transparency, responsiveness, rule of law, stability, equity and inclusiveness empowerment and broad-based participation of all stakeholders including the community at large. In this regard development is regarded as the process of economic and social change that is based on societal factors and their relevant interactions. The link between development and good governance is strong, in fact, there can be no constructive progress or improvement of social, economic or cultural conditions of the members of the community in a given country



without proper and good governance that is set to provide the basis and ingredients for development. Obi and Obikeze (2004) opined that beyond the narrow economic criteria, development must be conceived as of a multi-dimensional process involving major changes in social structure, popular attitudes and national institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth and reduction of inequality and eradication of absolute poverty. All these are to be ensured by the practice of good governance.

### **GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT POLIICIES UNDER THE PRESIDENT BUHARI'S DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IN NIGERIA:**

The concept of governance is not new. It has been around in both political and academic discourse for a long time. In the last decade, however, issues relating to governance have come to occupy the centre stage in developmental literature. More recently, it gained currency in the literature of African development. As a result, among other things, the UNDP (2002) study identifies the crises in the continent as essentially those of governance. By implication this phenomenon can be aptly referred to as the extensive personalization of power, the denial of fundamental human rights, widespread corruption, and the prevalence of unaccountable government.

However, the Nigerian experience of functionalism sees the ideology as soothed for the dominant class in the society whose whims and caprices predominates such democratic institutions. The agenda of governance becomes skewed to one side, hence, Nigeria experiences high level of what can be referred to as elitist hedonism. For instance, from the beginning of the erstwhile Former President Obasanjo's in May, 1999, to the current (2021) President Buhari government, the political climate has been a function of the powers of manipulations of the few elites in the society. Developments in

Nigerian politics shows that several political parties, many of them in number at that time, duly registered by INEC, out of which two: The People's Democratic Party (PDP) and the All Progressive Party (APC) held sway as the remaining political parties became silent in the scheme of things. This is a glaring phenomenon of elite politics in Nigeria.

This means that in applying this to the doctrine of good governance in Nigeria, it requires a mutual coordinated links between the rulers and the ruled to ensure effective government policies implementation. Thus differentiation and specialization may occur in any of the parts of society. And this requires that they be integrated with other parts of the civil society so that the entire polity can adapt to its environment. This tendency can be said to be a panacea towards safe-guarding societal dysfunction. Consequently, the parts of Nigerian society are its political and democratic institutions namely, the National Assembly, the court system, the police, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), to mention but a few. Thus, the Nigerian government requires the coordinate working and harmonization of these democratic institutions to ensure good governance in Nigeria. The malfunctioning of one of the above institutions means the corresponding dysfunction of the entire political landscape of Nigeria. This could impede implementation of development policies in Nigeria.

Furthermore, Waldt (2001) posit that good governance in Nigeria cannot be enhanced even if the various arms of government adequately work well considering the high level of collaboration between the executive and legislature by the executive through irregular checks and balance, unpatriotic attitude of political office holder, and constant removal of members of the legislature. This is a common norm right from inception of the Obasanjo's Fourth Republic to the current government,

Nigeria has had not less than seven Senate President in succession. This shows the level of political immaturity and lack of harmony among the various arms of government. Several arguments have also cropped up to criticize the manner of selection of the political appointees and other office holders in Nigeria. Critics said the characters of political office holders and their past records do not come based on merit and were mostly government cronies and sycophants who have got nothing to offer as a way forward for Nigeria.

Nonetheless, three aspects of governance have been identified in the social science literature. These are reciprocity, trust and accountability. When these elements are jointly present, the greater is the likelihood of good governance and the opposite when they are weak. Governance has links with participatory development, human rights and democratization.

According to Boeninger (1991) good governance as a strategic policy framework of the government, in exercise of power and making efficient policy for the society, good governance encompasses of three elements; An effective state, the civil societies, and the private sector community, All the three elements, singularly and in combination, together with sound economic management in Nigeria's current political domination are deemed necessary for sustained implementation of development policies.

#### **THE WAY FORWARD:**

It is pointless to argue that the root cause of development policy failure is not a shortage of development capacity, but rather a lack of good governance – the inability or refusal to apply public resources efficiently to produce public goods. These include physical infrastructures – roads, bridges, potable water, telecommunications, public transport to mention but a few. To be sure that the implementation of development policies is

giving a closer attention it requires appropriate government policies which foster savings and investment, but also requires the engagement of public services, civil society organizations and institutions that improve human capital, foster social trust and thereby stimulate production and exchange. All this are critical product of good governance.

Secondly, good government necessitates a contribution to the greater good through charismatic and sterling leadership. This is extracted from a cultural ethics that values, and a system of institutional incentives that favors discipline, commitment to the country, or the general society, over the use of office for personal gain. In every modern society, however, it must be (at a minimum), reinforced by institutions that punish betrayals of the public trust.

Finally, the life of the rule of law is inextricably linked to good governance. Governance will only be fair and successful if it is restrained by statute, if the law is applied fairly to the powerful and the powerless, and if there are competent impartial authorities to administer the law in a neutral and predictable manner. There should be a clear rule between the governing powers and the functioning markets on what constitute an acceptable conduct in the realm of economic, social and political life. These are the only ways Nigeria could move forward in her quest to becoming the world's largest economy in the year 2030.

Civil societies should endeavour to reduce their over dependency on foreign aid to limit the suspicion of governments justifying their perception of establishment, agendas and intentions; they should endeavour to strengthen transparency and accountability in financial matters; strengthen internal democracy; and increase their capacity to monitor public policy management so as to check actual or potential abuse of power by governments.

Nigerian society and the citizens should be more patriotic and self-less, despite problems in African countries, including some shortcomings on the part of the leaders; work very hard/ avoid laziness – instead of hoping that “government will do everything for them”, [adopt a culture of systematic saving for the future; learn to participate actively in the affairs of their countries through debating the issues of the day and voting when elections are due; refuse to be bought by prospective representatives to legislative bodies; challenge representatives to deliver or quit; avoid making unrealistic demands on the government (such as, for public servants, demanding remuneration similar to that payable in developed countries)].

#### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION:**

In the light of the issues raised and discussed in the paper, it is obvious that a lot still needs to be done in Nigeria and Africa as a whole in terms of instituting a mechanism for good governance that will eliminate corruption in the high places and facilitate effective implementation of development policies.

In a world already searching for improved implementation of sustainable development policies options, good governance has always been recognised as a vital mechanism for promoting such initiatives and a critical component to be integrated in sustainable growth strategies to meet the sustainability development policy agenda. Sustaining the continuous implementation of the Nigeria government development policies, the current use of resources should minimize the level of harm to the future use of resources by being patriotic.

Deliberate efforts must be made to embark on capacity building of all the institutions of governance, especially to the current President Buhari Executive, the Legislature, and the Judiciary. There is also the

urgent need to mobilize and motivate the civil society to collaborate with government in the process of pursuing Nigeria’s development policy goals.

Secondly, the diverse ways to meet these needs are the involvement of citizens in decision making, adhering the democratic principles; good government for community development depend on appropriate institutions to facilitate good governance, so therefore if appropriate institutions together with democratic principles in an era of governance, then good governance will be achieved and the impact will be seen in the development of the communities which in turn enhance national development.

Thirdly, good governance means transparency, the openness of the state business and conduct to the scrutiny of other state actors and of the public. As a result, democratic administrations should manifest the spirit of accountability, responsibility and responsiveness to ensure good governance in Nigeria. Not forgetting that, to foster good governance and effective development policies agenda an inclusive democratization process is urgently required. i.e. This process must enshrine all stakeholders; civil society, the organized labor, youth movement, women’s groups, professional bodies, the media etc. There should also be a continued dialogue between government and this critical mass of the population is the needed driver to push for a regime of good governance. As this positive collaboration would create the unity of purpose to confront manifest and potential obstacles to good governance (obstacles such as official corruption, widespread insecurity, youth restiveness, social inequality, gender discrimination etc.). The increasing support being given to the government by many of these mass organizations is a step in the right direction.

When growth strategies aim to fulfil expectations, the incorporation of good

governance will undoubtedly catapult it to the forefront. There is a desire for modern civic administration. This means that there need to be a system-wide reform and reappraisal of the public service. There is convincing evidence that the gains of the reform have been lost due largely to policy inconsistency and a lack of commitment.

Balanced governance involves a conducive and continuous interaction between the government and civil society as an involved player. The challenge of good governance requires government activities to be reinvented, bureaucracy to be repositioned, civil society activities to be re-energized with a social motive. Re-invented governance should be visionary, egalitarian and energized in a manner with less machine-like and less hierarchical structure and procedure.

It remains an acceptable fact the place and application of various stream of elements of good governance in the implementation of development policies will enable Nigeria government to yield its citizens expectation. The three arms of government should be allowed to efficiently perform their functions without influences. Administrators (political appointees and bureaucrats) should be trained and equipped with administrative tools to realize efficiency, government should strengthen the necessary legal and institutional framework for the implementation of economic policies that seek to integrate the private sector in the development process. Issues of property rights, tax administration and a predictable justice administration system should be emphasized. This will contribute to the creation of a favourable environment for private investment and a strong public-private relationship, especially in infrastructure growth. There is an immediate need to implement functional education and human resource policies that represent national goals and address sustainability challenges.

Implementing a blueprint or implementing a sustainability agenda on a people-oriented development strategy by the subsequent government, through differing political will, is an aspect of good governance. Instead of considering legislation implemented by an opposing faction, elected office holders often abandon the execution and fulfilment of those policies. This accounts for a high rate of abandoned projects scattered in all the nooks and crannies of the Nigerian nation, it is advisable that such move be avoided.

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## THE ROLE OF ISHAK KHAN IBRAT SCHOOL IN NAMANGAN LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL LIFE

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### ABSTRACT:

The article provides information about the role and importance of the school of Ishakhan Ibrat in literary and educational life of Namangan.

**Key words:** Turan, Namangan, thinker, school, library, publishing house, jadid schools, Ibrat's garden, education.

### INTRODUCTION:

Many sages, scholars and scientists for centuries were born and grew up in our country called Turan, and the profound way of life and brilliant scientific and literary activities of each of these great men have been deeply studied. This is an important task for each of us, especially for those of us historians. Namangan has long been a godsend for many talented people. The umbilical blood of dozens of our thinkers was shed in this ancient land, and it was in this country that they grew up as perfect individuals. One of them is the well-known Ishak Khan Tora Ibrat.

Ishak Khan Ibrat, a great thinker, scholar, poet, teacher, printer and the most influential of the Jadis, is a son of Namangan. In this regard, President Mirziyoyev's view of this great man is remarkable: "We all know that this uniquely gifted man, who was born and raised in the 19th century in the land of Turakurgan, is an Arab. He is fluent in Persian, Russian, Hindi, Urdu, English and French. He also studied ancient Phoenician, Hebrew, Syriac and Greek letters. He has visited many countries of the world, he has become acquainted with the science, culture and art of the East and of Europe, and he strives to bring advanced

cultural and technical innovations to our country" [1].

### MAIN BODY:

Indeed, if we look at the life of Ibrat, we can see that he was truly a mature and enlightened man of his time. Ibrat was born in 1862 (1279 AH) in Turakurgan. His parents, Junaidullah and Khuribibi, were educated men of their time. We must particularly emphasise the role of his mother Khuribibi in Ibrat's literacy and education from a young age. Ishakhan originally attended a hijab school in the neighbourhood, but was educated by his mother. Khuribibi was a schoolgirl, and in her school she taught girls not only dry memorisation, but also writing and calligraphy. After finishing school, Ishaq Khan came to Kokand, where he studied at the Madrasah of Muhammad Siddiq Tungotar (1878–1886). In Kokand, Ibrat was in close contact with prominent figures of Uzbek literature and culture of that time such as Mukimi, Zavkiy, Furkhat, Nodim and Khazini.

After graduating from the madrasah Ibrat in 1886, he returned to Turakurgan and began his educational activities in the village, and in the same year opened a school in the village. It should also be noted that the first school of the new method in the Fergana region was opened in Namangan by Ishak Khan Junaydullohoja oglu (Ibrat). [2] His school was very different from the "usuli qadim" (old method), the "usuli tahajji", that is, schools based on the hijra method. While studying in Kokand, Ibrat sensed that the methods of teaching in Russian schools in the country were superior to the hijab and dry memorization

methods prevalent in local schools. That's why he uses the sound method (savtiya), which is considered more advanced than his school. But the school did not last long. Fanatics managed to shut it down. In 1907 he opened a second school, which also taught European languages [3]. Ibrat taught 30 village children in this school. He taught according to his own curriculum. The school was housed in a large room with bright windows and was equipped with new teaching aids. Ibrat invited Hussein Makayev, a teacher familiar with new teaching methods, to his school. Hussain Makayev and his wife Fatima Makayeva worked as teachers at Ishak Khan Ibrat School.

Ishak Khan Ibrat, along with the Jadids, is well aware that the cradle of progress is the school. Isahan Ibrat, who is based in Athens, Sofia, Rome and Istanbul, as well as in the countries of the East, has made great efforts to ensure the development of Western spirituality and science. He stresses in his article that moral education is the duty of the clergymen: "In our opinion, the clergymen are committed to reforming it by preaching from the pulpit of the holy temple and proclaiming the rules of Shariah to the people. In the ruling, in mosques and mosques, the mornings and evenings commandments are known and people are not ignorant, and even if they are advised in a language that people understand, it is always different from the daily prayers. fajr and daily prayers fajr. In particular, a sermon recited in a holy mosque will touch the heart of every believer" [4]

A special feature of the Ibrat school is that Ishaq Khan distributed textbooks to the pupils of his school. In 1910 Ibrat opened a large library called "Kutubxonai Ishoqiya". A newspaper known in the Turkic world, Fatih Karimi's "Vaqt", published in Orenburg, wrote: "Namangan. Judge Ishak of Mutabarindin demanded the publication of a newspaper called Altijor an-Namangan. In 1908 he opened

a printing house in Namangan. In that year he opened a library called "Kutubkhonayi Ishaqiya" and borrowed books in Turkish, Tatar, Uzbek and other languages. The time has come to publish a newspaper. Sincerely wish you success" [5].

The list of books in the library archive confirms that the library had many books on education and teaching written in Uzbek, Turkish, Tatar, Russian and Persian-Tajik. In the section of the library devoted to schoolchildren were "Khojai Sibyon" Ismail Gaspirali, Saidrasul Saidazizov's "Ustodi avval", Munavvarkori's "Adibi avval", "Adibi soni", Mahmudhodja Behbudi's "Asbobi ta'limi savod" and "Kitobat-ul aftol", educational booklets that were used not only by him, but also by villagers.

Ishak Khan Ibrat took 10-15 copies of almost all textbooks published in Tashkent to the school library and gave them to schoolchildren. Notably, almost all of these textbooks were actually printed on paperback and replaced by hardboard at Matbai Ishakiya's cover shop. This created the possibility of long-term storage of the textbooks.

For many years the library was headed by Mullah Iskandar domla Abdulwahob oglu (1880–1969), a disciple of Ishakhan Tora [6]. The library also had notebooks of participants for receiving and passing on books, and Ishaq Khan himself supervised the reading of books by the youth. "Matbaai Ishaqia" played a significant role in the annual growth of the library's book collection. The periodicals of the library included: "Turkestan viloyatining gazeti", "Turkestanские vedomosti", "Tarjimon", "Vaqt", "Oyina" by Mahmudhodja Behbudi, magazines by Rizo Fakhridin "Shuro" [7]. Unfortunately, many rare editions of this library were destroyed during the massacres of 1918–1920, during the mass repression of 1937, and the rest were sent to

the Andijan prison together with Ibrat Ishakhan.

It is noteworthy that Ishakhan Ibrat worked closely with a number of Jadids to develop a new method of education, visited schools founded by several Jadids, and became acquainted with their activities. In particular, at the invitation of Munawwarkuri, he participated several times in the examinations of his school in Tashkent. In 1907 Munawarara wrote a letter of invitation to Ishak Khan:

"Dear Mr. Ishak Khan!

In May 1907 the annual examinations of the pupils at the "Khonia" School of Tarnovboshi mahalla in Tashkent began. We respectfully assure you that teachers and pupils would be pleased if you would attend the examinations with the principals of the Jadid schools of your penitential method.

**YOUR BELOVED ENLIGHTENED ONE. MARCH 15, 1907:**

According to this proposal, Ishak Khan Ibrat will be in Tashkent for a few months with his relatives, the advanced teachers Hussein Makayev, the teacher of Mullah Iskandar Abdurahob oglu. They will be in Tashkent not only in Methodist schools but also in ancient Methodist schools. The newspaper "Turkestanskije novosti" published a series of articles about the "Usuli Jadid" and "Usuli Kadim" schools of Ishak Khan Ibrat.

If we look at the school founded by Ishak Khan Ibrat in Turakurgan, the school had a system of education based on the "usuli jadid" (savtiya method), which was quite new and effective for that period. From the conversation between Ishak Khan Ibrat and Mulla Khusankhoja, a schoolboy from Tashkent, we see that during this period there was an acute struggle and contradiction in school education between the "modern method" and the "ancient method". In 1907, he came to Tashkent at the invitation of Ishak Khan Ibrat

Munavvar Khori and for several months visited the Methodist Jadid schools in the city, as well as Methodist schools, including the school of Mullah Khusankhoja, where he was introduced to his work. The discussion between Mullah Khusankhoja and Ibrat was published in the Turkestan regional newspaper. Mullah Khusankhodzha, a teacher, slightly reformed his school, declaring it a "Jadid school" and encouraging the children of his people to attend his school.

Mullah Husankhoja did not "reform" his school and did not make many positive changes. At the same time that Saidrasul Saidazizov's textbooks Ustodi Avwal and Munavwarkori's Adibi Avwal were published on the basis of the "savtiya" method, very popular in the education of children of the people, this teacher taught the psychology and psychology of young children. He teaches books such as "Haftiyak", "Kalomi Sharif", "Chor Kitab", "Islamic faith", which are not suitable for his level and age. Understanding the essence of this school, which is not significantly different from the old scholastic schools, Ishak Khan Ibrat is very angry at the "jadid maktabdor" (serious schoolmaster) Mullah Husankhodja, who sees his school as one open to deceive the children of the people and attract more people. children and earn more money. In schools like those of Mullah Husankhodja at that time, the basis of education was dry rote learning, textbooks far removed from the demands of the times. That is why Ishak Khan Ibrat deeply regretted that such schools ruined the lives of the people's children: "The teacher under the pretext of beating and beating our poor dear children for five or ten days looked up to the sky and shouted: "Alif bezavar, alif bazavar",. It was only a matter of time before they would squander their lives without a single instruction" [8].



Ibrath strongly opposed the easy reform of such schools, whose teaching methods were totally unsuitable. That is why, in his article against the schoolgirl, his school and the old education system in general, he compares the old schools to insect nests: "By dividing children into communities with the old schools, they are beaten and flogged. It is absolutely necessary to reform the flogging issues. But the books to be read are the old insect nests, and they are useless even if they are reworked a thousand times [9].

Ibrat was bothered by the fact that people's children licked the ground of the old school and madrassah for ten or fifteen years and eventually became illiterate or illiterate. Hence the publicist articles on popular education are full of bitter words against the old schoolchildren and teachers. Ishaq Khan did not simply criticise such schools or suggest ways of correcting or reforming them, but rather abolished them altogether and replaced them with new, modern, up-to-date science. He made the slogan of organising schools. He exposed the ignorance of school teachers, their inability to educate and bring up children of the people and demanded that they should not be brought closer to educational work, forced to physical labour: "If we discuss with conscience, honestly, without hesitation and doubt" it is necessary to destroy our old schools and preach in schools where a new method, knowing order and discipline, is under the protection of teachers. It is pertinent to mislead our old schoolchildren to start farming. This is my last word to our mullahs, our old and new teachers "[9].

Ishak Khan's method suggests appointing Russian teachers or people fluent in Russian to teach Russian in Russian schools: "If you need to know Russian science, you should keep Russian teachers in those schools. The course would greatly benefit from the teaching of Russian science and language"[9].

The thinker applied these ideas to his practice. He invited Abdulrauf Shahidi and Hussein Makayev, a leading teacher and Tatar, fluent in Russian and German, to the school he opened and worked with them in teaching people. Ishak Khan Ibrat, as one of the leading pupils, introduced the weekly schedule in his school and was one of the first to introduce physical education lessons in his school. This lesson took place in the form of a movement game in Isaac's Garden. Ishak Khan worked as a people's judge of the Turakurgan district for more than 20 years. This responsible position greatly contributed to the consistent continuation of his work in the field of education and enlightenment.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

From the above, we can conclude that Ishak Khan Ibrat was a true son of Namangan, a true propagator of enlightenment and education. During President Sh. Mirziyoyev's last two visits to Namangan Province, the special views of Ishak Khan Tora Ibrat draw attention: "Our great ancestor did not choose the nickname Ibrat for nothing. It would be wrong to say that his selfless life for the development of his homeland and country serves not only in his time but also today as a real 'example' for all of us "[10].

Today, in order to perpetuate the sacred name of Ishak Khan Ibrat and to bring his rich heritage to the people, at the initiative of President Islam Karimov the "Ibrat Garden" and a school for teaching foreign languages have been built in the centre. The Turakurgan district is in full swing.

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## CULTURE OF SPEECH IS A KEY CRITERION IN EDUCATION.

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### ABSTRACT:

**It is well known that the etiquette of speech, the culture of communication, the relationship - in humans it is through speech. The article describes the concept of speech in educating young students in all areas of education in the field of speech culture, the power of speech in delivering them to the culture of speech and the people around them and bring it to the state of speech. In the process of reading this scientific article, to be able to use the word in its proper place in order to have a positive and creative impact on the environment through words and to speak beautifully, artistic, psychological and technical shown sideways.**

**Keywords: Culture of speech, speech education, word power, means of communication, speech technique, artistic words, speech etiquette.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Mankind has been using words and speech since ancient times. As society developed, so did the culture of speech and the art of public speaking. We are well aware that our great ancestors, who left an indelible mark on history, brought out the art of speech at a high level.

There are three types of human speech.

These are:

- 1) Speaking
- 2) Reading
- 3) Hearing.

Speaking means giving information, giving advice, giving orders, asking about things that are unknown to him. When you speak, the speaker's knowledge, culture, and

morals are revealed. Reading is the student's communication with the author and images of the work through written speech. As a result of reading, the student becomes aware of the events reflected in the written speech, under the influence of which there is a change in behavior. Reading is the most important way to learn. One achieves spiritual maturity through reading. Man's manners are first and foremost reflected in his speech.

And hearing is a factor that reveals the highest culture of man. A person who can hear can analyze data, a person who can hear can learn a second person, and a person who can hear can relate. Hearing is one of the most basic and primary pillars of speech culture.

What is speech etiquette? Speech etiquette refers to the ability to convey the message that needs to be conveyed in a way that respects the listener, with expressions that are in line with the literary norm. Any ugly message can also be delivered to the listener unnoticed. To do this, the speaker must know the language, the norms of literary language. Gentle, pleasant, polite speech does not come automatically. It is achieved through conscious practice from an early age, mastering the vocabulary of the language, imitating and learning from exemplary people. The best example for a student is a teacher's speech. The teacher should always feel this in himself, never deviate from the norms of etiquette and speech culture in his speech.

Speech etiquette is the main criterion that determines a person's general morality. Speech begins with a greeting. The courtesy of the greeting is the prelude to a good conversation. Creates a good mood in the listener. If the greeting is dry and unkind, it can negatively affect the next conversation.

According to our centuries-old tradition, the answer to "Assalamu alaykum" is "Vaalaykum assalam". In recent times, both salam and alik have become blunt among young people, meaning that the word "salam" has been used to both greet and receive alik. It is a departure from our historical traditions. A polite person should be able to admit his guilt and apologize for his guilt. Apologizing for one's guilt is a sign of politeness, not politeness. Just saying, "I'm sorry, it's over," or "I'm sorry, it won't happen again," is a sign of politeness.

Speech culture is a social phenomenon that develops in close connection with the development of society, science and technology, cultural and literary life. As the cultural level of the members of the society increases, their speech becomes more polished and refined in accordance with the rules and norms of speech culture. Literature, art, radio, television and periodicals have a special place in the formation and development culture of speech. Lexicography, in particular, explanatory, spelling, pronunciation, reading, and other specialized dictionaries, is especially important in the standardization of literary language and the development of the theory of speech culture. The culture of a language is defined as its vocabulary, the level of development and enrichment of syntax, the sharpness of word meanings, and the diversity of speech tone. The culture of speech is the sum and system of its communicative qualities, which depend on various conditions, such as the ease of language culture, the semantic function and ability of the text.

Acquisition of the linguistic potential of a language takes place in two stages.

Stage 1 - knowledge of language tools

Step 2 - Transform the language system into speech speed

The first stage is when the listener understands the meaning and function of the language tools used in the speech, that is, the

listener understands what he is reading by listening. Such a person understands the speech of others. But his speech is poor, deprived of the various possibilities of language.

The second step is to master most of the possibilities offered by the language system, turning them into speech speed. The speech of the person who achieves this will be fluent, rich, figurative, and appropriate. Constant practice on the means of speech learned in Phase 1, with a constant focus on memorizing them, turns these possibilities into speech speed.

Culture of speech is a set of skills, competencies, and knowledge that enables the use of language in a purposeful and effective manner, and selects the most appropriate for thought from the various means of expression available in the language, depending on its capabilities. It is the skill of knowing and composing beautiful speech on this basis. The culture of speech is based on a number of communicative qualities, such as accuracy, precision, logic, expressiveness, richness, purity. These qualities not only provide speech communication, but also enhance the impact of the speech on the listener or reader. Accuracy of speech is the correctness of cultural speech in accordance with the norms of literary language (pronunciation, word formation, lexical, morphological, syntactic, methodological norms) is the correctness of speech. Speech accuracy is based on:

- Correct, expressive pronunciation of phrases;
- pay attention to words and logical accents, melodies, pauses;
- choose and use words, terms and phrases that express the idea clearly and meaningfully;
- To take into account the ideology, worldview, cultural level of the listener in the use of variants, semantic possibilities of words;
- correct use of suffixes, taking into account the ambiguity of morphological forms, avoiding their redundancy, duplication;

- follow the laws of word association, grammatically correct sentence formation;
- spell words correctly, etc.

If we look at the way of life and thinking of our people, we see a number of unique features that have been formed over thousands of years, not only in interaction, but also as an integral part of our lives. Take, for example, the expressions in our language, such as kindness, compassion, kindness, dignity, which enrich and complement each other with deep meaning. Strange as it may seem, it is difficult to translate these phrases into other languages. It is important to note that these concepts are not just sweet words invented by someone, they are not pleasant words. Such notions are a practical expression of the great values that have emerged over the centuries as the basis of the worldview, the spiritual life of our people, deeply rooted in our consciousness. For example, if we take the concept of compassion, which has become a good tradition, we can see that it has deep historical, national and religious roots. This means, first of all, that a person lives in harmony with a person, a neighbor with a neighbor, a relative with a relative, a family with a family, and most importantly, a person with society, orphans, widows and the disabled, strangers. To show, sincerely, impartially means to help.

Experts say that the culture of speech shapes a person's ability to think creatively and independently, to express their thoughts fluently both orally and in writing. Oratory skills should be high, especially for professionals engaged in pedagogical activities. The teacher's resonant voice, the ability to engage, and the clear and expressive explanation of topics serve to increase the effectiveness of the lesson.

Another characteristic of a mature person is the etiquette of saying goodbye. There are such powerful phrases in our language as "Goodbye, see you soon", "Goodbye,

see you later", "Goodbye, let's see each other in peace". When a teacher leaves the classroom, it is appropriate to use the words "Goodbye, keep yourself".

In conclusion, it should be noted that, our goal in covering this topic is to create a culture of student-youth speech. It is well known that language is the highest and basic means of human mental activity, because it is also the language that distinguishes man from other living beings. Accordingly, the highest products of human mental activity, the fruits of thinking, are realized through language and speech. Language is a powerful tool for bringing the products of thinking to life. The Uzbek dictionary defines "language as a system of grammatical means of sounds, words that serve as a tool for expression and interaction", while speech is defined as "the ability, skill to express ideas through language" or "language in the process of speech". So, speaking well, speaking in a literary language, using words in their proper place is the essence of our culture of speech and identity.

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## **MORTALITY OF RED FIRE ANT (*SOLENOPSIS INVICTA*) AS AFFECTED BY DIFFERENT CONCENTRATION OF WOOD VINEGAR**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**This study was conducted to determine the mortality of ants as affected by different concentrations of wood vinegar. The study was conducted at President Ramon Magsaysay State University, San Marcelino, Zambales, Philippines. Completely Random Design (CRD) was used in this study with four treatments.**

**The four (4) treatments were as follows: Treatment 1 (25%) concentration of wood vinegar (Positive Control); Treatment 2- 50% concentration of wood vinegar; Treatment 3 (75%) concentration of wood vinegar and Treatment 4 (100%) concentration of wood vinegar. Each treatment has one hundred (100) samples each and was replicated thrice.**

**It is concluded that the higher concentration of wood vinegar, the faster reaction on the mortality of red fire ants compared to the control in 50-minutes duration.**

**Keywords: wood vinegar, red fire ants, and mortality**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Mutualism is defined as an interaction between individuals of different species that results in positive (beneficial) effects on per capita reproduction and/or survival of the interacting populations (Holland & Bronstein,

2008). According to Stadler and Dixon (2008), aphid-ant mutualism has served as one of the models in general descriptions of mutualism.

Generally, the larger ants offer protection from predators and disease and clean the smaller aphids. In turn, aphids produce a sugar-rich substance known as honeydew, the waste product of an aphid's plant sap diet. Ants derive all or a large part of their nutrients from this honeydew as a source of food (Begon et al., 2011; Detrain et al., 2010).

Red fire ants, *Solenopsis invicta* (Buren) are widespread, invasive ants that are notoriously aggressive and voracious (Holway et al., 2002). Fire ants are attracted to plants infested with aphids and are effective at protecting aphids from predators. Fire ants, for example, preferentially forage on aphid-infested cotton plants compared with aphid-free cotton plants, and fire ant and cotton aphid abundances are positively correlated in the field (Kaplan & Eubanks 2005).

Ant workers were also able to detect infective conidia on the cuticle of living aphids and responded by either removing or grooming these aphids. The results extend the long-standing view of ants as mutualists and protectors of aphids by demonstrating focused sanitizing and quarantining behavior that may lead to reduced disease transmission in aphid colonies (Nielsen et al., 2010).

Wood vinegar can be used as raw material for making repellents, insecticides,

molluscicides, herbicides, and fungicides. In most of the products, the efficacy is based on a mixture of many components. This is one of the main difficulties in the registration of botanicals as pesticides. It is very often that frequent use of botanicals is needed compared to the use of synthetic chemicals and the push and pull theory must be known e.g. in control of insects and other mobile pests. Formulation of slow-release products will increase the efficacy of botanicals such as wood vinegar (Lindqvist et al., 2010).

The characterization of fast pyrolysis liquids has been continued for a long time. The products contain many organic components and the composition is very complicated (Tiilikkala et al., 2011). According to the literature, the main organic components of liquids from fast pyrolysis are methanol and acetic acid (Tiilikkala et al., 2010). Other components are acetone, methyl acetone, acetaldehyde, allyl alcohol, furan, and furfural, as well as formic, propionic, and butyric acids. The settled tars can be fractionated into light and heavy oil fractions. The former consists of aldehydes, ketones, acids, and esters. Various phenols, including a high proportion of cresols and pitch, are present in the heavy oil fraction. The chemical composition, physical properties, and fuel oil quality of fast pyrolysis liquids have been extensively developed and described by Oasmaa and Meier (2005).

Wood vinegar contains 80-90% water and 10-20% organic compounds including more than 200 chemical components with mainly acetic acid. It also contains various kinds of phenol, carbonyl, and alcohol compounds. It is widely used in agricultural crop production toward plant growth stimulation, germination, soil disinfection, and the control of weed, disease, and pests (Rico et al., 2007). With this, a study on the effectiveness of wood vinegar in mortality and ants was proposed.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

### **Materials:**

The materials used in this study were filter paper, petri dish, sprayer, forceps, test tube, Erlenmeyer flask, wood vinegar, and red fire ants.

### **Experimental Treatments and Design:**

The study was conducted at the College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine (CAVM). Completely Random Design (CRD) was used in this study with four treatments.

The four (4) treatments are as follows: Treatment 1 (25%) concentration of wood vinegar (Positive Control based on Pangnakorn et al., 2012); Treatment 2 (50%) concentration of wood vinegar; Treatment 3 (75%) concentration of wood vinegar and Treatment 4 (100%) concentration of wood vinegar. Each treatment has one hundred (100) samples each and was replicated thrice.

### **Data Gathering Procedure:**

#### **Average Mortality Rate:**

The average mortality rate was recorded by counting the dead ants in every 10 minutes' interval at a 50-minutes duration.

### **Statistical Analysis of Data:**

The significant differences were evaluated using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for Completely Random Design (CRD). Mean of results were compared employing the Least Significant Difference (LSD) at 5% and 1% of significant level.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION:**

In this study, the mortality of ants in different concentrations of wood vinegar was evaluated and discussed.

Table 1.a presents the average mortality of ants at a 50-minutes duration.

Table 1a. Average Mortality of Ants at 50-Minutes Duration

Treatment	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Treatment Total	Treatment Mean
Treatment 1	44.0	50.0	32.00	126.00	42.00
Treatment 2	96.0	81.0	92.00	269.00	89.67
Treatment 3	98.0	97.0	96.00	291.00	97.00
Treatment 4	99.0	100.0	99.00	298.00	99.33
Rep Total	337.00	328.00	319.00		
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>984.00</b>	
<b>Grand Mean</b>					<b>65.60</b>

Treatment 4 has the greatest number of mortality, with 99.33%, followed by Treatment 3, Treatment 2, and Treatment 1 with an average of 97%, 97%, 89.67%, and 42% respectively.

Table 1.b presents the analysis of variance of average mortality of ants at 50-minutes duration.

Table 1b. Analysis of Variance of Average Mortality of Ants at 50-Minutes Duration

Source of Variance	Degree of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean of Square	Computed F	Tabular F 5%	1%
Replication	2	40.50	20.25	0.48	4.46	8.8
Treatment	3	6552.67	2184.22	52.25**	3.84	7.0
Error	6	250.83	41.81			1
Total	14	6844.0				

\*\*=highly significant

**CV 8.54%**

**LSD 5%=12.92**

**LSD 1%=19.57**

The result revealed a highly significant difference among the different concentrations of wood vinegar. Although treatment 2, treatment 3, and treatment 4 showed no significant differences. Among the tested concentrations of wood vinegar, the 100% concentration showed the highest effect on the mortality of ants. The result confirmed by the

study of Pangnakorn et al 2012 that as the concentration increased, the observed mortality also increased. Furthermore, Yatagai et. al., (2002) stated that formaldehyde, phenol, and acetic acid could be active components that contributed to this pesticidal activity.

Table 2.a presents the average mortality of ants every after 10 minutes.

Table 2a. Average Mortality Every After 10 Minutes

Treatment	Rep. I	Rep. II	Rep. III	Treatment Total	Treatment Mean
Treatment 1	8.80	9.60	6.40	24.80	8.27
Treatment 2	19.0	15.6	17.00	51.60	17.20
Treatment 3	18.4	19.0	18.40	55.80	18.60
Treatment 4	19.8	20.0	19.80	59.60	19.87
Rep. Total	66.0	64.2	61.60		
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>191.80</b>	
<b>Grand Mean</b>					<b>12.79</b>

It reflected that treatment 4 has the greatest percentage among other treatments. In the first 10 minutes, Treatment 4 has the highest percentage of mortality with an average of 10.33, followed by Treatment 3 with an average of 2.33 while Treatment 2 and Treatment 1 that has no mortality.

On the next 10 minutes of the observation, Treatment 4 raised the average percentage of mortality to 80.33, followed by Treatment 3, and 2 with an average of 50.66 and 27.33 while Treatment 1 shows the lowest percentage of mortality with an average of 4.67

In 30 minutes of observation, Treatment 4 raised the average percentage of mortality to 84, followed by Treatment 3, Treatment 2, and Treatment 1 with an average of 71.66, 69, and 16.67 respectively.

On the 40 minutes of observation, the average percentage of mortality in treatment 4 raised to 87.67, followed by Treatment 3, Treatment 2,



and Treatment 1 with an average of 83.66, 78.67 and 35.34 respectively.

Up to the last minutes of observation, Treatment 4 still shows the highest percentage of mortality with an average of 99, followed by Treatment 3, Treatment 2, and Treatment 1 with an average mortality of 97.99, 86, and 41.34 respectively.

The table shows that the higher concentration of wood vinegar has the fastest reaction on the mortality of red fire ants.

Table 2.b presents the analysis of variance of mortality of ants every after 10 minutes.

Table 2b. Analysis of Variance of Mortality Every After 10 Minutes

SOV	DF	SS	MS	COMPUTED F	TABULAR F	
					5%	1%
Replication	2	2.45	1.22	<b>0.80</b>	4.46	8.85
Treatment	3	248.86	62.22	<b>40.55**</b>	3.84	7.01
Error	6	9.21	1.53			
Total	11	260.52				

\*\*=highly significant

**CV 9.69%**

**LSD 5%=2.47**

**LSD 1%=3.75**

The ANOVA of Average Mortality every after 10 minutes revealed a highly significant difference among treatments of wood vinegar because the computed F value was higher than 5% and 1% level of significance.

#### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION:

The result of the study showed high significance on the use of different concentrations of wood vinegar on the mortality of ants. It is concluded in the study that a higher concentration of wood vinegar can be used as a replacement for carbaryl or synthetic pesticide in controlling ants.

Based on the result of the study, shows that different concentrations of wood vinegar affect the mortality of red fire ants. The evaluation of the average mortality of ants at 50-

minutes duration showed that Treatment 4 has the greatest number of mortality, with 99.33%, followed by Treatment 3, Treatment 2, and Treatment 1 with an average of 97%, 97%, 89.67%, and 42% respectively.

Among the different tested concentrations of wood vinegar, the 100% concentration showed the highest effect on the mortality of ants. The result was confirmed by the study of Pagnakorn et.al 2012 that as the concentration increased, the observed mortality also increased. Formaldehyde, phenol, and acetic acid could be active components that contributed to this pesticidal activity (Yatagai et al., 2002).

Further studies on the effect of different concentrations of wood vinegar in crop pests are recommended.

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## THE ROLE OF SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE ON ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR OF PESHAWAR PAKISTAN

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### ABSTARCT:

Spiritual Intelligence is the ability to behave with wisdom and compassion, while maintaining inner and outer peace, regardless of the situation. SQ is central and most fundamental of all intelligence, because it becomes the source of guidance for others, being an integrating intelligence. spiritual intelligence is all about the benefits of spiritual knowledge used to solve different problems and achieve the daily objective.

This study was conducted to investigate the relationship between spiritual intelligence and organizational commitment among the administrative staff in the higher education sector of Peshawar Pakistan. The data was collected through self-administrated questionnaires from the population of administrative staff working in the Higher education sector of Peshawar Pakistan. The spiritual intelligence was measured by using a 24-item scale spiritual intelligence self-report inventory (SISR-24) and organizational commitment was measured using 18 item scales. Being a causal nature of the study, the research has employed regression, correlational and descriptive analysis for this study. The Higher education sector needs to use the application

of spiritual intelligence to increase the efficiency, effectiveness of employees at the workplace as well enhance the overall performance of the Higher education sector.

**Keywords:** Spiritual intelligence, organizational commitment

### INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

The organization in emerging economies is characterized by staff turnover intention, lack of attachment and pride for the organization, low motivation, and last near to leave the organization (especially employees who have high expertise and are considered an important resource for the organization). All of the above problems are associated with high costs for the organization including costs of low productivity as well as costs of training, empowerment, employment, recruitment, and loss of organizational knowledge and affecting its overall costs. (Ansari et al. 2010).

According to Meyers and Allen (1997) organizational commitment is an attitude and a mental state indicating a desire, need, and obligation to continue employment in an organization or interest and heart's desire to continue to serve the organization. Need means that one has to continue to serve the organization

due to capital invested in the organization and obligation means tasks and responsibilities one has against the organization obligating him to stay ( Meyer and Alle, 1997, quoted by Oatvar 2008).

Malik and Naeem (2011) find out that dimensions of spiritual intelligence had a positive relationship with the organizational commitment of university scientific board members. The concept of spiritual intelligence was introduced in 1996 by Stevens for the first time and then by Emmons in 1999 in the academic literature of psychology. Parallel to this process Gardner (1999) criticized the concept of spiritual intelligence in different aspects and challenged the combination of spirituality and intelligence. Spiritual intelligence is a new and interesting subject on which rare theoretical and empirical researches have been done. Recently, this topic attracted the interests of many scholars and researchers (Hussein, 2008). Spiritual intelligence can facilitate and increase consciousness or sense of connection with high power. Spiritual intelligence combines the structure of spirituality and intelligence in a single structure and while spirituality is related to seeking and experiencing sacred elements, meaningfulness, the height of consciousness, and excellence, spiritual intelligence requires abilities to use such spiritual subjects for consistent and effective action and produce valuable products and outcomes (Emami, 2010). general spiritual intelligence can be considered as using spiritual capabilities and resources in a practical situation. People use spiritual intelligence when they want to make important decisions and think about existential issues or make efforts to solve daily problems.

There are different research studies conducted on spiritual intelligence and organizational commitment such as Mohammad et al., (2013) study the role of spiritual intelligence on organizational commitment in employees of

universities in Tehran Province, Iran concludes that spiritual intelligence and organizational commitment has a significant relationship it can affect employees performance and effectiveness.

This study considers their framework and is going to test the effect of spiritual intelligence on the organizational commitment of employees working in The Higher education sector of Peshawar Pakistan. This study is different from the role of spiritual intelligence on organizational commitment in employees of universities in Tehran province, Iran Mohammad et al., (2013), in respect of context, time, and its limited to the workplace of the university.

### **1.2 Problem Statement:**

Spiritual intelligence has got increasing importance in the recent decades due to its role in effective problem solving and creating a commitment of employees with their job (Mohammad et al., 2013 and Sarmi & Khani 2015).

Spiritual intelligence also plays a key role in the ethical decision-making process especially for administrative staff (Arsang et al., 2017). Administrative staff in Universities is a major supporting arm that directly affects the performance of faculty and competitiveness. Therefore, this study focuses on the effect of spiritual intelligence on the organizational commitment of administrative staff in the higher education sector of Peshawar Pakistan.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

1. Does there is any relationship between Spiritual Intelligence and the organizational commitment of employees working in the Higher Education sector of Peshawar Pakistan?
2. Does spiritual intelligence affect the organizational commitment of employees working in the Higher Education sector of Peshawar Pakistan?

#### **1.4 Objectives:**

1. To examine the relationship between spiritual intelligence and organizational commitment of employees working in the Higher education sector of Peshawar Pakistan.
2. To examine the effect of spiritual intelligence on the organizational commitment of employees working in the Higher education sector of Peshawar Pakistan

#### **1.5 Significance of the study:**

The current research can help organizations that understand the role of spiritual intelligence in the modern world and get the application of this on different aspects to boost the confidence, creativity, of employees in their esteem organization.

While the research has been conducted in the Higher education sector of Peshawar Pakistan so it might be giving future some basic recommendations to explore different areas. It can help employees to bring their heart and soul to work fast, smart with any uncertain situation to avoid any unnecessary disturbance at the workplace and to elaborate spiritual and organizational commitment relationship of employees in an organization.

#### **1.6 Contribution**

It has contributed to the existing literature of academia. It can help management to induct, train and retain employees and thus frame relevant HR policies. Institutions operating under the new paradigm of spirituality would emphasize spiritual energy and flow, Shared vision, and aligning employee value with institutional values.

#### **1.7 Scope of the Study**

The study has been conducted in the Higher Education Sector of Peshawar Pakistan. The population of the study was administrative staff from BPS sixteen to BPS twenty.

#### **LITERATURE REVIEW:**

##### **2.1 Spiritual Intelligence:**

It has been introduced for the first by Stevens in 1996, later it has been explained as Emmons in 1999. spiritual intelligence is all about the benefits of spiritual knowledge used to solve different problems and achieve the daily objective ( Emmons, 2000) further, king (2008) describe that Spiritual Intelligence is the synthesis of cognitive potential that consists of not materialist and high aspects of life just like to get personal understanding, higher existential thinking and increase meaning. Regarding King, Spiritual Intelligence fundamental is few components “critical existing thoughts, personal meaning of production, transcendental awareness and conscious state of expansion”. (Bowel, 2004) spiritual intelligence-based different parts which are alertness, sense, assessment, concentration, dream, forecasting, and aim.

Wigworth (2006) describes that Spiritual Intelligence as the power to behave prudently and sympathy to sustain the exterior and interior harmony regarding any situation of life. The research on the relationship of Spiritual Intelligence and pupil gladness also shows that enhancement of spiritual intelligence will lead to more happiness (Yaghubi, 2010). There is also finding out that spiritual intelligence will guide the entrepreneur to be more careful and goal-oriented regards of any difficult, risky situations to be confident and successful. They consider that spiritual intelligence is a huge factor of the most successful entrepreneur (Chin, Raman, yeow, & Eze, 2012). Wiggleworth (2004) describes that a realistic guider is that one chooses a definite way to solve their problems face mostly by people. She defines that this sort of orientation may increase the value of a leader and trust that a realistic people attributes get advantage from this sort of coalition. The realistic attributes of a person are correlated

with advancement and spiritual intelligence. So a person led toward the leadership abilities.

Emmon, (2000) that Spiritual Intelligence is used "Spiritual knowledge to ease routine obstacles and goal completion". He projected a few parts for that ability to excel substantial and non-substantial, the power of deep condition of mindfulness, purify daily practice, used the spiritual aspect to overcome hurdles, and power of honesty.

Nobel (2000, 2001) finds out spiritual intelligence as an inborn people's aptitude to matched (emmon, 2000) central capacity also attaches other components: the sensible familiarity of material veracity is fixed through various dimension certainty to another human relationship, intentional as well unintentionally to each period. Mindful chase of mental well-being for the whole world neither individually. Wigglesworth (2002) spiritual Intelligence all about the personal attitude of cleverness and love although keeping and exterior harmony, apart from the situation. There are four basic fundamental hierarchies of intelligence in humans. It has been responded to a pyramid structure which shows the order of elaboration. Just like kids, they start to control their own bodies, it called physical intelligence. Further advancement is linguistics and mental power; it is also called intelligence Quotient. So every person should create emotive intelligence while getting spiritual Intelligence.

## **2.2 Organization Commitment:**

Organizational commitment had developed in subjects of Organizational Behavior, very beginning of 1950 and after that, it is consistently taking the topic of attraction ( Arye & Heng, 1990; Meyr & Alen, 1997; Baruch, 1998; Mowday, 1998). Various research had taken to explanation through, organizational commitment, to improve the power of advantage. Just like mention by Meyr & Alen (1997),

Mowday (1998), organizational commitment, could guide to good advantage just like organizational effectiveness, minimize turnover, enhance operation, as well control absenteeism, to maintain the right way. Organizational commitment, taking into consideration in each industry (Nonprofit, public, private) globally. The right beginning researchers had concentrated on exploring this construct, so it consistently assessed popular approaches, Commitment-associated attitude, and commitment-associated behavior, and in previous three decay, many vary progress and precursor had find, Angle and Perry( 1981) Mowday et al,( 1979) Hall, (1977) Scholl (1981), described that organizational commitment, the quality of employees toward his or her job closed affection of employees with organization, and, its access to the commitment that people stick to it. Although, organizational commitment, is finding out being a factor that cooperates the engagement of employees with organization Mowday, (1998). Buchanan, (1974),

Describe organization commitment, in his language, it is the association between employees and organization, the organization commitment concept is the personal recognition and indulging with a concerned organization.it may reveal that "a strong faith to agree with organization purpose and objective, a huge wish to keep membership in the organization. Hart & Willower,( 2001). Organizational commitment, had the ability is distinct from job satisfaction power of a person employed in the organization, as a distinct ability of an individual employed in an organization and is separate from professional satisfaction. In its place, it is an efficient replying to the entire organization, however, professional satisfaction, is an optimistic reply to specific aspects of job Williams and Hazer,( 1986), Organizational commitment, showed a psychological position that represents a connection to the

organization.it inclined to minimize the livelihood of erosion of people, (Allen and Meyr, 2000).

Organization commitment had been shown to influence through a great portion of employee results just like behavior, and attitude of employees about to leave, turnover, regularly, organization citizen attitude, organization evolution, and productivity, Meyer and Herscovtch,( 2001). very essential, model of, the organizational commitment had proliferated by Allen and Meyer (1991). The model was based on three parts of the organization: A) Affective: it shows an emotional association of employees, with the organization. Affective commitment, created to enhance employees' attachment with occupation.it builds once employees begin apprizing their recognition through the organization. Employees created affective commitment, once behave them fairly, politely at the place of work (Allen and Meyer, 1991). B' continuance: this part expressed and identified costs related to exit an organization. Employees are moreover to retain association to the organization while the afraid jeopardy of investment and acclaim of struggle done in the certified potential. The costs of exit are greater than the advantage of retaining in the firm. There is no way other than to continue the current job, Meyer and Allen, (1997). C: normative; normative commitment is referred to the employee's will to stay with the institution, therefore their impression of obligation in the firm. Normative commitment increase with the internalization of organizational rules and value through socialization an attachment to the organization. Employees begin believing in the advantage of organizational commitment and bring them to respond in the value of improving fidelity, Meyer and Allen,( 1991).

Cohen (2003) talked about the decreasing of absenteeism and fatigue is probably only by the greater commitment of employees in the

organization.it guides to greater outcomes and valuable performance. Meyer and Allen (1997) referred to an employee's commitment to being a psychological factor that characterized employees associated with the organization and has an attachment to the decision to continue as part of the organization. Rajndran et al (2005) explained that organizational commitment is the compartment of employees, which is based on work commitment, occupation commitment as well organization commitment. Nguyen (2014) perception about organizational commitment is the key part in employees maintenance and good customer services although enhance business performance, Brown, et al (2011) greater employee commitment to the organization maximize, job satisfaction among employees, job performance, overall outcomes, sales also, high employee commitment reduce employee turnover, intention to exit as well absenteeism. Igella's (2014) research shows, organizational aspects like dependability, social systems, and organization environment improve the individual level of employee commitment. Organizational commitment exposed employee's loyalty to their employer ( Muchnsky, 2007). Meyer and Allen (1991), Davenport (1999) state that organizational commitment developed, thus, employees in an organization enhance higher intention through maintaining their work association. Mathiu and Zajac (1990) Denoted various measurements and introduction had in the general specification, being a relation between the individual and the organization.

Regarding Davis and Newtron (2001) employees practice a degree of devotion association to the attachment with the organization and his desired to keep involving or working with it. Organizational commitment is an emotional relationship that the employee feels at work. and Allen's (1991) model of commitment mostly bases on three dimensions in the introduction. Affective commitment is an

important commitment and ethical commitment. Affective commitment is associated with the emotional connection, in response to emotional consideration towards the organization. It is the convincing of a product that inclines it to against a feasible job variation. Some way, these people identify their work associated with a specific firm is correct. The important commitment is linked to interchange build up bond among employees and firm. It is containing through cost-related if they abandon the firm. Employees recognize their investment and in a period of hard work, in some cases, they fear losing the designation in the firm, replying advantage or compensation. Ethical commitment is the obligation felt by the workforce to stay in the firm. Affective commitment and ethics are associated with citizenship. A workforce of greater ethical commitment had more honesty. They feel that it's their duty and responsibility.

They are finding and hold up by corporate norms representing specific values that they joint. Research had done from 1991 to 1994 consuming the theoretical model of the three parts of organizational commitment, Allen and Meyer (1990).

### 2.3 Conceptual Frame Work:

It has been underpinning multiple intelligence theory of Gardner's (1983) which suggests that the concept of spirituality is a form of intelligence based upon a series of related but distinct cognitive processes and abilities that leads an individual to understand his\her surrounding and live a better life. According to Wink and Dillon (2002), spiritual intelligence (SQ) is built through the accumulation of separate experiences, that is, individuals increasingly experience an expanded commitment to engage in actual spiritual practices.

Vaughan (2002) reported that spiritual maturity is expressed through a person's wisdom

and compassionate deeds that would contribute to the holistic development of the human. The recent scholarship provides compelling correlations between spirituality and good business (Brophy, 2014; Geh, 2014), and it has gained the interest of both scholars and practitioners (Hicks, 2003; Kinjerski & Skrypnik, 2008).

Employee's spiritual intelligence is considered a key contributor or predictor to work performance and builds structural relationships among a different set of organizational variables i.e., values, motivation, intentions, emotions, and personality structure (Rani et al., 2013 and Ronel & Gan, 2008).

The conceptual framework derived from the above-mentioned theories shows that spirituality can affect organizational commitment in the organization. The Independent variable is spiritual intelligence while the dependent variable is an organizational commitment which shows an association between variables. The arrow from left to right shows their dependency.

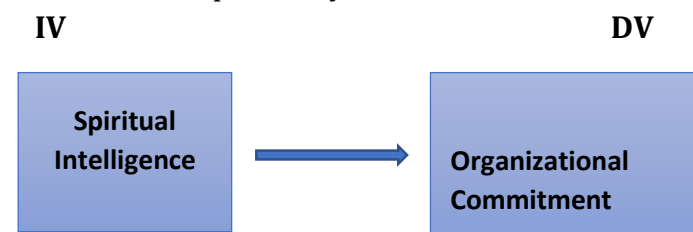


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Frame Work

### 2.4 Hypothesis

H:1 there is a significant relationship between spiritual intelligence with the organizational commitment of employees working in the Higher Education Sector of Peshawar Pakistan.

H:0 there is no significant relationship between spiritual intelligence and organizational commitment of employees working in the Higher education sector of Peshawar Pakistan.



**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

This was a descriptive research study that used correlation and regression for statistical analysis. The study population comprised all Administrative staff from the higher education sector of Peshawar Pakistan. In this research, there was more than a hundred staff randomly chosen from public and private universities of Peshawar Pakistan. Spiritual Intelligence Self-Report Inventory The Spiritual Intelligence Self-report Inventory (SISRI-24) designed by King (2008) includes 24 questions in a five-item Likert Scale. This scale evaluates the mental ability of spiritual intelligence and related abilities in four major aspects of critical existential thinking, transcendental awareness, personal meaning production, and conscious state expansion (Mousavi, Talebzadeh, & Shams, 2012).

**3.1 Model:**

The model of the study is adopted from (Garg, 2017) with minor contextual changes such as the inclusion of spiritual intelligence, organizational commitment.

$$\text{Org .commit} = \alpha + \beta \text{S.I} \text{ ----- equation-1}$$

Where

- i. Org.commit stands for organizational commitment
- ii. S.I stands for spiritual intelligence

**RESULTS AND ANALYSIS:**

The study compromised on different tests of the research and their results. The data has been analyzed through SPSS. The descriptive analysis shows the overall description of the research depended on variable organizational commitment and independent variable spiritual intelligence their minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation. There is a positive correlation between the variables which lead to the enhancement of spiritual intelligence the organizational commitment can be improved for the organization employees. The regression

analysis gives significant results of the overall research. This indicates that spiritual intelligence can play a key role to motivate and engage employees in the organization. The reliability of the scales also demonstrated that valid questionnaires have been used in the research.

**4.1 Findings of Research:**

The concept of the present study the findings reveal that there is a positive relationship between spiritual intelligence and organizational commitment. These findings are associated with the previous studies to Rego and Cunha (2008), Kinjerski and Skrypnek (2006), Foumany and Danshdost (2014), Ghorbani et al. (2013), Malik and Naeem (2011), as Mohammad et al., (2013), Sarmi and Khani (2015) so there is a significant correlation between spiritual intelligence and organizational commitment.

**Scale Statistics**

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
80.3619	10.022	3.16569	18

The minimum reliability of the scale has alpha 0.06(hair, 2009). While the present value of organizational commitment is greater than .635 and mean (80.36) standard deviation 3.1 of the questionnaire.

**Scale Statistics**

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
95.4571	37.597	6.13162	24

The spiritual intelligence reliability value .665 and mean (95.45) variance (37.59) standard deviation of 6.13.

Table 4.3: Shows descriptive statistics spiritual intelligence on organizational commitment of the higher education sector employees

**Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
SSP	105	3.2	5.0	3.952	.2867
OOC	105	4.22	4.78	4.5032	.13002
Valid N (listwise)	105				

SSP stands for spiritual intelligence and OOC represents an organizational commitment.

The Above table individually modifies the consequences of the higher education sector of Peshawar Pakistan 105 employees, spiritual intelligence, and organizational commitment of the higher education sector of Peshawar Pakistan. The results of Table 1 indicate that the mean value for spiritual intelligence is 3.2 while the maximum value is 5.0 and the minimum value is 3.2 standard deviation is .2867. the organizational commitment is 4.22 minimum value maximum 4.78 mean 4.5032 and the standard deviation is (.13002). So the spiritual intelligence becomes symbolic.

Table 4.4: Correlations

		SSP	OOC
SSP	Pearson Correlation	1	.342**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	105	105
OOC	Pearson Correlation	.342**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	105	105

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The table shows Pearson's correlation between spiritual intelligence and organizational commitment. it concludes the values of Pearson's coefficient and its significance. The results prove that there is a positive correlation between spiritual intelligence and organizational commitment as the value of Pearson's coefficient is .342 and the relation is positive at

99%. therefore first hypothesis H1 is accepted because there is a significant relationship between spiritual intelligence and organization commitment and H0 is rejected.

**Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.333a	.111	.102	.02731

a. Predictors: (Constant), lnSSP

b. Dependent Variable: lnOOC

In the table, the value of the R square is .111 which indicates that there is a positive relationship between spiritual intelligence and organizational commitment.

**ANOVA**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	.010	1	.010	12.873	.001b
1 Residual	.077	103	.001		
Total	.086	104			

a. Dependent Variable: lnOOC

b. Predictors: (Constant), lnSSP

The total degree of freedom is 104, (pdf) refers to the number of scores in a distribution that is free to change without changing the mean of the distribution.  $df = 105 - 1$  for single group tests, while the next Column shows the sum of squares which total value is .086, apart from this, F statistic indicate the variation between the group or within the group as well as explain the model, here F value is 12.873 which shows the spiritual intelligence have full effect on organizational commitment. The last Column indicates the probability of hypothesis which is significantly less than .05, ( $p = .001$ ).

**Coefficients**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.322	.051		26.002	.000
lnSSP	.133	.037	.333	3.588	.001

a. Dependent Variable: lnOOC

Table 3 shows clearly the overall variable, but the t value of ssp is greater than 2 it's significant, it means spiritual intelligence can affect the organizational commitment, as well as P value, also find out .001.

Residuals Statistics					
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	1.4753	1.5360	1.5044	.00961	105
Residual Std.	-.06871	.05627	.00000	.02718	105
Predicted Value Std.	-3.025	3.289	.000	1.000	105
Residual Std.	-2.516	2.060	.000	.995	105

a. Dependent Variable: lnOOC

The residual statistics show that the minimum values are -3.025 and the maximum values are 3.2. which shows the lowest and highest value of residual statistics.

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnova			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Standardized Residual	.043	105	.200*	.988	105	.477

\*. This is a lower bound of true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

The normal hypothesis of the data is it is normally distributed .because the value standard values should be above the test 0.05. so the present value is .477 which is above the standard values.it shows the data is normally distributed,(Shapiro&wilk,1965).

## DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

### 5.1 Discussion:

This study was designed to find out the relationship between spiritual intelligence and organizational commitment. The different researchers have found out the relationship

between spiritual intelligence and organizational commitment in the organization. so it can affect the performance of the organization.it enhances productivity, effectiveness, and efficiency. Spiritual intelligence helps employees to get good decisions at the workplace.it leads employees to be committed and do work from the core of the heart abilities to take inner and outer peace in mind.

In the new era of competition, the organization feels to keep the workforce highly committed and should positively respond to different challenges. The creating of spiritual culture in the organization to retain and engage employees and enhance overall performance. But the manner of fact some employees are not loyal to be part of the organization. Through low inner spirit in their work to gets more zeal in the spiritual intelligence studies to keep notice on searching different opine on international based. The discourse of spirituality has been exploring and examine on different aspects at the organization.

The finding reveals through keeping spiritual intelligence aspects should lead to organizational commitment and increase employees' confidence, authenticity, the creativity of the workforce in the organization.

The results indicated there is a significant relationship between spiritual intelligence and employee commitment. The present analysis of this study is identical and harmonizing, with other findings of spiritual intelligence to Rego and Cunha (2008),. Kinjerski and Skrypnek (2006), Foumany and Danshdost (2014), find out that employees who have good practices with spirituality at the place of work; are more committed to their organization and fulfill their responsibility be in time. Naderi and Rajayi pour( 2010) study- that spirituality at work, enhance efficiency and manage to cause the firm to be effective. hence, one organization finds a positive effect on staff performance through using

policies of management's approach to spirituality. ( Hossein Pour, 2011) determined the benefits of the focus of spirituality at work, innovation, honesty, and confidence, enhance organizational commitment, improving job attitudes, job satisfaction, job participation, and be addressed. All of these things are directly and indirectly improve performance, profitability, and effectiveness. Spiritual intelligence overcome stress, problem, and absenteeism and improve quality, wellbeing, job satisfaction, commitment (Krahnke, Giacalone & Jurkiewicz, 2003), (Karakas, 2010) (Harung et al., 1996), (Kolodinsky, Giacalone & Jurkiewicz, 2008), (Krishnakumar & Neck, 2002) (Duchon & Plowman, 2005). According to Ashmos and Duchon (2000), spiritual intelligence at the workplace could be explained by search meaning or aim in life, a sense of community, and a link with others. Workplace spirituality may be defined with the help of concepts of creativity, honesty, trust, personal fulfillment, and organizational commitment (Krishnakumar & Neck, 2002).

## 5.2 Conclusions:

Spiritual intelligence is a modern era of studies. It leads to close association for the welfare of people, organizations, and communities. The notions of spiritual intelligence enhance with the provision of more human climate for working, maximize easiness, an involvement, to something greater and, so on, so forth. It should perform an essential role in providing a moral touch to the firms and community. It created a feeling of meaning full work, and build higher optimistic work behavior. Moreover, it motivates to keep the association with others in a community. It facilitates in establishing an association amongst the organizational culture, vision and goal, and employees' values. Spiritual intelligence assures strong, interactive communication and coalition

and develops such climate where persons cooperate, one another and it in back creates higher productive and effective staff. So far, it is a two side traffic: that is when you stimulate the spirit of employees it enhances the commitment of employees as well as improve performance and increase outcomes potential for the organization. It also gives job satisfaction or a sense of satisfaction to the employees and ultimately, they stay loyal, efficient, and higher compensating for the organization.

## 5.3 Future Direction and Recommendations:

The finding of this research has been proposed that organizations should be considered spirituality in their management and goal of the study if organizations satisfy the spiritual needs of their workforce it will good effect on the individual as well for organization. This study has the limitation of the small but acceptable sample. Other institutions and departments of the different sectors can choose to increase the sample and make the findings more comprehensive. So far it would be good to consider the influencing of different spiritual programs which positive effect individual and organization. Along with this, the study can also be conducted in the future to collect the data from people at various time intervals.

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# EVALUATING THE REASONS FOR THE RISE OF SHADOW BANKING IN THE UNITED STATE AND CHINA

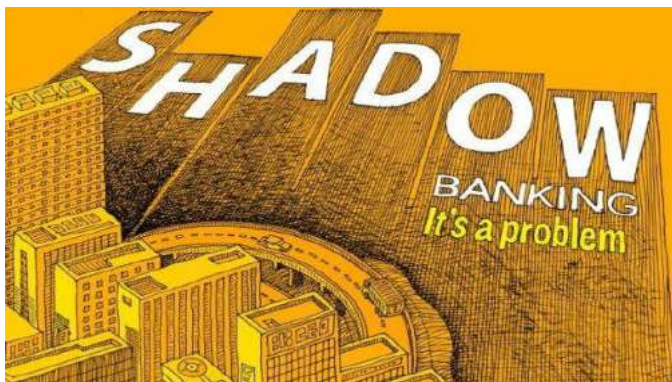
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## ABSTRACT:

Shadow banking has rapidly grown in the United States and China over the years, which exhibits unique driving forces, components, players and risk profiles. Notwithstanding the differences between the two, they give rise to similar regulatory concerns, including systemic risk and regulatory arbitrage, difference is that China's commercial and shadow banking systems are absent of many of the mechanisms that allowed the U.S. to regulate its way out of America's financial crisis.



## BACKGROUND OF THE REPORT:

### INTRODUCTION:

The concept of shadow banking system(SBS) as a set of organisations and markets, comprise of diverse responsibilities which include traditional banking activities but does so outside regulatory jurisdiction environment (Bernanke, 2012). Shadow banking system was first conceived by an investment manager and economist Paul McCauley in 2007(Kodres, 2013).According to financial stability report( 2017), SBS is defined as credit intermediation which engage into

operations and enterprise similar to conventional banking system through non-bank channels which can result into systemic risk.

The major reasons for the rise of SBS before the crisis is the uncertainty, for instance in 2007 households are less eager to hold shadow money due to the fact that its liquidity might evaporate (Acharya, 2013). During the crisis, SBS be came a vital source of financial instability which resulted to credit intermediation, maturity transformation, liquidity provision and the attitude of the investor to maximise more return on their investment (Bernanke, 2013).Also, another reason is a low requirement for collateral which enables SBS to make liquidity more available that allows investors to deploy their wealth and boosts assets price. It became a substitute for banking lending which is another source for the banks.

Krugman (2009) contends that the activities of shadow banking contribute to the worldwide recession. He further explains that SBS is very essential compared to commercial banks, elected officials and administrators should consider and understand that they may cause another possible financial meltdown, rather than respond by regulating the institutions. Therefore, the global financial stability board should get involved to check the excesses of these unregulated financial institutions to avoid possible financial crises and appropriate monitoring to reduce systemic risks.

Shadow banking has play essential economic functions as financial intermediation,

extension of entrusted loans, wealth management products to the new economy demand. It also play a very important role in helping to grow and improve the access to financial service. Also, it provides funding to local government financing vehicles, real estate developers by increasing gross domestic product. Similarly, it plays a role of securitisation. It has been widely reported that shadow banking activities started in the United States which spread to other countries, for example China and other European countries. SBS make credit available, liquidity and credit guarantees and encourage savings from investor that would foster economic growth and development. It is also useful economically which needs adequate management and regulations (Claessens et al., 2012).

This report aims to evaluate the reasons for the rise of Shadow Banking in the United State and China and to compare the convergence and divergence of financial innovations instruments in shadow banking. Also to illustrate how and why the shadow banking may result in rising systemic risks. Analyse measure of regulation taken to minimise risks in SB over the last 20 years.

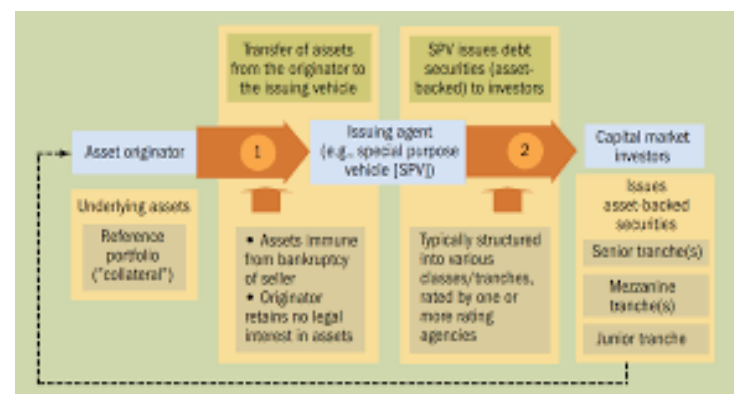
### 1.1 The Rise of Shadow Banking in the USA:

The emergence and rise of SBS is the increasing integration of banking with capital market (Adrian and Shin, 2009). Furthermore, they argue that commercial banks credit became less important, while securitisation funds are vital. Conventional banks diversified more sources to increase their profits, SBS overtook the activities of traditional banks, in the beginning of the early 1990s before the crisis, credit market became more critical factor. During the crisis, the financial institutions substantially decline while commercial banks engage actively in buffer duty for investors by increasing the level of the credit. Similarly, (Nersisyan and Wray 2010)

claimed that because of the deregulations of the financial system since the 70s, big banks in the US began to involve in substantial financial activities. (Please see Appendix 1)

Shadow banking system now surpasses the activities of the financial institution that are regulated (commercial banks) in regard to provide funds to customers such as households, student loans, and automobile industries before the 2008-2010 financial down (Hall, 2009). The activities of shadowbank system became connected with commercial banks between various credit channels that created systemic risk (Cowen, 2012). Investors are purchasing securities from various institutions such as mutual fund (MF), pension fund (PF), hedge fund (HF) and other financial organisations (Pozsar et al, 2010). The activities of SBS as identified by Bernanke (2013) were connected to the 2008 – 2010 global financial crises. (Zhang, 2013). This affected the bubble estate business, particularly investment banks which trust in short term loan and need to access finance via capital market. This obstacle is as a result of a decline in the value assets like mortgage which begins to fall (Jones, 2013). Mortgage securitisation lost its tempo and the size of the mortgage securities rapidly decline due to the weakness of the markets.

### How Securitization works in the US:

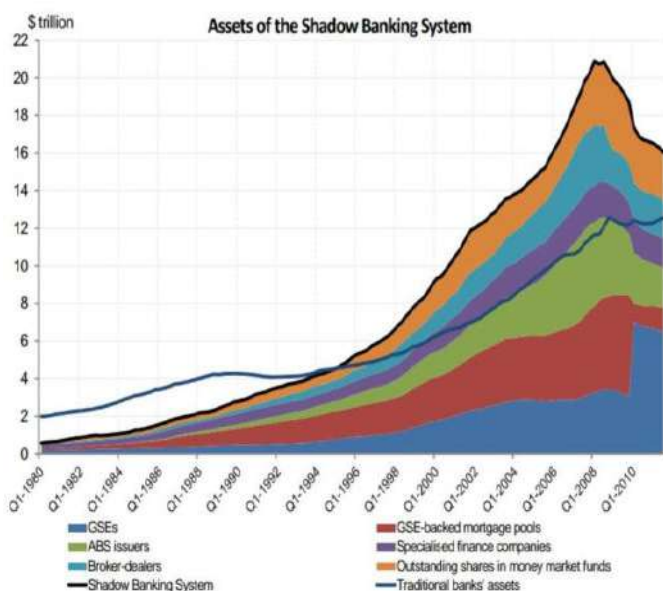


Source: IMF (2011) Source

Figure 1 in US between growth rates of securities the period 2004-2011

According to Jobst (2008), securitisation is a business of merging different types of assets to trade them to other investors. For instance, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed commercial papers are examples of securitisation. It depends on mortgage loans associated with risk when the borrower defaults, the investor loses. In other way, it can simple mean as transfer of credit risk to those that can absorb losses, though it add to the fragility of the financial institution to leverage up by buying one another securities.

In 2007 approximately US\$ 10 trillion amount of mortgage credit and the derivatives depending on mortgage credits. (Vincent, 2013) the growth size of the assets was significantly increase similarly with the real estate prices before the financial meltdown it start to decline.



Source: Federal Reserve, DG Treasury  
 Figure2 the period between1980- 2010 distribution of types of assets in shadow banking in US.

Source: Federal Reserve, DG Treasury

The table above illustrates the assets size of SBS in the US, it plays a significant role for both global and US economy, any changes in the US economy can affect another part of the world economies. In1970, the change in financial activities from traditional banking to the shadow banking began with increasing acceleration in the 80s.However, at the turn of the century.

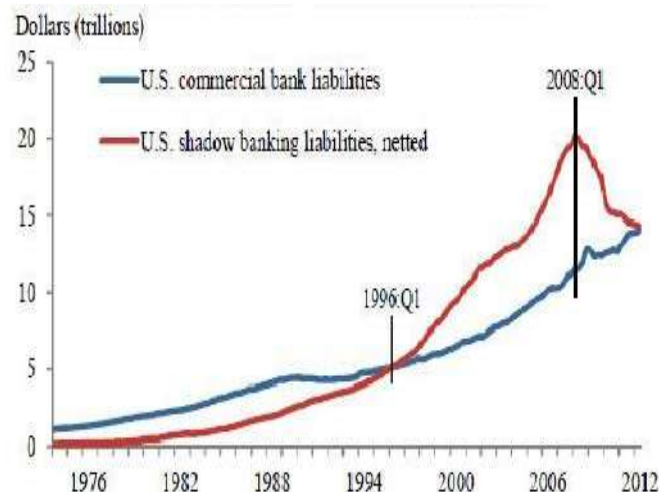


Figure 3: Shadow banking exceeds commercial banking activity Source: Federal Reserve Flow of funds (2012)

The figure above clearly identify the rise of shadow banking exceed conventional bank, although before the crisis it was increasing, and after it decline (Pozsar e tal, .2013)

### 1.2 The Rise of Shadow Banking in China:

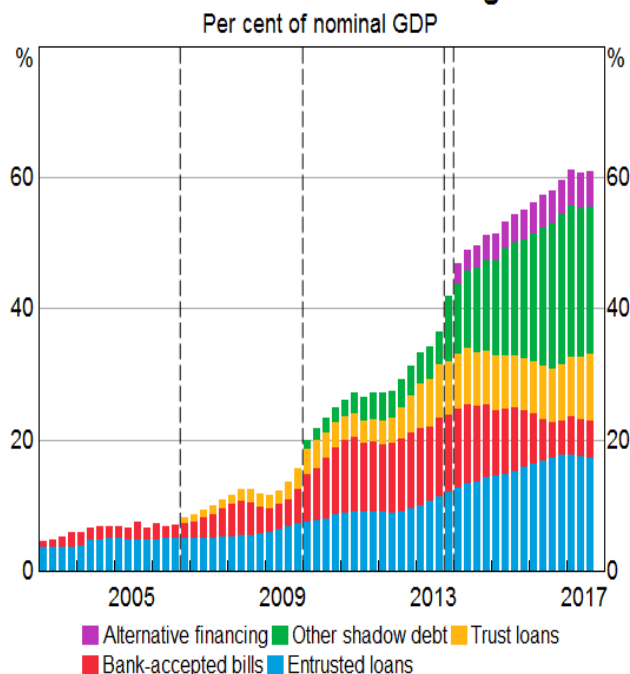
As reported bythe People’s Bank of China (PBOC),SBS refer tobanking business which serves as credit intermediation which include institutions and business outside the conventional banking industry. It provide essential service of provision of liquidity, credit transformation which could be potentially be a source of systemic risk or regulatory arbitrage8th (Elliott and Yan (2013).The growth and developments of China in the past three decade is an important period before the industrial revolution (Eichengreen et al., 2011).The rise of SBS in China is one of the most dynamic developments in China's

financial system over the past few years. Further research contends that SBS play a significant role which immensely contributed to the overall growth specifically in the suburban, towns and villages where the growth of GDP is thriving credibly (Allen, 2008).

Although shadow banking in China started operations productively before the global financial crisis of 2008, it however begins to witness significant growth within the period under review. The reasons is that the Chinese government after the crisis implemented its monetary policy which makes it more challenging to get finance (loan) through commercial banks. The impact of shadow banking has become an increasingly essential alternative source of liquidity in China. The ineffectiveness of China's traditional banking system is a central catalyst behind the rapid growth in the rise of shadow banking. For different reasons, China's commercial banking sector has a high level sophistication. Banking institutions controlled by large state-managed banks, generally favours state-owned enterprises either large firms in providing loans (Andrian, 2016). Thus, shadow banking is needed to supply liquidity to deprived firms such as private micro and small-sized firms.

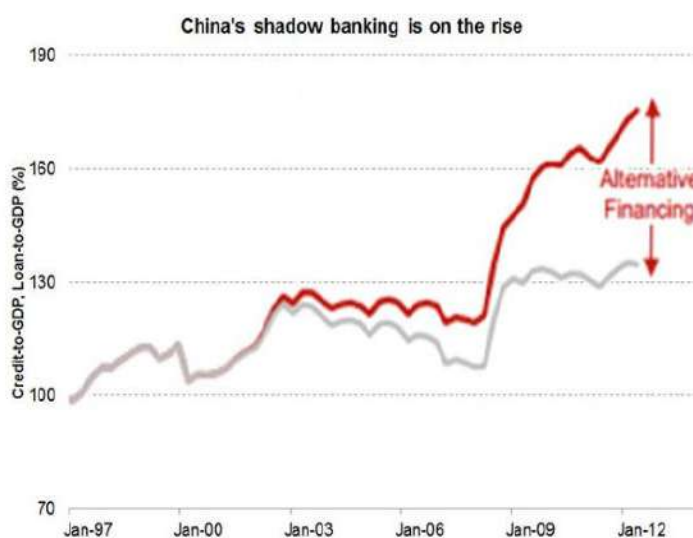
The above figure illustrate the rise of SBS before the crisis in 2000, for instance the rate is small, though it is increasing , from that period it began to increase base on the evidence provided from the graph, during the crisis it slightly decreased, but after the crisis there is a noticeable continuous increase. It indicates that approximately 273.1 billion renminbi in July 2014 compared to 1.97 trillion renminbi in June, according to (FSB, 2013).

### China – Shadow Financing\*



SOURCES: CEIC; RBA; Wind information (2017)

Figure 5.



Sources:Credit Suisse (2012)

Figure 4

The analyses of the above table illustrate that before the crisis the components are small, during the crisis it slightly increases while after it rises. Bank accepted bills refer to instrument of debt which is usually short term in nature. China corporate sectors and local government financing support the vast majority of their activities, while illiquid and opaque debt assets are differently challenging. In summary, the above table are instruments of SBS in China.

Below are the differences in terms of instruments

Instruments of SBS in USA	Instruments of SBS in China
1. Agency Debt that is government sponsored debt Security.	Informal loans and BB and below rated bonds
2. Municipal Bonds.	Bank Trust Cooperation Financial product
3. Asset backed securities.	Leveraged leases
4. Commercial paper which include dealer paper.	Asset backed securities
5. Assets backed commercial paper.	Negotiable Securities
6 Collateralized Debt obligations (CDOs).	Credit guarantees
	Real estate investment trust.

yields than these traditional deposits. Also in China, Wealth Management Product (WMP) is instruments of investment because it gave fixed return which is above deposits interest rates. It is different from commercial mutual funds. Due to high yield offer by WMP which lead to continued growth, it becomes an important feature of China's financial system. Though commercial bank takes active part in the investment decision, they retain control because they play a central role, because of the large product of the proportion.

Conversely, out of the above three subgroups of shadow banking participants, the first and third subgroups are the key players in the US shadow banking. These are money market mutual funds, hedge funds, investment banks, structured investment vehicles and government-managed enterprises. Shadow banking system in the US has long established its relevance in the capital markets. For instance, money market funds can function independently from traditional banks, while repo and securitisation markets are spread completely to participants, including banks and non-banks. The shadow banking in the US is more market-based, function in parallel to and to a great extent, in the rivalry for the market with traditional banks.

However, China's SBS has developed more reliance in contact with commercial banks to execute essential task of credit intermediation. Traditional banks have long had a significant role in the Chinese financial system, enjoying full benefits regarding the branch network, scale and marketing channel. Trust companies create WMP and banks use their client linkages to market them in return for a commission. The proceeds raised from the WMP are then invested by trust companies in wide-ranging assets, including money market and bond funds, small and medium-sized enterprises loans, real estate loans and local government financing vehicle loans. In short,

## 1.2 The Comparison and Contrast of Shadow Banking in the United States and China:

Shadow banking system in China is substantially different from its United States counterparts with its distinctive features.

### 1.3.1 Composition and Players:

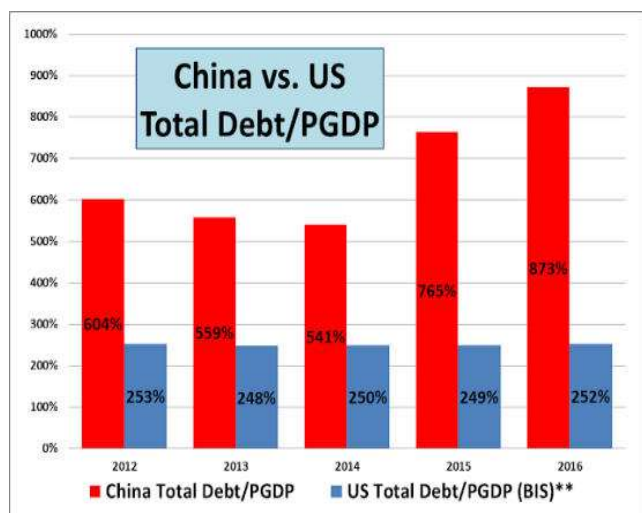
Several financial analysts, expert and academia have come up with distinctive classification of the SBS participants and were divided into three categories. The first is the government-managed shadow banking subsystem comprising of the government operation such as the Federal Home Loan Bank System, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Secondly is the 'internal' and 'external' shadow banking subsystem which makes major banks applied a series of activities of off balance sheet such as securitisation (special purpose vehicle) and strategies in assets management (Pozsar e tal, .2013).

In contrast, the Chinese shadow banking activity is influenced by China's low-interest-rate policy on deposits which brings about the emergence of wealth management products (WMP) in 2004. WMP provide investors, particularly small investors, and channel investment through which they can gain higher

the operation of the WMP system is 'bank-centric'. The trust companies need to cooperate with banks to obtain funding and mitigate the credibility problem in issuing WMP.

### 1.3.2 Level of Sophistication:

Developed financial system in US has led to improvement in standardisation of SB and utilises highly sophisticated financial apparatuses to offer complicated financial products include securitised loans, asset-backed commercial paper, repurchase agreements and money market funds, Securitisation, for instance, is a well-established practice in the US financial markets, performing the critical function of converting illiquid into liquid assets(Zhang, 2013).



Source: IMF reports (2016)

Figure 6

The above graph illustrates the comparison of total debt between US and China. The Chinese government introduced Total Social Financing (TSF), to track the leverage in their economy, grew to RMB 155.99 trillion RMB (US\$ 23 Trillion), up 12.8 percent from 2015, per the PBOC Report. (Pg. 28) "Total financing" required by households and businesses entrepreneur

### 1.4 Regulations in China Shadow Banking System:

Main reason that brought Shadow banking regulation in China is increasing both efficiencies and risks which operate as a double-edged sword and also to minimise those risks while maximising, or at least not significantly impairing, those efficiencies.

The existing financial regulatory Authority in china comprising the following body, namely China Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC), the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) and the China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) which is known as "Yihang Sanhui". The practical structure of shadow banking regulatory frame work is in the circular No. 107 which recognize the function of shadow banking with commercial banking segment, it also cautions the systemic risks associated with shadow banking. The responsibility charge by the PBOC is to regulate banking institutions activities and supervision while CBRC charge with the responsibility of regulating banking operation in China and CBRC responsible for regulating private equity investment funds and insurance companies.

Although the Circular No. 107 makes significant efforts to simplify and make clear subsection of regulatory duties, though it has some impediment. However, the development of shadow banking has significantly changed the way the financial markets operate in China, posing a serious challenge to China's traditional banking sectors.

#### 1.4.1 Recent China Changes in Shadow Banking Regulations:

Starting in early 2017, CBRC and PBoC launched a series of measures that have aimed at various channels used to structure off-balance-sheet lending. The guidelines are to tighten rules on Business in asset management to fend off systemic risks. The Rules banned

asset managers from promising investors a guaranteed rate of return, while also requiring them to set aside 10% percent of the management charges they collect for provision purposes. In September 2017 - money market funds came under regulatory attack (Ft.com, Jan 2018).

The financial regulators proposed general rules to mitigate risks that possible escalate everywhere on distinct on assets. Rules on entrusted lending business FT.com, January 8, 2018, New Regulation on shadow banking in 2017 – CBRC has put new curbs on the country’s entrusted lending business. The CBRC at the weekend (Jan 2018) issued another rulemaking decisions for companies making entrusted loans, from providing guarantees for those loans from being used to buy equities, bonds or derivatives by the company borrowing to stem risk in the country’s financial sector (Acharya,2010).

New regulations announced by China’s securities regulator The new rules would result in an essential tightening of the regulatory risk limits that managers must carefully observe, and were likely to improve liquidity spontaneously among MMFs and to slow their rate of growth in October 2017,

#### **1.4.2 Regulatory Measures to Mitigate the Systemic risk:**

China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (CSDC) in April 2017, declare a plan to tighten requirements using corporate bonds to serve as collateral. CBRC issues eight rules to advance regulatory efficiency risk measures for the banking sectors and investigates cross-guarantees for bank loans and identifies risky corporate borrowers (Borst, 2013)

PBOC agrees to include CDs with maturities of less than one year when calculating compliance with the wholesale funding cap of one-third of bank’s total

liabilities from 2018. CBRC necessitates all trust companies to register their products with government-backed China Trust Registration Co. by end-November 2017. CSRC releases new rules to advance the improvement of liquidity risk management in the MMF industry. focusing on risks to the MMFs posed by large investors, and their exposures to issuers with lower domestic credit ratings in August 2017, President Xi Jinping’s speech at the 19th National Congress highlights the significance of establishing a dual-pillar financial policy framework and reiterates the on-going regulatory policy priority of safeguarding the financial stability

October 2017 (Zhang, 2013).

#### **1.5. Shadow Banking Regulations in the USA:**

The recent financial panic of 2007 to 2009, numerous perspectives agree that the removal of the Glass-Steagall Act cause to the United State and failure of financial regulators to recognise the risks in shadow banking probably the most significant cause of financial crisis (Mannuel, 2011). In November 1999, President Bill Clinton signed the Gramm-Leach Act abolished part of the provisions of the Glass Steagall Act. The clearly make distinction amongst traditional banking sector and investment banks. Similarly, Congress passed fundamental regulatory reform of the financial institutions in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010.

Dodd-Frank comprises requirement applicable to shadow banking; such as, hedge funds will now register with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), over-the-counter derivatives business all should go under exchanges and clearinghouses, and Federal Reserve will monitor all vital institutions. Further regulatory reform innovations such as Volcker rule has contribute significantly which modified the oversight of credit rating

agencies. Shadow banking system should adjust with the existing policies and regulations and anticipate other forms of regulatory arbitrage and shadow banking to surface.

Though Dodd-Frank considers some valuable, essential pace in the regulation of shadow banking, there still pitfalls that are silent. Some crucial gaps involve the regulation of MMMFs, securitisation, with reports. The law fashioned by the council of regulators, the Financial Stability Oversight Council, with important power to identify and manage systemic risks, plus the power to suggest significant changes in regulation, if consider necessary for financial stability. However, arguably the above three areas contributed to the crisis and which demand for further regulation to be strengthening. MMMFs, securitisation, and repo are vital components.

The standard of TLAC has been designed so that failing G-SIBs can have comfortable loss-absorbing and recapitalisation capability obtainable in resolution for authorities to implement an orderly resolution that mitigate effects on monetary stability, avoids public funds loss and maintain adequate continuity of essential role (FSB, 2015) The US reform under the Dodd-Frank Act does little more than tuning regulatory authorities within the previous regulatory framework, which has proved to be an outdated system for a well-developed economy like the US and it has been incorporated in Basel 3.

#### **1.6 Differences SBS between China and USA:**

Looking at the differences of the activities of Shadow Banking in China, shadow banking, as previously stated, has been less complex compared to that of the United States, due to the fact that in China credit intermediation are less securitise with limited entities created. The so-called "Plain Vanilla" process suggest that credit intermediation is at

least one-step and at most two-step process in China, in short the underlying debt instrument use in the securitization process are is a singular linkage to the revenues. On the other hand in the case of the United States credit intermediation is significantly complex and beyond seven step with far more financial entities, the "vertical slicing" stated by (Adrian and Ashcraft 2016). Looking from an enforceable regulatory perspective and the ability, flexibility and independence of regulated traditional bank to shift activities to non-regulated financial institution, amidst stringent regulatory framework, the likelihood of banks in China to adopt these flexibilities is limited and non-existence compared to the United States. In retrospective regulated banks in the United States benefited from shifting their activities and it is inevitable and prospectively unlike Chinese regulated private banks, regulated banks in United States might venture into shifting their activities to non-regulated financial instructions in responsive to certain regulatory changes, such as stringent capital requirements. Supported by Vittas (1992) that tighter banking regulatory measure encourages traditional regulated institutions to circumvent intermediating capital flows through non-bank intermediation.

According to Acharya et, al (2017) the two most significant difference between shadow banking system in United States and its Chinese counterparts. In the United States the shifting process of debt obligation away from the financial institutions balance sheet to slicing, dicing and re-moulding them to a completely new collateralise and structured product rendered them to be not only very complicated but opaque in nature. Whereas in China a greatest amount of wealth management product studied around 2008 to 2014 according to (Acharya et, al., 2017) "are simple, short-term fixed income product".



Therefore, money market funds together with securitised loans and obligations are more oriented to United States. Whereas in China is underdeveloped, less sophisticated and more oriented to WMP.

#### CONCLUSION:

Shadow banking has rapidly grown in the United States and China over the years, which exhibits unique driving forces, components, players and risk profiles. Notwithstanding the differences between the two, they give rise to similar regulatory concerns, including systemic risk and regulatory arbitrage. From a regulatory standpoint, however, the essential advantage of shadow banking should not be disregarded. China's regulatory responses to shadow banking, as embodied in the recently issued Circular No. 107, appear to be based on a balanced view of the benefits and risks of shadow banking. It provides for guidance about the regulation of shadow banking in China. Finally, it is necessary for the Chinese government to take proactive measures to mitigate unforeseen circumstances

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## **NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF TEENAGERS IN URBAN AREA IN INDIA**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

#### **Introduction:**

School age is described as the active rising stage of childhood (1). Undernutrition in children is one of India's most serious issues. The country is still dealing with this problem. Malnourishment, which is caused by poor feeding, damages the immune system and causes severe development and developmental delay. Development appraisal is the main measure for defining child's nutritional and health status, as well as offering an indirect indicator of well-being for the adult population.

#### **Methodology:**

From jan.2019 to july 2019, we conducted a cross-sectional study in urban slums of Hisar, Haryana, India, to investigate nutritional status in school-age slum children and examine factors associated with malnutrition using a pre-designed and pre-tested questionnaire, anthropometric assessments, and clinical analysis.

#### **Result:**

In all age ranges, the mean height and weight of boys and girls in the sample population were smaller than the CDC 2000 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) standards. In terms of nutritional status, the prevalence of stunting and underweight was greatest in

the age group 11 to 13 years, whilst the prevalence of wasting was highest in the age group 5 to 7 years. But for refractive errors, all diseases are more frequent in children, but only anaemia and rickets have a statistically meaningful gender gap. Children born in collective households, infants whose mom's schooling was [below than or equivalent to] 6th grade, and infants of working mothers were at a significantly higher risk of malnutrition.

#### **Conclusion:**

The majority of the school-age poor children in our sample were malnourished. Strategies including skills-based food and nutrition knowledge, nutritional fortification, proactive infection prevention, public healthcare staff preparation, and delivery of comprehensive services are encouraged.

**Keywords:** Nutrition status, malnutrition, urban area, School-aged child, India, Haryana, Hisar.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

School age is described as the active rising stage of childhood [1]. Primary school age is a complex time of physical and behavioural maturity for the infant. According to study, health issues caused by poor nutrient intake of primary school students are one of the most prevalent reasons for the low school

enrolment, heavy workloads, premature drop - outs, and poor classroom results. The current state of nutrition and health condition of school-age Indian children is deplorable. According to data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 53 percent of rural children are undernourished, though this differs by province. The number of undernourished children around the world was 53.4 in 1992, 45.8 in 1998, 47 in 2006 [2] and 38% stunted and 35% underweight in 2015-16 (3).

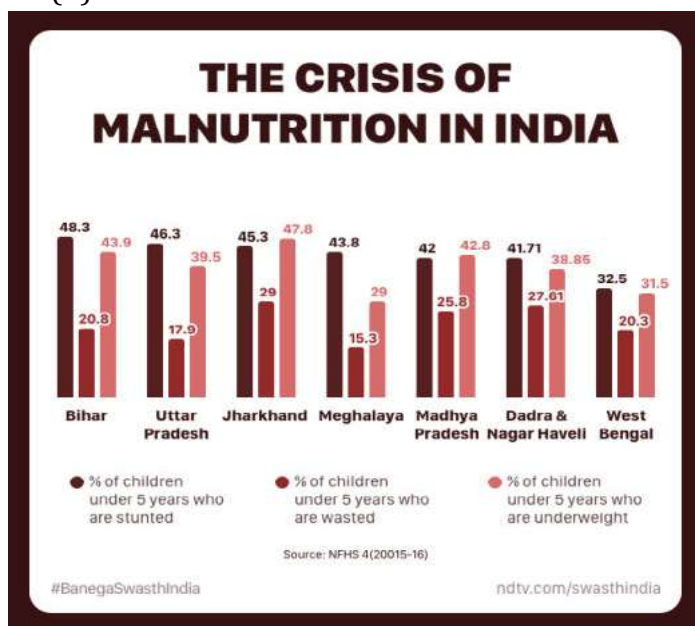


Fig.1. crisis of malnutrition in India in 2015-16

Childhood malnutrition was and continues to be one of the causes of high child mortality rates in developing countries. Chronic malnutrition in childhood is related to delayed cognitive performance and severe health impairments later in life, lowering people's quality of life. Nutritional status is a key indicator of this consistency. In this regard, recognising child's nutrient intake has had far consequences for the growth of posterity. Development surveillance is utilized to measure individual children's nutritional status, wellbeing, and growth, as well as to determine the expected nutrition health and development of communities. When comparison to several other health

measurement methods, evaluating infant development is a low-cost, simple, and non-invasive procedure. Anthropometric testing is nearly often used in studies to determine children's fitness and nutritional status. Physical metrics such as body weight, height, arm and calf circumference, and triceps skin fold of children have been widely used to describe the health and nutritional status of populations. A variety of indexes, such as height-for-age and weight-for-height, have been proposed based on age, body weight, and height [4]. The children are divided into three groups: 'underweight' (low weight for age), 'stunting' (low height for age), and 'wasting' (low weight-for-height). Low anthropometric values are those that differ by more than 2 standard deviations from the CDC 2000 standard (4-6). Children's nutritional condition reflects not just the financial status of the family and the general well-being of the society, but also the effectiveness of the health-care system and the impact of the local setting. The aim of the present research is to investigate the causes that contribute to childhood malnutrition and incidence of underweight etc.

### METHODOLOGY:

This partial research, that examined nutritional status in school-age slum children aged 5 to 18, was conducted between January 2019 and July 2019 in different states of India. The sample size of 512 was estimated assuming a 50% prevalence of malnutrition, with a relative precision of 10% at 95% reliability. Three urban areas (Azad nagar, gangwa, shastri nagar) were picked at random from the urbanized city of the Hisar district for this analysis. Any of these slums' children aged 5 to 15 years is investigated. A total of 1000 youngsters were surveyed and tested (600 boys and 400 girls). To interview research participants, a pre-designed and pre-tested

questionnaire was used to obtain information about community attributes such as residency, background, style of community, education, and profession of parent, as well as individual information such as gender, age, and food behaviors. Trained field workers took and documented anthropometric measurements. The questionnaire was piloted on ten children from each slum. Before the analysis began, necessary changes were made to the questionnaire. The Institution Review Board of BMU, Rohtak granted ethical clearance. Prior to project participants' involvement, families were notified well about research objectives and provided written informed consent. Jelliffe's [7] uniform technique was used to calculate each child's height and weight in the metric system. The subjects' height was measured using a stadiometer (measuring rod) with an accuracy of 0.1 cm. The topic was asked to stand without shoes, with toes, buttocks, elbows, and occiput touching the measuring rod and hands dangling on the arms. The top of the head made solid contact with the horizontal head portion, allowing the head to be left securely upright. The subjects' weights were recorded using a portable balance with a precision of 100 g. Youngsters were asked to stand on the balanced carrying only light clothing, without boots, with their toes apart which facing straight. The weigh was measured to the nearest tenth of a pound. Every child's height for age (stunted), weigh for height (wasted), and weight for age (underweight) were measured [3] and related to the CDC 2000 [4].

The appearance of Bitot's spots and conjunctival erythema indicated malnutrition. Rickets was identified by abnormalities in skeleton anatomy, such as knock-knees and bent legs. Anaemia was identified based on clinical symptoms such as pallor of the conjunctiva/ tongues.

Following information collected, all data was collected, processed, and suitable statistical tools were used. P 0.05 was deemed systematically important. The odds ratio (OR) was used in multivariate regression to search for correlations among different social factors and nutritional intake.

Table 1. The nutrition condition of teenagers in the urban slums of Hisar(Haryana), India, by age and gender, 2019.

Age (in years)	Nutritional Status (No's.)				Total
	Normal	Underweight (low weight for age)	Wasted (SDM) (low weight for height)	Stunted (LDM) (low height for age)	
5-6	80	45	40	21	186
7-8	85	49	38	20	192
9-10	50	38	29	19	136
11-12	40	45	18	25	128
13-15	80	45	33	18	176
16-18	70	48	37	27	182
<b>Gender</b>					
Boys	250	175	113	62	600
Girls	150	110	85	55	400
overall	400	285	198	117	1000

## RESULTS:

The average height of females was less than those of males in all age ranges save 13-14 years old, where females were longer than males. The height gap between males and females was not statistically important in either age group. The average height of the research group's males and females was less than the Center for disease control 2000 norm in all age ranges. (Figures 1 and 2). The average weight rose from 16.46 kg for males and 18kg for females in the 5-year age category to 56 kg and 50 kg in the 15 year age group. In many other age classes, the average weight of females was greater than that of male students. In each of the age classes, though, there has been no statistically relevant gap in the average weights of males and females. The average weight of males and females in the current sample was found to be significantly lower in all age groups as compared to the CDC 2000 norm. (Fig.3). In

terms of nutrient status, the occurrence of stunted growth (long-term malnutrition) and undernourished was observed to be greatest in the age groups 5-6 yrs and 11-12 years, while the highest incidence of wasting (short-term malnutrition) was observed in the age range 7-8 yrs. Of all age classes, the majority of malnourished people were undernourished. Wasted and hindered dietary intake is seen in 30.7 percent and 18.1 percent of boys, respectively. 16.1% of females had stunted nutrient intake, suggesting a higher incidence of long-term malnutrition in girls. In all, 33.3 percent of infants were wasted, 18.5 percent were stunted, and 46.8 percent had average nutritional status. There was no important relationship identified among children's gender and nutritional status. The findings revealed a higher prevalence of malnutrition in younger children; therefore, younger age ranges should be the primary focus of dietary observation and initiatives (Table 1). But for refractive errors, all other diseases are more frequent in girls than in boys, but only anaemia has a statistically meaningful gender gap. Anemia was found to be the most prevalent disease, with an incidence of 37.5 percent, followed by dental carries (18.5 percent) and throat infection (14.9 percent). Female infants, children living in joint households, children with birth order > 2, children who were never breastfed, children whose father and/or mother had a poor educational achievement (6th standard), and children whose mother had a service/business all had a substantially higher chance of malnutrition. The step-down multiple logistic regression approach with backward LR was used to identify the important correlates of malnutrition in the sample community. The final model revealed that joint family, birth order > 2, mother's education beyond 6th grade, and mother's occupation were all substantially correlated with malnutrition in the sample community.

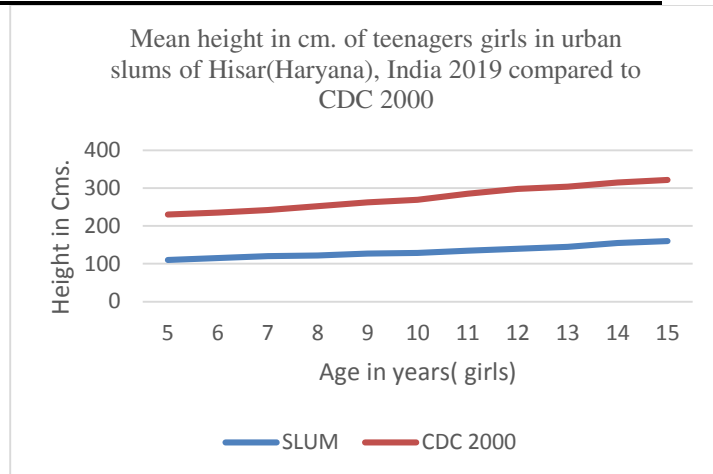


Fig.1. Mean height in cm. of teenagers girls in urban slums of Hisar(Haryana), India 2019 compared to CDC 2000.

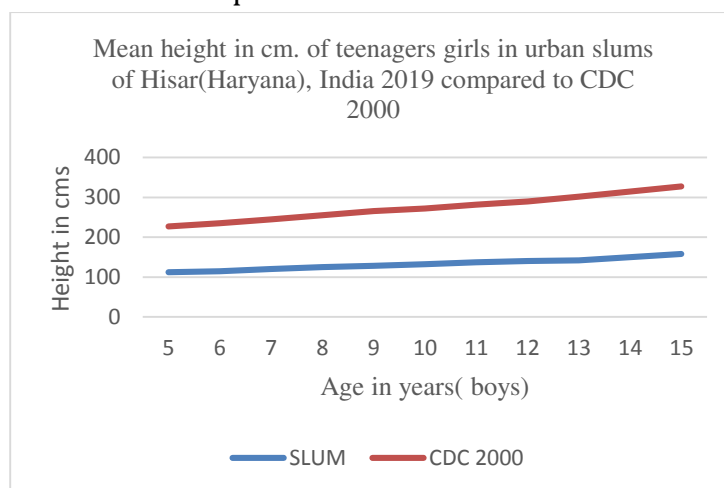


Fig.2- Mean height in cm. of teenagers girls in urban slums of Hisar(Haryana), India 2019 compared to CDC 2000.

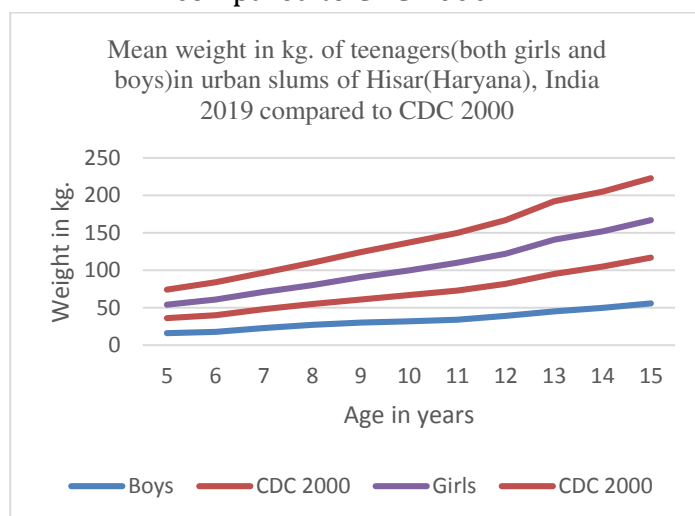


Fig.3. Mean weight in kg. of teenagers (both girls and boys) in urban slums of Hisar (Haryana), India 2019 compared to CDC 2000.

## DISCUSSION:

Children between the ages of 5 and 14 are often assumed to be of school age. After 1972, each U.n. Academic, Research, and Emerging Recognition has described primary school age as 6-11 years and high school age as 12-17 years. According to statistics, been among the indian population is made up of children aged 5 to 14, that involves those in elementary and high school. Learning age is regarded as a complex time of growth and development for children because they go through physically, behavioural, cognitive, and social changes. In the other words, the seeds of physical health and mental health are laid during the school years. As a result, the current research was designed with the aim of assessing and identifying the key social-economic correlates of nutrient intake in children in schools.

The current research found a development delay in the essential principles of age and build as comparison to the CDC 2000 reference criteria. Our results are consistent with those documented by the other Indian researchers [8,9]. Best C. et al. also found that underweight or leanness were more prevalent in communities of Africa And asia, while in Western Europe, the incidence of morbidly obese or leanness was typically less than 10percent [10]. Despite the vast discrepancies in the incidence of low body weight (wt)/age and height (ht)/age among countries, children have difficulty to increase in height and width in a strikingly similar maturity trend in the global south [2]. We looked at the occurrence of stunting, malnutrition, and underweight as indicators of malnutrition, and our results were close to those in South Africa, where stunting and underweight are still a public health issue in youth, with an occurrence of 20% stunting and nearly 10% underweight [11]. According to the psychometric findings of a survey conducted in Qwa Qwa, 2.8 percent of the

overall number of participants were seriously stunted, and 11.3 percent have been stunted [12].

Therefore, variations in the level of development loss in age and length have consequences for determining the actual prevalence and incidence deficiency. This is also useful for tracking patterns and assessing the effectiveness of initiatives [13]. For evaluating starvation and recognising communities which might profit through intervention, the emphasis could move from wt/age to ht/age and wt/ht.

The current survey's school kids were observed to be well fed and healthy then rural Punjab school kids in a study conducted [14], where the incidence of deficiency was 87.4 percent. However, dietary levels for kids in the current sample were weaker than those seen in kids in Delhi by Dhingra et al. [15] and in Tirupati urban school-age children by Indirabai et al. [16]. Such variations in research results could be due to gaps in research environments. The current study's rate of undernourishment is very close to the results of Medhi et al. [17], who found a higher prevalence of undernourishment of 53.9 percent among schoolkids in Assam, India. The data indicates the boys are most prone to be stunted and underweight than children, and in other countries, most likely to be wasted than females [18,19], but in the current research, undernutrition was slightly more common in females than males. A number of Black reports indicate that male deficiency rates are significantly higher than female deficiency rates. According to studies undertaken in Ecuador [20] and Tanzania [21], boys were more frequently affected than females.

Another of the major surveys [22] of the psychometric condition of villages primary school children in low income countries discovered that the average disease burden and underweight was high in all 5 nations,

varying from 48 to 56 percent for prevented from growth or development and 34 to 62 percent for undernutrition. Boys were much more prevented from growing or developing than girls in several nations, and boys were much more underweight than girls in both nations. These discrepancies in results are attributable to inequalities in research design, family structures, gender discrimination, and parental expectations for young boys in Indian culture.

Blood deficiency was found in 37.5 percent of the students in the current sample that was higher than that of the 22.5 percent found in rural schoolkids in Punjab [13]. Girls had a slightly higher incidence of anaemia (42.8 percent) than boys (33.7 percent). In our research, anaemia was diagnosed solely by pathological evaluation; no lab testing was performed. As a result, there is a risk of underestimation of anaemia prevalence in this sample community, and this underrepresentation could be greater in boys.

Women's academic and social status, nutritional supply, and access to clean drinking water are all well-documented significant root determining factors of infant malnourishment [23]. Mom's schooling was found to be a strong indicator of kid's nutritional status in our research. Data review of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 1 revealed that, even after correcting for the potentially confounding impact of many other demographic and socioeconomic factors, a mom's training has a significant independent impact on the a kid's nutrient intake [24].

Previous research analyzing domestic data showed that mom's training was favourably correlated with a variety of indicators of infant wellbeing and nutrient intake [25-30]. The observations of Yip et al. [31] that show the relevance of socio economic factors like mom's literacy to child's nutrient

intake are consistent with the results of this study.

Other scholars [32-35] have identified more improvements in nutrient intake as a result of parental schooling. In Cambodia, the trend of decreasing prevalence of impaired growth and development due to mom's schooling is associated with trends found in several other developed countries [36]. The wasting trend supports claims made in many other studies [37,38] that wasting is affected less by maternal characteristics than stunting. One theory is that since there are many causes of disease, mom's training has a small impact on avoiding disease such as diarrhoea.

Several research has indicated that parent involvement, especially maternal knowledge, is an important factor in enhancing children's nutrient intake [39,40].

In the current research, household type was found to be positively related to everyone three indicators of deficiency. Gopaldas et al. [33] obtained comparable findings. According to the NFHS 1 study, children from joint family system were much more likely to experience from child malnutrition than children from small families. The findings vary from those of Singh [41]'s research on kids from urban slums, in which more than 70% of the families were small.

It was specifically demonstrated that infants who've never been breastfed it was at a far greater risk of nutrient deficiencies. Thus, feeding a child is a healthy behaviour that should be promoted in this demographic.

The maternal employment status has been one of the major causes of malnourishment in this study. Children of non - working mother have greater nutrient intake than children of employed women, presumably because they have more time to provide for their children [35,36]. As a result, working mothers' hectic schedules have a negative impact on their children's nutrient intake. The



National family health II has discovered a high incidence of these three hunger factors in kids of employed moms.

According to the findings of this report, maternal academic achievement, mom's employment status, and family form are all significant determinants of a children's nourishment status.

Efforts to increase women education, educate mothers, and limit family size will have a positive effect on the nutrient intake of schoolchildren.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

It is obvious that either India's malnourishment crisis is not only of troubling nature, but of considerable complexity. Underweight occurrence is one of the largest in the world, almost double that of Sub-Saharan Africa, according to Srivastava et al. 70:8 (Archives of Public Health, 2012). The rate of change is slower than would be predicted considering India's economic development. The slum population contributes significantly to this crisis. Combating starvation in slums necessitates a multifaceted strategy, particularly while addressing schoolkids.

#### **1. Skills-based nutrition education for the family:**

Nourishment education should target the entire family, not even just the women. Nutrition education should emphasise coordination in order to effect behavioural improvement. Nutrition-related efforts must be based on empirical analysis that identifies structural and institutional barriers to healthy nutrition, as well as harmful beliefs and habits about cooking and nutrition conduct. Food and hygiene practises may be integrated into group activities through inventive thought, but they must be viewed as important to their lifestyle rather than forced.

#### **2. Fortification of food items:**

Sugar, dairy, pulses, potatoes, and spices can all be supplemented with essential nutrients.

#### **3. Effective infection control:**

Children in slums are particularly vulnerable to a variety of disease and pathogens that compromise their health and immune, and hence their nutrient intake. Malnutrition and adolescent disorders are inextricably linked and mutually strengthen each other. It is also essential that infant disorders are diagnosed and treated properly in order to limit the disease's effect on child health.

#### **4. Training public healthcare workers:**

To successfully execute a diet policy, service providers should be trained with abilities and knowledge. To educate service providers, proper training methods and tools must be created. Trained neighbourhood connect staff not only improve social access to hospitals, they also provide health and nutrition to women and infants in areas where the universal healthcare infrastructure does not exist.

#### **5. Deliver integrated knowledge:**

Intersect oral cooperation is recognised as being one of the mechanisms for addressing malnutrition issues. Public health can help to promote healthier food choices, and educators can help to minimise nutrition-related issues by incorporating nutrition programmes into an integrated school health curriculum.

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## PRESENTATION OF MINORITY IN MEDIA AND FILMS

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### ABSTARCT:

**Today social Media has become prominent in world of globalization. The first and the most important purpose of the mass media is to inform and educate people about important events taking place around them. The second is to amuse people various forms of media include Television broadcast, radio broadcast, print media, Internet, mobile phone applications etc. Mass media has a huge impact on society as it influences their insight. "Today a country belongs to the person who controls communications" this is the power of Media. It can turn a Villain into a Hero, or vice-versa in no time. However it has been observed that the minority is projected in bad light in media and films in last few decades. There is stereotyping of particular minority through media and films. This in term affects the entire perception of the masses. The paper discusses some recent example of minority discourses in media and films.**

### INTRODUCTION:

The first and the most relevant purpose of the mass media is to inform and educate people about important events taking place around them. The mass media is a term that used to mark a part of the media that is specifically designed to reach a very large audience such as the population of a nation as the audience is interested in knowing the news and to know what is happening around them.

The second is to entertain people. Mass media can have a lot of goals and aims to improve our life in this country. It can state a range of purposes like Advocacy for business

and social concerns, which comprises of advertising, marketing, propaganda, public relations, and political communication. It can also have enrichment and education, entertainment, journalism and public service announcements. Broadcast: Television and radio programs are distributed through radio broadcasting over frequency bands that are highly regulated by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry of India. Such regulation includes determination of the width of the bands, range, licensing, types of receivers and transmitters used, and acceptable content. Film: Films are very powerful as they influence the perception of its viewers. Film is considered by many to be an important art form; films entertain, educate, enlighten and inspire audiences. Any film can become a worldwide attraction, especially with the addition of dubbing or subtitles that translate the film message. Films are also artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them. "Cross-media" means the idea of distributing the same message through different media channels. The Internet is quickly becoming the center of mass media. Everything is becoming accessible via the internet. Instead of picking up a newspaper, or watching the 10 o' clock news, people can log onto the internet to get the news they want, when they want it. Print media: Books, Magazines and journals are losing its charm as people these days prefer audio-visual platforms. Newspaper still is considered to be more traditional and formal medium of communication. A newspaper is a publication containing news and information and advertising. Professions involving mass media: News-oriented journalism is sometimes

described as the “first rough draft of history” (attributed to Phil Graham), because journalists often record important events, producing news articles on short deadlines. Many news organizations claim proud traditions of holding government officials and institutions accountable to the public, while media critics have raised questions about holding the press itself accountable.

Public relations is the art and science of managing communication between an organization and its key publics to build, manage and sustain its positive image. For Example, Politicians use public relations to attract votes and raise money, and, when successful at the ballot box, to promote and defend their service in office, within an eye to the next election or, at career’s end, to their legacy.

The History: The phrase “the media” began to be used in the 1920s. The audio-visual facilities became very popular, because they provided both information and entertainment as it was easier for the general public to passively watch TV than to actively read. In recent times, the Internet became the latest and most popular mass medium. One can do many activities at the same time, such as playing games, listening to music, and social networking, irrespective of location. In a democratic society, some consider the concentration of media ownership to be a threat to democracy.

### **INFLUENCE AND SOCIOLOGY:**

Not long ago, if you wanted to seize political power in a country, you had merely to control the army and the police. Today it is only in the most backward countries that fascist generals, still use tanks. “Today a country belongs to the person who controls communications”.

In an article entitled Mass Media Influence on Society, Rayuso argues that the

world media is dominated by five major companies (Time Warner, VIACOM, Vivendi Universal, Walt Disney and News Corp) which own 95% of all mass media including movie studios, television, News Channels, sports entertainment electronic media and music companies. Recently they have merged to form an elite which have the power to shape the opinion and beliefs of people. People buy after seeing thousands of advertisements by various companies in TV, newspapers or magazines, which are able to affect their purchasing decisions. The definition of what is acceptable by society is dictated by the media. After the attacks of 9/11 the media gave extensive coverage of the event and exposed Osama’s guilt for the attack, information they were told by the authorities. This shaped the public opinion to support the war on terrorism, and later, the war on Iraq. A main concern is that due to this immense power of the mass media (being able to drive the public opinion) media receiving inaccurate information could cause the public opinion to support the wrong cause. In 1997, J.R. Finnegan Jr. and K. Viswanath identified the main effects of mass media. Agenda Setting: People are influenced in how they think about issues due to the selective nature of what media choose for public consumption. J.J. Davis states that “when risks are highlighted in the media, particularly in great detail, the extent of agenda setting is likely to be based on the degree to which a public sense of outrage and threat is provoked” . Cultivation of Perceptions: The extent to which media exposure shapes audience perceptions over time is known as cultivation. Television is a common experience, to the point where it can be described as a “homogenizing agent” (S.W. Littlejohn). However, instead of being merely a result of the TV, the effect is often based on socioeconomic factors. Having a prolonged exposure to TV or movie violence might affect a viewer. Stereotyping of

Minorities Mass media has played a large role in the way Indians perceives its minority. The media focus on minority in the contexts of crime, polygamy, frauds, drug use, gang violence, and other forms of anti-social behavior has resulted in a distorted and harmful public perception of Minority. Minority have been subjected to oppression and discrimination for the past few decades. According to Stephen Balkaran in his article Mass Media and Racism, "The media has played a key role in perpetuating the effects of this historical oppression and in contributing to Minority (African-Americans) continuing status as second-class citizens". This has resulted in an uncertainty among white Americans as to what the genuine nature of Minority really is despite the resulting racial divide, the fact that these people are undeniably American Has "raised doubts about the white man's value system". This means that there is a somewhat "troubling suspicion" among some Americans that their white America is tainted by the black influence.

### **Christians as represented in Films:**

Catholics had threatened to stop the screening of 'Kamaal Dhamaal Malamaal' (2012), Hindi movie directed by Priyadarshan, if certain scenes making a "disrespectful portrayal" of the Christian community and its priests are not deleted, an official said here on Sunday. Catholic groups and a priest representing the Archdiocese of Bombay registered a protest to Central Board of Film Certification chairperson Leela Samson. Its Copies, highlighting the community's grievances were also been sent to Information & Broadcasting Minister Ambika Soni and censor board CEO Pankaja Thakur, according to Judith Monteiro, secretary of Association of Concerned Catholics (AOCC). Catholic Secular Forum chief Joseph Dias pointed out that stereotyping of Christians has existed in films.

"This time with the priest shown in such bad light, Bollywood has hit a new low. We call for the resignation of Leela Samson and transfer of (Pankaja) Thakur," an angry Dias said. Father Rueben Tellis, representative of the Archdiocese of Bombay, also referred to an earlier movie, "Kya Superkool Hai Hum" (2012) which had offensive scenes of a Catholic priest and reiterated the community's demand for a permanent representative on the censor board to prevent such recurrences in the guise of "cinematic liberty". The Congress in Goa Thursday demanded a ban on the Ekta Kapoor produced film Kya Superkool Hain Hum, saying the film offended the sensibilities of the Christian community. Addressing a press conference, Congress spokesperson and legislator Reginaldo Lourenco said that a first information report (FIR) would be filed against Kapoor in Panaji Friday. "We are demanding a ban on the screening of the film because it insults Christians. The FIR will be filed tomorrow," Lourenco said. A scene in the film, which stars Tusshar Kapoor and Riteish Deshmukh, shows another actor, Chunky Pandey (playing the role of a priest), solemnise the wedding of a dog and a bitch.

### **Sikhs as represented in Films:**

To put an end to the controversy surrounding their Bollywood flick Son of Sardar, actors Ajay Devgan and Sanjay Dutt have agreed to remove such portions of the movie which have hurt the Sikh community. Peermohammad had also objected the scene where Ajay was flaunting his chest with a tattoo of Hindu God Shiva engraved on it as the Sikh religion did not believe in idol worship. After meeting Ajay, Peermohammad praised him for the work he has done in his previous movies. He added that film actors are role model for the society and children and youngsters readily copy whatever they watch in the movies. The AISSF president further said

that the final decision in this regard will be taken by the Akal Takht Jathedar Gyani Gurbachan Singh. complaint was moved under Section 295-A (blasphemy) and Sections 500/501 (Defamation) of Indian Penal Code for summoning the accused and trying him for the offences committed by him by producing and acting in the film “Son of Sardar” in which he had hurt the religious sentiments of the complainant and the Sikh community as well as defamed the Sikh community. These dialogues have lowered the image of Sikh’s in the mind of general public and have made them a laughing stock for people and defamed the Sikh community” the complainant has maintained. “Thus invited trial and punishment for offence as defined under section 499 of Indian Penal Code and provided with punishment under section 500 of Indian Penal Code” added the complainant filed in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Fategarh Sahib. Later Ajay Devgan removed those scenes. Controversies: Sikh community had expressed their displeasure over the portrayal of Sikhs in the movie Singh is King (2008). The Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee (DSGMC) sought a ban

on the movie, saying that it “ridiculed” the Sikh community. It wrote a letter to Sheila Dikshit, the chief minister of Delhi, asking her to ban the movie. The main objection raised was that the film promos showed Akshay Kumar’s character sporting a trimmed beard, which Sikhs found offensive. Akshay Kumar and Vipul Shal had a 50-minute discussion with the DSGMC authorities who requested twelve changes, with which the filmmakers complied. As a result of the discussion, DSGMC gave a “clean chit” to the movie on 7 August 2008.

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## PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION IN BHUTAN

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### ABSTRACT:

**Background:** Since the outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19) on 31 December 2019 in Wuhan (Hubei, China), an increasing amount of information, concern, and restrictive public health measures put on to contain the spread of infection have impacted the mental health of the people. The psychological status of the Bhutanese population during this novel coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19) pandemic is unknown.

**Aim:** To measure the levels of stress, anxiety, and depression in Bhutanese population during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study

also aimed to explore the potential differences in psychological status between the demographic variables.

**Methods and material:** A cross-sectional web-based survey was done using a non-probabilistic snowball sampling methodology. Data were collected using the socio-demographic data questionnaire and the Depression Anxiety and Stress scale-21 (DASS-21). Descriptive statistics were used to describe the data, and independent t-tests and analyses of variance (ANOVAs) were used to compare the psychological status among different groups.

**Results:** A total of 663 respondents were recruited. Of them, 21.27% of the participants reported mild to severe levels of depression, 25.04% reported mild to severe levels of anxiety, and 10.56% were stressed. Young and those unemployed during the pandemic showed greater negative psychological symptoms.

**Conclusion:** The results show that psychological problems are prevalent during the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings can help government and health professionals safeguard the psychological wellbeing of the community in the face of COVID-19 outbreak in Bhutan and worldwide.

**Keywords:** COVID-19; Psychological status; Depression; Anxiety; stress; Pandemic

**Key messages:** COVID-19 pandemic had pronounced impact on the psychological status of the Bhutanese people. Young and unemployed were those mostly affected. The problem of youth unemployment, worsen by losing jobs as a result of the pandemic, was identified as a pertinent issue.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 as a pandemic on March 11, 2020 and as on August 26, 2020, the number of confirmed cases was 23,752,965 with 815,038 deaths reported worldwide (WHO website dated August 27, 2020 at 10:16 am Bhutan standard time).<sup>[1]</sup> The number of 2019-nCoV infections and deaths from it continue to rise with some countries reporting second wave of the infection.

In Bhutan, the index case was reported on 5 March 2020. Since then, 173 cases are reported in the country with zero death as of this writing. While earlier cases reported were

all imported cases and detected in the quarantine facilities, Bhutan saw its first local transmission on 11 August 2020. The Royal Government of Bhutan thus announced the state of emergency and national lockdown the very next day in which all citizens were confined to their homes, creating an unprecedented situation in the country.<sup>[2]</sup>

Since the outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19) on 31 December 2019 in Wuhan (Hubei, China), an increasing amount of information, concern, and restrictive public health measures put on to contain the spread of infection have impacted the mental health of the people. Beside the medical risks, the psychosocial impact of this pandemic is so apparent.<sup>[3,4]</sup> According to Behavioral Immune System (BIS) theory, people more likely develop negative emotions such as aversion and anxiety and negative cognitive assessment for self-protection.<sup>[5,6,7]</sup> The stress theory and perceived risk theory indicates that more of negative emotions are triggered by public health emergencies.<sup>[8,9]</sup>

This unprecedented pandemic has led to significant mental health problems such as stress, anxiety, and depression for both medical professionals and general population alike.<sup>[10,11]</sup> A research in China suggests that the fear of this pandemic can result in mental illnesses such as anxiety, depression, stress disorders, somatization and health risk behaviors such as increased use alcohol and tobacco.<sup>[12]</sup> Moreover, the lockdown measures are found to affect people's lives in many aspects and trigger a range of psychological problems such as panic disorder, anxiety, and depression.<sup>[13]</sup>

The psychological status of the Bhutanese population during this novel coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19) pandemic is unknown. Therefore, the aim of this study was to measure the levels of stress, anxiety, and depression in Bhutanese population. The study also aimed to explore the potential differences

in psychological status between demographic variables. The findings can help government and health professionals safeguard the psychological wellbeing of the community in the face of COVID-19 outbreak in Bhutan and worldwide.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

### **Study design:**

An anonymous cross-sectional web-based survey was performed using questionnaires developed with free software Google Forms in September 2020 in Bhutan. Respondents were invited to voluntarily participate in the self-administered online survey.

### **Population and sample:**

All Bhutanese people age above 14 years were eligible for this study. Children age 14 years and below were excluded since DASS-21 questionnaire was not valid for this population. The sample was recruited using a non-probabilistic snowball sampling methodology. The sample size was calculated using Morgan's table at 99% CI with 5% margin of error. The calculated sample size was 663.

### **Ethical clearance:**

The ethical clearance was sought from the Research Ethical Board of Ministry of Health, Bhutan vide approval number REBH/Approval/2020/063. Data were collected using anonymous online questionnaire. The online questionnaire included information about the study and its aims. The survey procedure was explained to the participants. On-line consent was obtained, and participants were informed that they can terminate the survey anytime they desire without explanation. The request for consent was mentioned at the beginning of the survey questionnaire by asking a yes or no question. Confidentiality and anonymity were assured,

and no personal identifiers were collected in the form. Only the researchers had access to the responses to the online questionnaire.

### **Procedure:**

Since face-to-face interactions are discouraged during this pandemic, data were collected online using social media including wechat, facebook messenger, whatsapp and telegram. The survey link was first circulated to the social media friends of the researchers and was encouraged to pass it on to others. The data were collected over a period of three week after obtaining the ethical clearance from the Research Ethical Board of Ministry of Health, Bhutan.

## **INSTRUMENTATION:**

### **Socio-demographic data:**

Information on age, gender, marital status, occupation, whether or not a healthcare worker, employment status, current monthly income, chronic illnesses, district, date of completing questionnaire, whether or not participants were in lockdown period while completing the questionnaire were collected.

### **The Depression Anxiety and Stress scale-21:**

The Depression Anxiety and Stress scale-21 (DASS-21),<sup>[14]</sup> was administered to measure the mental health of the participants. The DASS-21 scale has 21 Likert-type items representing: Depression (Items: 3,5,10,13,16,17, and 21), Anxiety (Items: 2,4,7,9,15,19, and 20) and Stress (Items: 1,6,8,11,12,14, and 18). Each subscale of DASS-21 consists of 7 items and the total scores of Anxiety, Depression and Stress are calculated by summing the scores of each of the items. The total anxiety subscale score is divided into normal (0-3), mild anxiety (4-5), moderate anxiety (6-7), severe anxiety (8-9), and extremely severe anxiety (10+), the total depression subscale score is divided into

normal (0–4), mild depression (5–6), moderate depression (7–10), severe depression (11–13), and extremely severe depression (14+), and the total stress subscale score is divided into normal (0–7), mild stress (8–9), moderate stress (10–12), severe stress (13–16), and extremely severe stress (17+). The Cronbach's alpha coefficient of DASS-21 was reported as 0.88 (Depression), 0.81 (Anxiety) and 0.85 (Stress).<sup>[15]</sup> DASS-21 was used to measure the mental health of the general population and healthcare professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>[15,16,17]</sup>

### Statistical Analysis:

Data were analyzed via the Minitab software version 17.0. Descriptive statistics such as mean, frequency, percentage and standard deviation were used to describe the data. Independent t-tests and analyses of variance (ANOVAs) were used to compare the psychological status among different groups. Statistical significance was evaluated as  $p < 0.05$  for all tests.

### Results:

Of the 705 responses collected during the survey, 663 (90.04%) responses which were complete in all aspects were analyzed. 47.96% of the participants were female, 51.28% were male, and 0.75% ( $n=5$ ) preferred not to reveal their gender. More than half (54.75%) of the participants' ages were below 30 years, 37.41% were in the age range of 31-40 years, 6.18% between 41-50 years, and 1.66% were older than 50 years. 57.92% of the participants were married, 39.67% were single, and 2.26% and 0.15% were divorced and widowed respectively. Majority (76.47%) had college or higher education, 30.02% were health workers, 76.47% were employed, and only 9.25% reported having comorbidity. Details are mentioned in table 1.

Table 1 Characteristics of study participants ( $n = 663$ )

Characteristics	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	340	51.28
Female	318	47.96
Prefer not to say	5	0.75
Age (years)		
<30	363	54.75
31-40	248	37.41
41-50	41	6.18
>50	11	1.66
Education		
Illiterate	1	0.15
Primary school	5	0.75
High school	150	22.62
College and higher	507	76.47
Marital status		
Unmarried	263	39.67
Married	384	57.92
Divorced	15	2.26
Widowed	1	0.15
Comorbidity		
Yes	62	9.35
No	601	90.65

### Depression, Anxiety, and Stress:

The mean score for depression was 2.59 ( $SD = 3.33$ ). 522 respondents (78.73%) reported having normal levels of depression (score 0-4), 64 participants (9.65%) had mild depression (score 5-6), 56 (8.45%) had moderate depression (score 7-10), 9 (1.36%) had severe depression (score 11-13), and 12 (1.81%) had extremely severe depression (score 14+). Regarding anxiety, the mean score was 2.36 ( $SD = 3.08$ ). A total of 497 (74.96%) reported normal level of anxiety (score 0-3), 82 (12.37%) had mild anxiety (score 4-5), 40 (6.03%) had moderate anxiety (score 6-7), 18 (2.71%) had severe anxiety (score 8-9), and 26 (3.92%) had extremely severe anxiety (10+). Finally, the mean score for stress was 3.00 ( $SD = 3.37$ ). 593 participants (89.44%) had normal level of stress (score 0-7), 35 (5.28%) had mild stress (score 8-9), 22 (3.32%) had moderate stress (score 10-12), 11 (1.62%) had severe stress (score 13-16) and 2 (0.30%) had extremely severe stress (score 17+).

### Comparison of psychological status among different groups:

No significant differences in the reports of depression, anxiety and stress were noted between genders, healthcare workers and non-healthcare workers, and people living in districts with high risk for COVID-19 and people living in low risk districts. When compared based on employment status, unemployed group had significantly higher mean scores for depression, anxiety and stress. Also, ANOVA test revealed that at least one pair of age group had significantly different mean scores of anxiety and depression. The details are shown in table 2.

Table 2 Comparison of stress, anxiety and depression among different groups (n = 663)

Group	n (%)	Stress (M ± SD)	Anxiety (M ± SD)	Depression (M ± SD)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	340	3.27 ±	2.27 ± 3.14	2.37 ± 3.30
Female	(51.28)	3.42	2.48 ± 3.02	2.83 ± 3.37
Prefer not to say	318 (47.96)	2.93 ±	1.80 ± 1.92	2.00 ± 2.92
	5 (0.75)	2.40 ±	$F_{2,660} = .48, p = .62$	$F_{2,660} = 1.65, p = .19$
		3.36		
		$F_{2,660} = 2.00, p = .14$		
<b>Age (Years)</b>				
<30	363	3.16 ±	2.60 ± 3.27	2.90 ± 3.58
31-40	(54.75)	3.63	2.08 ± 2.66	2.30 ± 2.95
41-50	248	2.81 ±	2.51 ± 3.70	2.10 ± 3.32
>50	(37.41)	2.94	0.36 ± 0.67	0.82 ± 0.87
	41 (6.18)	3.20 ±	$F_{3,659} = 3.03, p = .03$	$F_{3,659} = 3.03, p = .03$
	11 (1.66)	3.61 ±	3.03, p = .03	
		1.10 ±		
		1.51		
		$F_{3,659} = 1.78, p = .15$		
<b>Health-care worker</b>				
Yes	199	3.16 ±	2.14 ± 2.98	2.28 ± 2.84
No	(30.02)	3.46	2.46 ± 3.12	2.73 ± 3.51
	464	2.93 ±	$t_{661} = 1.25, p = .21$	$t_{661} = 1.60, p = .11$
	(69.98)	3.33		
		$t_{661} = 0.79, p = .43$		
<b>Employment status</b>				
Employed	507	2.85 ±	2.16 ± 2.89	2.36 ± 3.10
Unemployed	(76.47)	3.15	3.04 ± 3.54	3.35 ± 3.91
	156	3.49 ±	$t_{661} = -3.16, p = <.01$	$t_{661} = -3.29, p = <.01$
	(23.53)	3.96		
		$t_{661} = 2.08, p = .04$		

### DISCUSSION:

In times of pandemic, there is an increased risk for depression, anxiety and stress.<sup>[18]</sup> Studies have shown that COVID-19 affects mental health outcomes.<sup>[19,20]</sup> To our knowledge, this is the first nationwide study exploring the psychological status of the general population in Bhutan during the COVID-19 pandemic. The prevalence rates of depression, anxiety and stress based on cut off scores of DASS-21 irrespective of severity were 21.27%, 25.04% and 10.56%, respectively. Regarding anxiety, Bhutanese (25.04%) showed similar levels to those of Spanish (25%) and Chinese population (28.8%).<sup>[21,22]</sup> As for depression and stress, Bhutanese showed slightly higher levels when compared to Chinese population (16.5 and 8.1%, respectively).<sup>[22]</sup>

In the current study, no significant difference in the reports of psychological symptoms were found between the genders which is in contrast to previous studies where the prevalence of depression, anxiety and stress were shown to be higher in women than in men.<sup>[23,24]</sup> An intriguing finding in this study was that there were no significant differences in the psychological symptoms between healthcare workers and non-healthcare workers. This contrasts with earlier findings where working in medical field was associated with high scores in anxiety, stress and depression.<sup>[25,26]</sup> The possible explanation could be because the number of cases in the country during the time of this study was very low, all being imported cases, and the healthcare system was not overwhelmed.

However, individuals who were unemployed reported poorer mental health. This is consistent with the fact that the faltering economy caused by COVID-19 pandemic is most likely to hit the unemployed section of the population who are economically vulnerable. Despite age being associated with increased risk for COVID-19 infection and mortality, the result

of this study showed that the levels of depression, anxiety and stress were significantly lower in the age group above 50 years. However, this is consistent with the findings of a systematic review and meta-analysis which reported that the existed studies showed that levels of psychological symptoms were higher in the younger age group.<sup>[27]</sup> Reasons could be younger people are more concerned about future consequences and challenges caused by the pandemic and are affected by job loss and the unpredictable situation.<sup>[28,29]</sup> Also, greater access to information through social media could also be a reason for greater anxiety among young people.<sup>[30]</sup> Since majority of our participants (54.75%) were age below 30 years, this might mostly comprise of students who may experience emotional distress due to school closures, online teaching and learning, and postponements of exams.<sup>[20]</sup>

#### LIMITATIONS:

This study has several limitations. For time sensitivity of the outbreak and different levels of COVID-19 preventive restrictions, we adopted a non-probabilistic snowball sampling methodology which is one of the limitations. Since it is a web-based survey, illiterate and non-social media users couldn't participate which has led to less generalizable results. Also, the cross-sectional design only provides the snapshot at a particular point in time. Longitudinal studies are required to provide information on psychological status over longer periods. Lastly, since data were self-reported, there could have been reporting bias which is another limitation of our study.

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## PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING OF FLOWERS OF COUROUPITA GUIANENSIS AUBL

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### ABSTRACT:

The phtocompounds that are found in the plants can scavenge free radicals are thus effective in ameliorating role in the progress of various types of diseases. Couroupita guianensis Aubl belonging to family Lecythidaceae is a common medicinal plant in India and South America, mainly it is used in Ayurvedic medicine as its antibiotic, antifungal, antiseptic, analgesic acitivities.

To separate and characterize the phytocompounds from methanolic extract of Couroupita guianensis Aubl flowers using High Performance Liquid Chromatography – Mass Spectroscopy. The phytocompounds with retention times 12.323, 13.642, 14.926, 19.413 and 20.418 may be identified as swietenine, sapropterin, usnic acid, lupeol and gamma tocopherol (vit. E) Respectively by using HPLC-MS technique. According to HPLC-MS technology of methanolic extract of flowers of Couroupita guianensis Aubl, our study identified only limited number of phytocompounds.

**Keywords:** Methanolic extraction, organic solvents, phytocompounds, HPLC-MS, Couroupita guianensis Aubl.

### INTRODUCTION:

The coupling of High Performance Liquid Chromatography Ionosation Mass Spectroscopy combines efficiently the capability of HPLC and the excellent characteristics of Mass Spectroscopy (MS). It provides a powerful approach to identify a variety of polar and

thermally labelled phytocompounds like flavonoids in crude extract of plant, Couroupita guianensis Aubl.

It deals with analysis of phytocompounds like alkaloids, fats and waxes, phenolics and terpenoids, flavonoids etc. are separated (Harbone, 1998). This served as a basis for the application of modern instrumental techniques such as HPTLC and HPLC-MS to develop phytochemical fingerprint and to identify marker for individual plants used in the study (Sethi, 1996).

It is reported that Couroupita guianensis used in fruit pulp as antimicrobial property (Shah G.N., et.al., 2012), evaluated anti-ulcer use of Couroupita guianensis Aubl leaves (A. Elumalai et.al., 2012) immunomodulatory action of flowers (Pradhan D. et.al., 2008), evaluation of antihelminthic activity of flowers (Rajamanickam V. et.al., 2009).

This promoted us to the present work and we have isolated and identified the five phytocompounds from Couroupita guianensis Aubl by HPLC-MS method. But they have improved if the study would have attempted for HPLC-MS analysis. It is a relatively simple technique and ideal for the rapid comparative study of plant samples. This method is an excellent technique for quality control of drug analysis (Zhang J., et.al., 2005).

### MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The flowers of Couroupita guianensis Aubl were collected from Mumbai region and authenticated by Dr. Rajendra Shinde, Associate Professor, Depatment of Botany, St. Xavier's

college, Mumbai-400001, Maharashtra, India. Healthy flowers were spread to dry under sunlight exposure for 4-5 days and with the help of electric grinderground it in to fine powder form.

**Preparation of extract:**

Powdered mass of flowers was defatted with petroleum ether (60° to 80°c) to remove fat contents and the supernatant is discarded. The residue extracted in a soxhlet apparatus for at least 12 hours with methanol and extract used for experiment. The solvent from extract removed under reduced pressure and controlled temperature (40 to 50°c) (Vinod Gupta, et al. 2012).

**METHODOLOGY:**

**Reagents:**

All solvents were of HPLC grade (E. Merck, Mumbai, India) and reagents were of analytical grade and were purchased from Qualigens Fine Chemicals, Mumbai, India. Distilled water used for the analysis was prepared by double distillation using Milli Q water purifying system (Millipore, USA). All solvents were filtered through 0.5µ (Millipore) membrane and degassed in an ultrasonic bath. The solvent system for the analysis is given below.

Mobile Phase A consisted of 0.1 % Formic acid in water while mobile phase B consisted of 90 % acetonitrile in 10% water and 0.1% formic acid.

Standard volumetric flasks and pipettes of class A grade were used throughout the experiment.

**Instrumentation:**

- 1) Agilent Technologies, USA (1.290 Infinity UHPLC) coupled with 6550 iFunnel TOF/Q TOF mass spectrometer.
- 2) Electrospray ion trap instrument.
- 3) 2.1 ×100 mm, 1.8 micron Zorbox SB-C18 column.

**Sample preparation:**

One drop of sample was taken with the help of capillary and dissolved the sample in 2 ml methanol in the 20 ml beaker. The solution was then filtered through 0.22 µm filter named as DURAPORE GVWP 0.22 µm.

Table 1: Chromatogram of the methanolic extract of flowers of Couroupita guianensis.

Peak No.	Retention Time	Mass value (ESI -ve mode)
1	12.323,	568.26
2	13.642	241.12
3	14.926,	344.09
4	19.413	684.16
5	20.418	310.24

The table indicated that Retention time and mass value at negative mode of some phytochemicals present in the methanolic extract of Couroupita guianensis Aubl flowers were swietenine, sapropterin, usnic acid, lupeol and gamma tocopherol (vit. E).

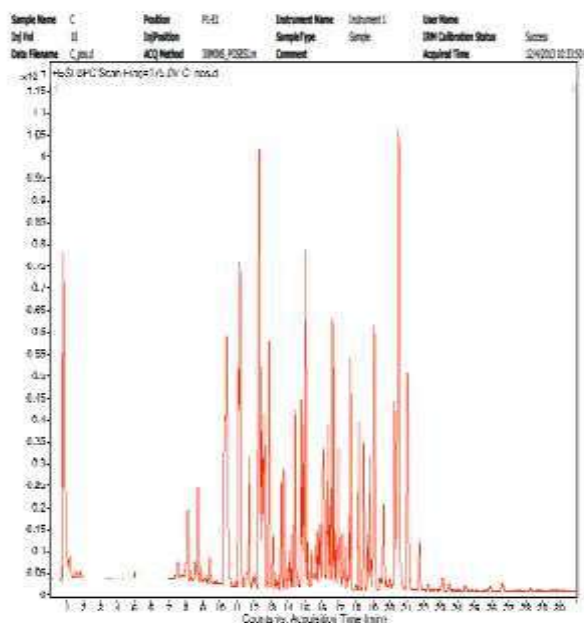


Figure 1: HPLC-MS chromatogram in water: methanol: acetonitrile (256:50:25).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

### HPLC-MS analysis of the methanolic extract of flowers of *Couroupita guainensis*:

The present study we explored the usage of HPLC/ESI-MS analysis of the methanolic extract of *Couroupita guainensis* used three different solvent systems for the separation and identification of the phytochemicals rapidly (Harborne, 1998). The chromatograms obtained are shown in figure 1 and the results are also revealed in Table 1. The phytochemicals with their respective retention time and mass values given in the table 1 were swietenine, sapropterin, usnic acid, lupeol and gamma tocopherol (vit. E).

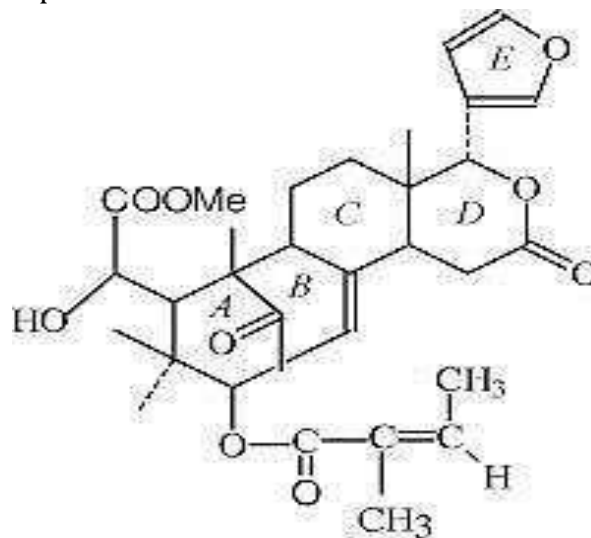
Swietenine is the type of tetranortriterpenoid that also isolated from *Swietenia macrophylla* seeds has anti-inflammatory property (KK Mak, et.al., 2021). Sapropterin is the kind of flavonoids that used as placebo controlled study of patients with liver cirrhosis and portal hypertension (Enric Reverter, et.al., 2015). Usnic acid extracted from lichen that has efficacy role to inhibit the cancer cell proliferation by suppressing the clonogenic potential, decreasing the expression of PCNA (proliferating cell nuclear antigen) and activating the tumor suppressor gene. (Kunal Kumar, et.al., 2019), Anti - cancer efficacy and mechanisms of usnic acid, *Indian J. of Pharmaceutical and Biological Research* 7 (03), 1-4).

Lupeol belongs to triterpenes that exhibited in various edible vegetables, fruits and many plants. It possesses antioxidants acidity, anti-inflammatory, anti-glycemic, anti-dislipidemic and anti-mutagenic effects (Fan-Shiu Tsai, 2016).

## CONCLUSION:

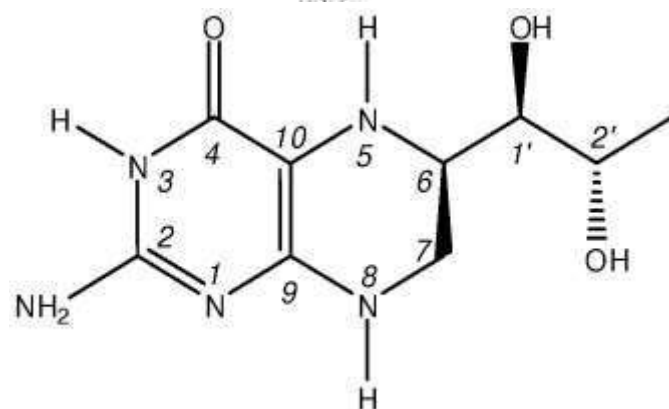
The compound with mass value may be identified as swietenine. While others mass value may be identified as sapropterin, usnic acid, lupeol and gamma tocopherol (vitamin - E)

respectively by using HPLC-MS technique. Our study identified only limited number of phytochemicals, but this result will help to identify the more other phytochemical compounds in the future.

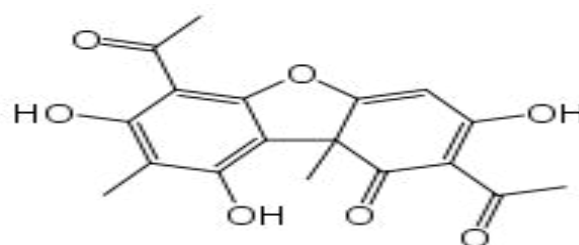


Swietenine

(I)



### Sapropterin:



Usnic acid

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

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## CARBON PASTE ELECTRODES MODIFIED BY VARIOUS ORGANIC REAGENTS

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### ABSTRACT:

A procedure is described for manufacturing a composite electrode based on carbon graphite powder and manganese dioxide nanoparticles deposited on its surface, obtained during the reduction reaction of potassium permanganate with manganese (II) ions from aqueous solutions. Using the methods of scanning microscopy and X-ray diffraction analysis, the success of the modification of carbon powder with nanoparticles of manganese dioxide with sizes of 20-55 nm was proved. For bulk modification of the electrode, paraffin was used as a binder. Design features and a method for manufacturing an electrode for determining hydrogen peroxide are described. Electrochemical studies of the behavior of the composite  $MnO_2/C$  electrode were carried out using cyclic and differential-pulse voltammetry methods.

**Keywords:** inversion voltamperometriy, tin, carbon-paste sensors, three distilled water, differentiated determination, fone electrolytes, range of the current, accumulation potential on electrode

### INTRODUCTION:

At the first stages of their development, inversion methods of electroanalytical chemistry owe much to the stationary mercury-dripping electrode (SRCE), which is quite widely used and operated in the IV version with anodic polarization of anions ( $Cl^-$ ,  $Br^-$ ,  $I^-$ ,  $CrO_4^{2-}$ ,  $MoO_4^{2-}$ ,  $S^{2-}$ ), their determination and concentration in the form of poorly soluble compounds with mercury [1-3].

Despite the indisputable advantages of SRCE, such as: constantly renewed surface, high hydrogen overvoltage, formation of amalgams with many metals, small surface, etc., this electrode also has its disadvantages, one of which is the high toxicity of mercury, leading to very serious diseases and, accordingly, limited use in analytical practice, therefore, recently, interest in the practical application of SRCE, respectively, has noticeably decreased [4].

The use of indicator electrodes made of platinum metals and gold in IV is very limited, due to the low overvoltage of hydrogen on electrodes made of platinum, gold, rhodium, palladium and their alloys, as well as the formation of oxide layers of metals at potentials more positive than +0.8 V. Such layers negatively affect the course of electrode processes and require their constant removal and renewal of the working surface of the electrode when measuring AC. In addition, metal substrates can interact with emitted elements, forming solid solutions with them [5], which are incapable of conducting an electric current.

CPE is a mixture of crushed coal with an organic non-volatile and water-immiscible liquid, which is -bromonaphthalene, nujol, liquid paraffin, wax and other organic substances. The field of application of the CPE is limited by potentials not more negative - 0.3 V, which is caused by significant residual currents on such an electrode, due to the reduction of adsorbed oxygen [6].

The properties of electrodes, in addition to the nature of their basic material (graphite, carbon-ceramic, metals, their oxides, etc.), largely depend on the state of the electrode surface

itself. For the same reason, in many cases, the working surface of the electrodes is subjected to mechanical and chemical cleaning, as well as activated in various ways or coated with a layer of another electroactive metal. However, a distinctive feature of such electrodes is the nonspecificity of their electrochemical behavior in the media under study [7].

In recent years, considerable efforts have been directed towards the development of a new group of electrodes with chemically modified surfaces [8-12]. By applying a thin layer of a modifier substance that determines and determines the properties of the created electrode, fundamentally changing its electrode begins to selectively react exclusively to a specific analytical component (metal), which has various redox and complexing properties.

**Manufacturing technique of carbon-paste electrode (CPE):**

An analytical balance was used to weigh the exact mass of each sample of spectrally pure graphite powder (grade B-3), previously ground in a porcelain mortar to a particle size of 160 mesh (the powder was passed through a sieve with a certain pore diameter). A weighed portion of the previously purified wax was heated in a porcelain crucible in a sand bath to the melting temperature (75-85 °C). Graphite powder was introduced into the molten wax with constant stirring of the resulting mixture. The ratio of wax to graphite was 1: 1 by weight. The resulting mixture was heated to 150 °C and cooled rather slowly to 90 °C with constant stirring. At this temperature, using a conventional medical syringe, the mixture was drawn into hollow polyethylene tubes, 60 mm long and 0.3 mm in diameter. Copper or silver wire with a diameter of 0.05 mm and a length of 90 mm served as a current collector. Thus prepared CPE must be left for 7-10 days for complete solidification of the carbon paste in the tube in order to stabilize the components in

the paste and eliminate peeling of the electrode surface during its mechanical renewal.

Were tested electrodes having different shapes of the working surface (cuts of different types, types and shapes), conventionally designated 1, 2 and 3. Figure 1. shows the types and shapes of three types of surface cuts of the manufactured electrodes as an example, and Table 3.1. the data obtained in the determination of indium using modified electrodes of different nature, depending on the geometric shape of the working surface of the electrode, are presented.

As can be seen from table 1, the best results were obtained with the electrode of the "3" type, having the shape of a drop, in appearance theoretically approaching a mercury drop, which is a reference working surface, and therefore it is this electrode that is characterized by high electrochemical characteristics and analytical parameters.

Table 1 Results of IV determination of indium by CPE, modified EDTA with a working surface of various types of cuts

Introduced metal, mcg (analysis conditions)	Electrode types	Found Me, $(\bar{x} \pm \Delta X; P=0.95)$	n	S	S <sub>r</sub>
In 1.0 mcg/ml (for 0.1M HCl; d.t = 1.0 mA; E <sub>en</sub> = -0.35 V; t <sub>m</sub> = 60 s)	1	0.32±0.14	4	0.09	0.281
	2	0.64±0.10	5	0.08	0.125
	3	0.97±0.06	5	0.05	0.051

It has been established that it is precisely this shape of the working surface of the electrode that provides higher operational and physicochemical characteristics and, accordingly, causes a high current density at the end of the working surface of the electrode, which is especially important and is the main and determining criterion for electroanalytical determination of depolarizers (metals), in especially during IV, where the surface of the working electrode is an indicator (sensor)

showing the exact content of the electroactive substance.

As is known [9], chemically modified electrodes (CME) provide a different characteristic, compared to conventional electrodes, the rate of a heterogeneous electrochemical reaction, which has achieved high selectivity and sensitivity, along with the ability to isolate the working electrode from the influence of foreign substances present in the test solution. ... In some special and specific cases, CMEs exhibit electro-optical properties, which are also necessary for their use in electroanalytical chemistry.

As modified CPEs, the following were tested: electrodes modified with EDTA, dithizone, 8-hydroxyquinoline, tributyl phosphate, thiourea, thioacetamide, and thionalide [10].

The properties of solid modified electrodes, first of all, depend on the ratio of the components that make up the carbon paste, therefore, mixtures were first prepared, consisting of various proportions of graphite powder, wax and modifier (by weight). It was found that with an increase in the content of graphite in the mixture, the electrical conductivity of the electrode increases, and in this regard, it was necessary to achieve optimal ratios of the components of the carbon paste (Table 2).

Table 2. Results of tests of the created electrodes made on the basis of different contents of the modifier in the carbon paste (CIn = 0.5 µg)

Modifier mass EDTA, g	The composition of the paste mixture, the masses. %			Peak height, mm
	Modifier EDTA	Wax	Graphite	
	No modifier	0	50	
0.1	2.5	50	47.5	16
0.2	5.0	50	45	25
0.3	7.5	50	42.5	70
0.4	10.0	50	40	77
0.5	12.5	50	37.5	35
0.6	15.0	50	35	21
0.7	17.5	50	32.5	9
0.8	20.0	50	30	7

The optimal amount of the modifier introduced into the coal paste was selected on the basis of our experimental data. Under optimized conditions, electrodes were manufactured containing 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7 and 0.8 g of the modifier. The results obtained when testing the electrodes made in this way are presented in Tables 2, 3 and 4, as well as in Fig. 2.

Table 3. Test results of the created electrodes made on the basis of different contents of the modifier in the carbon paste (CTh = 7.0 µg)

Modifier mass EDTA, g	The composition of the paste mixture, the masses. %			Peak height, mm
	Modifier EDTA	Wax	Graphite	
No modifier	0	50	50	10
0.1	2.5	50	47.5	15
0.2	5.0	50	45.0	25
0.3	7.50	50	42.5	35
0.4	10.0	50	40.0	14
0.5	12.5	50	37.5	11
0.6	15.0	50	35.0	7
0.7	17.5	50	32.5	3
0.8	20.0	50	30.0	1

Table 4. Results of tests of the created electrodes made on the basis of different contents of the modifier in the carbon paste (CSb = 2.5 µg)

Modifier weight -8-hydroxyquinoline, g	The composition of the paste mixture, masses. %			Peak height, mm
	Modifier-8-hydroxyquinoline	Wax	Graphite	
No modifier	0	50	50	15
0.1	2.5	50	47.5	20
0.2	5.0	50	45.0	49
0.3	7.5	50	42.5	41
0.4	10.0	50	40.0	34
0.5	12.5	50	37.5	28
0.6	15.0	50	35.0	23
0.7	17.5	50	32.5	19
0.8	20.0	50	30.0	16

From the data obtained, it can be seen that the optimal amount of the modifier in the paste is at the level of 2.5-10 wt. %, since with an increase in its content in a mixture of carbon paste and wax, the electrical conductivity of the entire system (electrode) decreases, and its sensitivity also decreases, due to the absence of its own electrical conductivity of the modifier, and therefore its introduction into the composition of the paste causes the electrical conductivity of the entire system. With a modifier content of 10 wt. % there is a slight decrease in the electrical conductivity of the electrode, compensated by an increase in its selectivity and sensitivity, which makes it especially important, necessary and expedient to introduce modifier different in nature and concentration into the created electrode [15].

It was also found that the nature of the CPE equipment also has a significant effect on the metrological characteristics and operating modes of the created electrodes. Of the variety of studied non-electroactive insulating materials used as a tooling for the created electrode that meets all the necessary modern requirements and parameters (chemical resistance, electrochemical inertness, water resistance, absence of impurities of foreign interfering components, thermal stability up to 100 °C) is polyethylene. When collecting carbon paste in polyethylene tubes, first of all, it is necessary to achieve good wettability of the walls of the polyethylene tube used by the paste, for this it was necessary to remove foreign substances present on the surface of the polyethylene equipment, which significantly reduce the electrical conductivity and sensitivity of the created electrodes due to the formation of air voids in them, which increase total resistance (reducing electrical conductivity) of the manufactured electrode. This preparation is achieved by treating the tubes with inorganic acids and alkalis, followed by boiling them in distilled water.

For the maximum filling of the electrode tooling, the carbon paste must be set into the polyethylene tubes at a strictly set optimized set speed. Experiments have shown that when the paste is rapidly typed into the tubes, air also enters the electrode material system, which is extremely undesirable, since it causes a decrease in the metrological characteristics and operational parameters of the manufactured electrode. And, on the contrary, with a slow set, the carbon paste quickly solidifies, which also significantly complicates its further set into the electrode being created. Therefore, it is necessary to set the optimum speed of the carbon paste in the tubes in strict accordance with their diameters, nature and other characteristics.

Figure 3 shows the volt-ampere curves of indium, taken using various types of modified CPE, and Table 5. shows the results of the determination of indium, thorium and antimony obtained after their mathematical processing.

Table 5. Comparative results of the determination of indium, thorium and antimony depending on the nature of modifiers in the manufacture of CPE (P = 0.95)

Introduced metal, mcg (analysis conditions)	h, mm	The nature of the modifier	Found metal, mkg	n	S	S <sub>r</sub>
In 5,0 mkg/ml (fon 0,1 M HCl; d.t. = 1,0 mkA; Yen = -0,35 V; tu=60 s)	65	EDTA	4,9±0,25	5	0,14	0,028
	30	8-hydroxyquinoline	4,5±0,31	5	0,25	0,055
	25	Dithizon	5,4±0,23	5	0,19	0,035
	15	Kupferon	4,8±0,26	5	0,21	0,043
	10	Thiourea	3,9±0,18	5	0,15	0,038
Th 16,0 mkg/ml (fon 0,3 M HCl; d.t. = 0,5 mkA; Yen = -0,65 V; tu=60 s)	50	EDTA	15,9±0,25	5	0,20	0,012
	55	Kupferon	15,1±0,34	5	0,28	0,018
	-	Thiourea	-	-	-	-
	20	8-hydroxyquinoline	16,4±0,35	4	0,22	0,013
	25	Dithizon	15,3±0,40	4	0,25	0,016
Sb 3,0 mkg/ml (fon 0,2 M H2C2O4; d.t. = 0,5 mkA; Yen = +0,65 V; tu=60 s)	45	EDTA	2,7±0,13	5	0,11	0,040
	65	8-hydroxyquinoline	2,9±0,09	4	0,06	0,020
	38	Dithizon	3,3±0,14	4	0,09	0,027
	23	Kupferon	2,2±0,15	5	0,12	0,054
	18	Thiourea	2,6±0,17	5	0,14	0,053



From the figure and the data in the table, it can be seen that the best results were obtained with the use of CPEs, modified and manufactured using EDTA for indium and thorium, and for antimony - 8-hydroxyquinoline.

The assessment of the reproducibility and correctness of the determination of the studied metals using the manufactured UET was carried out by comparing the established data with those obtained by the modified electrodes. As an example, Figure 4 shows the results of establishing the reproducibility of antimony peaks, obtained by various CPEs, modified, various organic complexing reagents.

It can be seen from the figure that the height of the peaks obtained with the CPE modified with 8-hydroxyquinoline fluctuates in a smaller range of concentrations of the metals to be determined than during the operation of other AEC modified with other organic reagents, which indicates a more stable operation of the manufactured electrode. The influence of the nature of the material after stripping (exposure) of the working surface of the electrode on its operation was also studied. Experiments have shown that the more and better the working surface of the electrode is polished, the more stable its work. The surface of the electrode was polished with glossy paper, leaving a minimum number of grooves on the carbon paste.

The results of testing the manufactured CPE samples showed that the properties of the electrodes strongly depend on the temperature of the paste set in the polyethylene tooling, therefore, the temperature regime of the carbon paste set was optimized. In addition, it is important and necessary to take into account the fact that when recruiting a mixture of graphite powder, modifier and wax, it is necessary to bring the temperature only to 100 °C, since at a higher value, thermal decomposition of the introduced organic modifier can occur only after observing these

rules. and as it cools down comparatively, you can draw the paste into polyethylene tubes - accessories. Otherwise, the working surface of the electrode created in this way becomes unsuitable for mechanical renewal and does not have a mirror-like shine, which is especially important and necessary when regenerating the surface of the CPE. In this case, after the paste is set, in order to avoid the formation of voids in the tube, the manufactured electrodes must be left until the paste has completely solidified in a vertical position for 10-15 days, which is associated with the flow of coal paste in a liquid state to the bottom of the polyethylene equipment due to gravitational forces.

#### **Establishment of metrological characteristics and analytical parameters of the created carbon-paste electrodes:**

One of the most important tasks of creating CPE modified with various organic complexing reagents, which determine their metrological characteristics and analytical parameters, is the nature and concentration of the modifier. As is known, the electrochemical accumulation (concentration) of the analytes to be determined occurs on the working surface of the electrode due to the occurrence of redox and complexing reactions, as a result of which the reduction of the determined metal and its release occurs quite easily and in a free state.

At the same time, the introduction of organic modifiers into the carbon paste should significantly increase the rate of electrodeposition of heavy toxic metals on the working surface of the created electrode by increasing the number of active centers on the CPE, directly related to organic reagents in a complex with the metal being determined.

Determination of various heavy toxic metals using the electrodes created by us is a completely natural, justified, logical and final stage of our research, without which it is impossible to have complete information on the

prediction and establishment of the true picture of the metrological characteristics and analytical parameters of the manufactured EECs modified with organic complexing reagents of different nature.

From an analytical point of view, it is important and necessary to know how the presence of small amounts of mercury (II) affects the metrological characteristics and analytical parameters, as well as the useful AS [16], since, as is known, its small concentrations increase the sensitivity and the lower limit of the determined contents the method itself.

To increase the detection limit and lower the lower limit of the determined metal contents, small amounts of mercury (II) were also introduced into the analyzed solutions. To confirm this fact, IW curves (peaks) of indium, thorium and antimony were recorded in the presence of 3-4 drops of a 0.003 M solution of mercury (II) nitrate. The obtained experimental results justified our assumptions and confirmed the well-known fact in the literature [17], increasing the sensitivity of the method by 2-3 orders of magnitude.

The size and number of mercury droplets on the CPE, with each determination, as a rule, always remain the same, and the electrode process actually proceeds on the surface of the mercury droplets. Delivery-transport (mass transfer) of ions of the metal being determined to the surface of mercury drops occurs under conditions of limited spherical diffusion. Therefore, in all ratios and calculations, it is necessary to use the averaged radius of mercury drops, and the mutual distortion of diffusion fields on them should not be taken into account.

On the basis of the experimental data obtained, it can be concluded that the CPEs we have created, modified by various organic complexing reagents, are in no way inferior in their metrological characteristics and operational parameters to the widely used graphite, carbon-ceramic, platinum, mercury-

dropping, sol-gel, impregnated with various reagents and other electrodes. Found wide practical application in electroanalytical and physical chemistry.

The use of the created electrodes has a rather wide range of practical use in the framework of physical and electrochemistry due to the possible selection of an appropriate selective organic complexing reagent as a selective modifier introduced into the coal paste, depending on the intended purpose and tasks of the research, as well as the nature and concentration of the analytes to be determined. ... At the same time, the indisputable advantages of the electrodes created by us are the availability, simplicity of their manufacture, low cost and the use of import-substituting local materials (ingredients) for their manufacture, as well as a long service life due to the possibility of mechanical renewal (regeneration) of the working surface, the absence of expensive equipment and devices, as well as those that do not require the training of highly qualified personnel and specialists for the creation and subsequent operation, as well as other parameters and characteristics that favorably distinguish the created modified CPE from the existing and widely used electrodes of a similar type and class in the analytical practice of various industries and institutions.

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## INTRODUCTION AND STUDY OF CHITIN AND CHITOSAN FROM ANIMAL BEES

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### ABSTRACT:

**This article presents the results of producing chitin and chitosan biopolymers from a perspective new source – dried *Apis mellifera* bee. We used the dried and crushed bee collected during spring update of bee family and containing a significant amount of chitin. For extraction of chitin, in the first stage, sequentially separated protein (deproteinization) and mineral (demineralization) components of bee, i.e. translated them into a soluble state and removed. Demineralization carried out under influence of 2M hydrochloric acid for 5 hours at room temperature. Deproteinization carried out by treating the crushed material in presence 1 N sodium hydroxide for 1 hour at 80°C. Each process is accompanied by washing the raw material until neutral wash water (pH = 7).**

**Keywords: chitin, chitosan, deproteinization, demineralization, deacetylation.**

### INTRODUCTION:

The use of natural biopolymers, especially polysaccharides and their derivatives, is growing. For example, polysaccharides of the cellulose and chitosan types, as well as polysaccharides based on polysaccharides, are widely used in mechanical engineering, the textile industry, the food industry and medicine, as well as in the synthesis of new environmental compounds. In particular, chitosan, a biopolymer of great importance for the future, and a physiologically active biopolymer, which is second only to

cellulose in terms of assimilation and distribution in the world industry, is now considered as a new environmentally friendly biodegradable polymer. Their physical and chemical properties are widely studied.

The natural resources available for the extraction of chitin in our country are wide and varied. Squid skeletons, squid and fungal biomass with low and high mushroom content can also be used to obtain chitin abroad. Some insects can be used to accelerate the production of the important biomass containing chitin. In Uzbekistan, chitin can also be distinguished from the silkworm and silkworm [1].

In different countries of the world, there are different methods and sources for obtaining chitin and chitosan. Chitin-chitosan production in Japan was estimated at 2,500 tonnes per year in 1998, compared with 1,000 tonnes in the United States and 100 tonnes in Europe. In recent years, industrial production of chitin has been increasing in India, China and Thailand. Crabs and shrimps are processed in China and Japan to produce polymers as raw materials, while crabs and lobsters are used in the United States. The production of chitin-chitosan in Russia began in the 1970s and 1980s and is now 80 tons per year.

Scientists all over the world call chitin and chitosan the miracle of the 21st century. Chitosan can be used in many fields because of its many valuable properties.

The Scientific Center of Chemistry and Physics of Polymers of the National University of Uzbekistan, headed by Academician Sayera Rashidova, launched the production of chitin and chitosan from silkworms. Figure 1 shows a silkworm and its mushroom. Silkworm is

extracted from chitin, and chitosan from chitin, on the basis of which the seed is processed, which improves the quality of sowing, is effective against soil infection, safe for the environment, spontaneously disappears after a while, that is, the drug «UzKHITAN», which breaks down into components that serve as environmentally friendly additives for plants. In a special experimental workshop created at the institute, in addition to chitosan, valuable waste oils were produced from the remaining waste, as well as pure protein, which is an excellent feed additive for animal husbandry [3].



Figure 1. Silkworm mulberry

In connection with the development of beekeeping in Uzbekistan, there is a high potential for the production of raw materials for the production of chitin. The average weight of a bee colony is 3.5-4 kg. In the summer, when the honey collection process is intensified, and in the spring after wintering, the bee colony is renewed by almost 60-70%, as a result, the annual raw material base of bees is 6-10 thousand tons. This allows us to consider beekeeping as a promising new source of chitin and chitosan.



Fig. 2. Apis mellifera bees and bee waste.

Chitin is a linear polysaccharide with an unbranched chain linked by 1,4-b-glycosidic bonds consisting of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-D-

glucose unitary units (Fig. 3). In this respect, chitin and cellulose are similar in structure. However, unlike chitin cellulose, the elementary bond on the second carbon atom as a substituent is not a hydroxyl group, but an acetamide group. Several units in this macromolecule of natural chitin are composed of free primary amino groups.

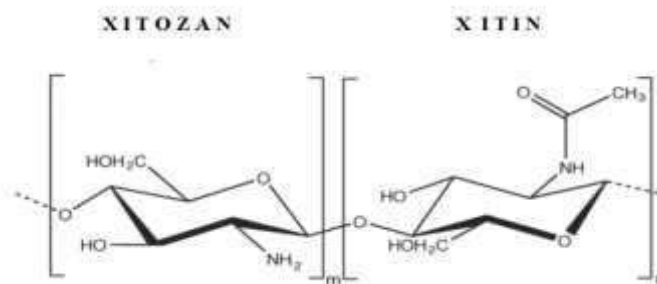
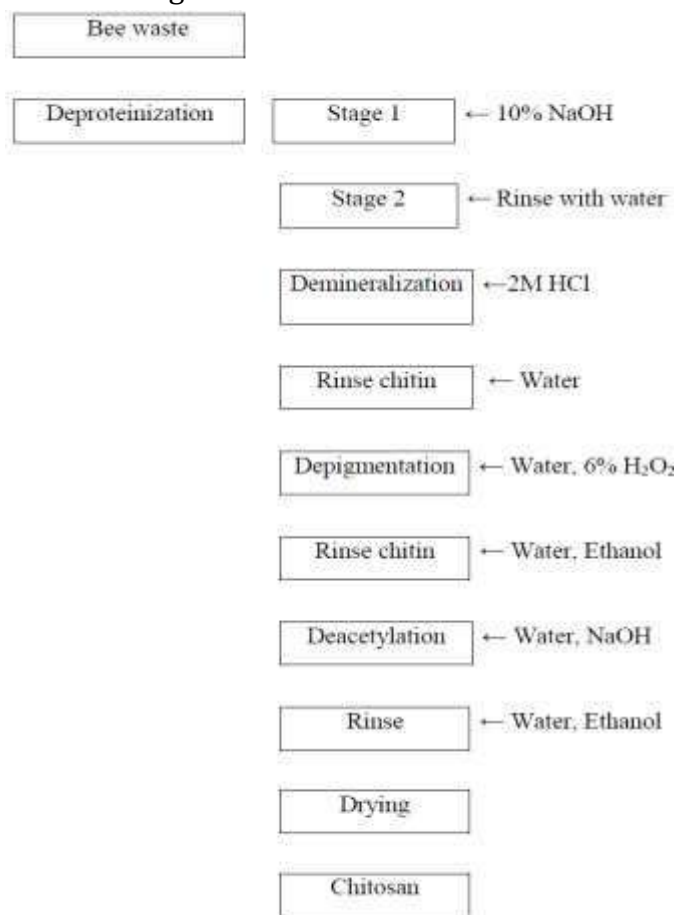


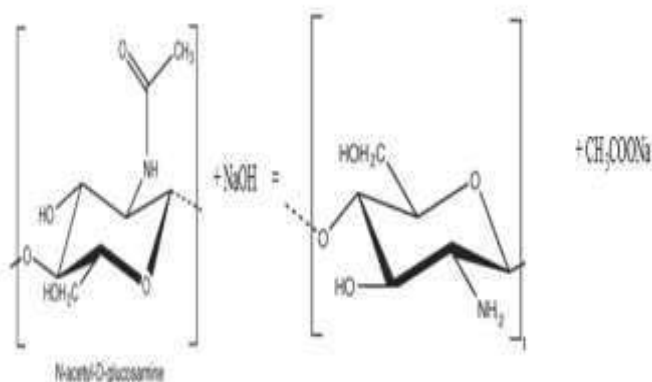
Figure 3. The structure of chitosan and chitin molecules

In the laboratory, we isolated chitin and chitosan from bees that died in the spring using the following mechanism.



Scheme 1. Scheme of obtaining chitosan from bee waste

Deacetylchitosan (ARIZAN) was synthesized from isolated chitin by the following reaction.



Thus, chitosan obtained from bee waste is in all respects compatible with the structural structures of chitosan obtained from *Bombyx mori*. Chitin and chitosan from bee waste can be effectively and widely used in all spheres of human life. Considering the remarkable properties of chitin and chitosan, which have attracted the attention of scientists from all over the world, they can without exaggeration be included in the list of promising biopolymers of the 21st century.

The obtained chitosan was examined on a Panalytical Empyrean X-ray diffractometer. It was measured on an X-ray diffractometer at 90 °C for 43 minutes in a rotating position.

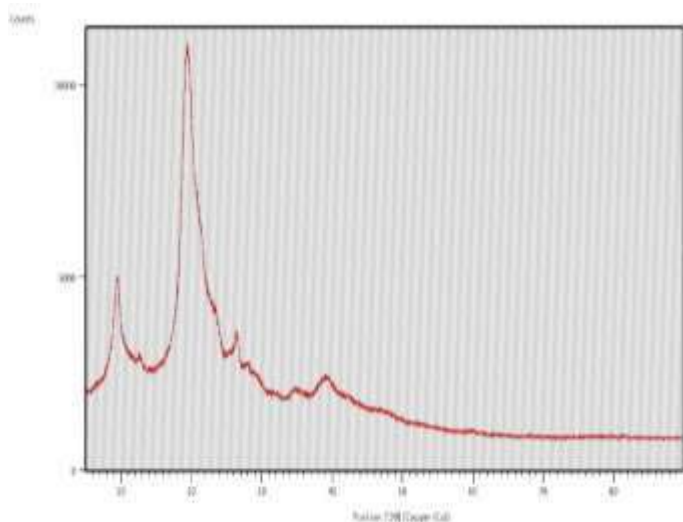
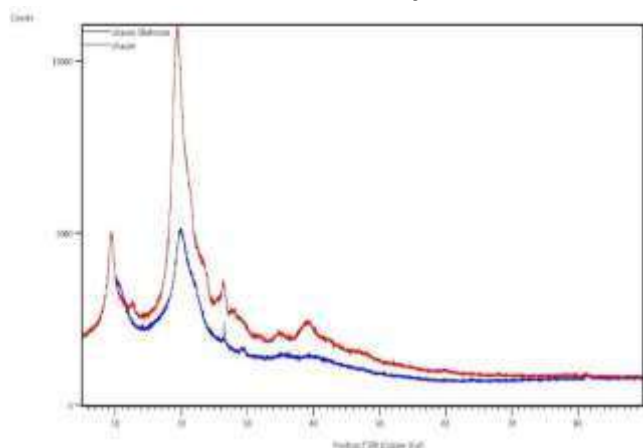


Figure 4. X-ray spectrum of chitosan

The X-ray spectra of chitosan isolated from bees were compared with the X-ray spectra of chitosan obtained from *Bombyx mori*.



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that addressing this issue correctly and resorting to philosophical heritage will lead to significant positive results. The human body and soul are important factors in its existence and perfection. At this point, it is important to study Farabi's views on the relationship between the human spirit and the body.

In particular, the important aspect of this is that one of the topics in Abu Nasr al-Farabi's teaching on man from the beginning to the end is the relationship between the soul and the body (soul). It is taught in this doctrine that the interdependence of spirit and body on various bases determines how highly organized human nature is. The body is seen as a prison of the soul. The soul is considered just as important to man as life, air, and breathing.

According to Farabi, the immortality of the soul and the fact that it is not physical from the beginning bring it closer to the world, which is higher than the senses. With this thought, the scholar puts the captive soul above the body. Farabi draws on the opinion of the ancient Greek philosopher Plato in this regard, and writes, "Plato speaks of the need for man to perfect his soul first, since the soul is the most noble universe." [2]

It is only when the soul dies that the soul escapes from the prison of the body and goes beyond its boundaries. Death causes the human body to experience metamorphoses of various changes in nature and embark on endless journeys around the world. Farabi here pays special attention to the interaction of the environment with the organism, the dependence of external factors on the mental and physical state of man, the influence of the environment.

Farabi also pays special attention to the interaction of body and soul. They, according to the scientist, are in the ratio of mutual form and matter, act and potential, and at the same time, only the intellectual (mental power) soul of man has immortality, eternity. The spirit can overcome the material body and reach eternal

life. That is why Farabi writes, "The disease of the soul rejects the manners of divine government."

According to Farabi, the human body is made like a material object, and its spirit is formed by the effect of emanation. That is why the human soul can communicate with God. Once he knows that he has been created by God in accordance with his image, he may either follow his advice or disobey them and lose his similarities. The human body has the tradition of being transformed into a spirit-inspired and inspired body. By overcoming the desires of his body, man attains purification. It is true that the question of how to reconcile human suffering and God's love for man remains open. After all, the great scholar asks the question of whether God, who loves man, oppresses his servant, and seeks an answer to it. According to him, through the suffering of man, he prepares his soul for a new, original world, completely different from the world in which he now lives. His daily life - his physical pleasure - is a constant torment for his pleasure. The way of salvation of the soul is through suffering, which Allah seeks to alleviate. That is why he writes, "In the study of the state between man and his psyche." " Farabi uses his abilities very carefully and delicately, because when a person examines himself and his psyche, it is as if someone is watching and examining him, and he shows the delicacy of the mind and the admirable caution."

It is known that the soul is characterized by pure, rich, poor, high, low, and other words. Diseases and diseases specific to the body are alien to him in the sense we understand. Farabi interprets the disease as related to the human physical body, and interprets the soul, the soul, as its healer, as the owner, possessor, and ruler of this body.

Farabi analyzes the existence and its forms, animate and inanimate nature, their properties, the interrelation of material and spiritual relations from the point of view of Islamic philosophy. In his works, the scholar



divides the world into two, that is, the necessary being - the obligatory being (god) and the possible being (the material world). He compares the whole universe to a single body composed of the causal connection of spirit and body.

Farabi acknowledges the Truth (god) as the true essence of the spiritual being, and emphasizes that knowing it is related to metaphysics (philosophy). According to the scholar, metaphysics is "the end and the end of all sciences. After that, there is no need to investigate anything, it is the goal of any research that brings a person to a state of peace." That is why Farabi sees the goal of philosophy in achieving peace of mind, and describes philosophy as follows: "If the knowledge of a being is acquired, if it is taught about it, if the origin of the thing from the being is known, if the meaning of the thing is understood, if the brain has a certain belief and imagination about it on the basis of reliable evidence, we call this knowledge philosophy."

Farabi begins his view by clarifying that the First Being, who is the First Cause (Creator of Causes) of all beings, constitutes the essence of being, is God Almighty. All other beings in existence are overwhelmed by this First Being. The great scholar states that the first essence, the quality of Allah's purity, is the reason for its "no definition."

The encyclopedic scientist emphasizes that the bottom of the spiritual being, the most perfect knowledge, the truth, lies at the beginning. His (God's) understanding of his own being is complete and perfect, writes Farabi, and that knowledge which he possesses with his own substance is absolutely one of the best sciences.

Commenting on the variability of the spirit, Farabi said, "Just as the variability of the body is infinite, so is the variability of the spirits. But when several similar spirits merge with each other, they do not squeeze each other out of space, no matter how large (huge) they may be.

For they will never occupy space, and the union of their souls will not take place like the union of their bodies."

According to the scholar, the more the souls close to each other unite with each other and act in harmony, the more peace they will attain. Each new soul, when merged with a previous spirit like its own, is further enhanced. Also, when the (similar) spirits that come later are added, the bliss of the previous spirits is further enhanced. For the pleasure of the former soul, which has found its essence, is further increased by the rediscovery of the essence of the spirits that come after it. "As a result of such a combination of the qualities of the spirits, their mental powers also increase. Sometimes the same is the case with the souls of our ancestors who passed away (from this world)."[3]

Thus, according to the teachings of Farabi, the human spirit and body are formed under the direct influence of various factors. Therefore, in the teachings of the great encyclopedic scientist, the concept of man becomes clearer during the further enlightenment of his mental and physical qualities. In this case, man is manifested as a criterion for the harmony of the three main aspects that make it up - body, mind and spirit. Therefore, it is concluded that overcoming the contradictions of the human body and soul is a sign of perfection.

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## MAIN PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS OF POLYMERIC COMPOSITE MATERIALS

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### ANNOTATION:

**This article shows various groups of modern polymer composite materials, their composition and applications. Their general classification is determined by the reactivity of binders and fillers, applicable to dispersed, fibrous or laminated materials. The classification is based on the most common thermosetting matrix materials and the most common fillers.**

**Keywords: polymer composite material, matrix, binder, filler, filled polymer, glass fiber, textolite, getinax.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Composite materials (compositions) are multicomponent materials, usually consisting of a plastic base (matrix) reinforced with a filler with high strength, rigidity, etc. The combination of dissimilar substances leads to the creation of new materials, the properties of which differ from the properties of each of its components in terms of quantity and quality. By changing the composition of the matrix and fillers, their proportions, the direction of filling, a wide range of materials with the desired set of properties is obtained. Many compositions have superior mechanical properties compared to traditional materials and alloys, but are also lighter. The use of composites usually reduces the weight of the structure and maintains or improves its mechanical properties.

In terms of strength, fiberglass polymers (1000 ... 6000 MPa) are stronger than ordinary glass (100 MPa). This property is due to the uniqueness of its manufacturing technology.

Among fiberglass PCMs, quartz fibers with magnesium aluminosilicate have the highest technical strength.

The properties of glass wool are the same as those of hard glass, and these properties are determined by the chemical composition of the glass. The fact that the density and specific heat capacity of glass wool is much lower than that of hard glass can be explained by the flat and porous structure formed by the rapid cooling of water glass during elongation.

Silica fibers soften at high temperatures. The softening point of high molecular weight silicon fibers of the Vikor type is 1773 K, and refrasil fibers (98-99% SiO<sub>2</sub>) does not liquefy or evaporate until 1923 K. All types of silica fibers have good thermophysical and electrical insulating properties, which practically do not change with increasing temperature. Aluminum-silicon fibers have a higher softening point (1973 K) than silicon fibers. Aluminosilicate (kaolin, kaowul, fiberfrax) fibers with relatively high liquefaction (1973-2063 K) and softening (1723-1773 K) temperatures have good electrical and sound insulation properties and low density (80-100 kg / m<sup>3</sup>). Aluminosilicate and aluminochromosilicate fibers can be used for a long time at temperatures of 1473-1723K.

The chemical stability of glass wool depends on the composition, nature, concentration, temperature and time of exposure to the reagent and is characterized by a loss of weight and strength as a result of exposure to an aggressive environment. The size of the work surface relative to solid glass

makes it more susceptible to external influences.

Quartz, silica, kaolin and alkaline aluminoborosilicate fibers have high chemical resistance to water and high pressure vapors. However, in some cases, the strength and stability are reduced due to the long duration of exposure.

Quartz, silica and alkaline aluminosilicate (except for hydrogen fluoride) fibers (no anhydride) are resistant to organic and mineral acids. The addition of some oxides (titanium, zirconium, cerium, etc.) to aluminosilicate glass fibers dramatically increases the acid resistance of the fibers.

Not all glass fibers are alkali resistant. Only quartz and silica fibers absorb more slowly than regular glass. Oxides are added to glass wool fibers to increase their resistance to alkalis, thereby densifying their structure.

These oxides include oxides of elements such as zirconium, aluminum, iron, zinc, tin, and lanthanum. The inclusion of inorganic fillers in the binder is based on the regulation of the properties of PCM in the desired direction (increase in viscosity, electrical conductivity, etc.), which reduces the cost of the product. Usually, fillers simultaneously perform a number of functions: they improve technological properties, reduce internal stresses, volumetric subsidence and flammability, increase water resistance, and resistance to aggressive media. Fillers improve the thermal properties of the binder when heated and hardened. The quality of the fillers is determined by the particle size and specific surface area, moisture content, chemical composition and special requirements. The cheapest aggregates are sand, gypsum, kaolin, feldspar, chalk, talc, soil and carbonates. Aerosil and white sediment as fillers for the production of fiberglass, to increase the chemical resistance - colloidal graphite of the C-1 grade, to increase the viscosity and electrical conductivity of the

binder, as well as for blackening the binder from gaseous DG-100, aluminum powder for painting with silver, inert filler - kaolin grade P-1-S, enriched enamel grade MMO to increase viscosity and reduce sedimentation, increase viscosity and reduce flammability emulsion polyvinyl chloride grade E-62 is used for

In some cases, flame retardants are added to the resin to provide the required fire resistance. These substances are retained by the resin through physical or mechanical stress or chemical reaction. By adding flame retardants, the color, elongation strength, electrical properties and forming properties of the PKM resin can be altered.

It is widely used in the production of low-density fiberglass plastics (0.3 ... 0.7 g / cm<sup>3</sup>) with hollow spherical dispersed (powder) fillers made of glass material. This material has high compressive strength, high dielectric and electrical insulating properties, high noise, vibration and thermal insulation properties. Polymer composite materials filled with glass powder are widely used in the production of materials with high electrical insulating properties.

Dispersed particles are often called powder particles, and their size should not exceed 40 microns in order for them to be suitable for PCM. Usually they are 1-15 microns. When smaller particles are added to the polymer, they can agglomerate without mixing with the polymer, which can lead to sedimentation, and the larger particles to sedimentation. Powder fillers come in a variety of colors and results. The amount of powder fillers is usually 25-50 parts by weight per 1 part of polymer and up to 200-300 parts by weight at high levels. 1 or 2 screw extruders are used when it is necessary to improve the mixing quality and make all the components into one whole before transferring and processing PCM. Let's get acquainted with their composition on the topic of processing polymer materials by

extrusion. Alumina, asbestos, bentonite, nifelin, pumice are used as natural and inexpensive fillers, which mix well with polymers and are recommended for polyethylene, polypropylene, PVC, polyamide, polyurethane, epoxy and phenolic resins.

Lead and cadmium filled materials protect against high energy ionizing radiation. Reinforced plastic is used in the manufacture of bearings, bushings and many other abrasive products. These are very convenient and inexpensive materials for the manufacture of magnetic tapes, thermostat heaters, static electricity transmitters, conductive elements, capacitors and connecting wires in radio circuits. Fillers such as black moth are used to fill rubbers. In this process, a suspension of the structure in water or hydrocarbon is mixed with a latex or rubber solution. The uniform distribution of the structure in the rubber gives the resulting material the desired high-tech properties. Such tires are easy to process and are used for the manufacture of car tires, rubber products, rubber shoes.

For filling paint and varnish materials, highly dispersed inorganic substances and materials are used, which not only improve the technical properties of the paint, but also help save pigments. The most common fillers are white. These are chalk  $\text{CaCO}_3$ , bentonite  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , chrysolite asbestos  $3\text{MgO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  gypsum  $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  talc  $3\text{MgO} \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  white matter  $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  alumina  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and others. Their whiteness is 90% of that of  $\text{MgO}$ , the white standard.

Dispersed fillers are not always as powdery as those listed above. They can also be granular. Donor fillers include hollow spheres (microbubbles), glass coins, and granular polymers. The main function of such fillers is to make the material resistant to corrosion, improve the coefficient of friction and change the optical properties.

If there is a filler microbead, the density of the plastic decreases and the heat transfer increases. But the use of granular litters is increasing every day.

As you know, modern research in the field of tribology is based on the study of microscopic processes that occur as a result of very small microscopic laws. This led to the further development of the theory of energy associated with energy and structural changes in friction layers that obey the fundamental laws of thermodynamics. In this paper, the results of the study of tribotechnical and structural changes in composite polymer materials and thalamic (cotton) friction pairs are analyzed from the point of view of the laws of irreversible thermodynamic processes. From the point of view of the laws of irreversible processes of thermodynamics of a friction pair, polymer and cotton represent an open equilibrium thermodynamic system, since friction leads to equilibrium processes of diffusion and heat transfer due to thermodynamic forces, which differ in quantity. Analysis of the results of experimental studies shows that rapid changes in energy and structural parameters in friction pairs coincide with the initial period of friction, i.e. a period of unbalanced education. If we analyze these changes from the point of view of the laws of irreversible thermodynamic processes, it becomes clear that friction changes the basic thermodynamic parameters of the system (temperature in the friction region, triboelectric charge, friction force and friction velocity). However, the temperature on the friction surface and the density of the tribocharge are characterized by stabilization and relatively moderate changes in the friction force and wear rate. Under such conditions of friction, the distribution of thermal energy is also characterized by an average value, which ensures the constancy of the average number of energy parameters when the system reaches a stable equilibrium state 43. The onset of initial

interactions between the structural and energy parameters of polymer materials under unbalanced friction leads to the formation of thermodynamic anisotropic structures under thermodynamic effects this friction.

That is, the system is characterized by a spatial transition, the spatial transition of the system from an initial unstable equilibrium state to a metastable equilibrium state is based on the results obtained when the free energy of the system changes due to a decrease in entropy. for every small volume. This stage is characterized by the rapid disintegration of the initial equilibrium structures and the formation of new tribostructures with high antifriction properties. In the process of unbalanced friction, new dissipative stable structures are formed by a certain amount of entropy of the external energy flow. However, these structures are stable due to the presence of free radicals or food. Thus, the system passes into a new steady state with energetically stable dissipative tribostructures. According to the Glenedorf-Prigazhin structural theory, the formation of dissipative tribostructures can be considered as a result of the instability of the tribosystem in the process of spatial transition, the exchange of energy and matter with the external environment. In this case, the formation of excess entropy is a criterion for measuring the rate of formation of dissipative tribostructures. In this case, the formation of equilibrium tribostructures forces the system to pass into a stationary state with relatively constant thermodynamic forces (temperature in the friction zone and tribo charge). The use of the entropy of the system as a measure of the change in the state of the tribosystem makes it possible to theoretically take into account the effect of all physicochemical processes on friction on PM wear and to determine the energy consumption for friction. Thus, according to the results of the study and their analysis, it can be concluded that in the friction pairs of polymer

and cotton, dynamic tribostructures providing a stable and minimal friction force are formed as a result of the formation of an equilibrium period of friction. After the end of the period of unbalanced friction, the destruction of these tribostructures is compensated by the presence of information feedback channels, which are channels through which energy signals are transmitted. Schematic representation of polymetholamome tribotism. RVT Below is a graphical diagram of thermodynamic processes of polymetholamome tribotism: Dependence of the impact strength of epoxy polymer materials on the adaptation time. The roughness of epoxy resin materials depends on the adaptation time. Dependence of the coefficient of friction of epoxy polymer materials on the adaptation time. So the bottom line is that we are really looking forward to it. Prospects for the use of plastics in the automotive industry. We know that in the manufacture of automobiles [1-3], automobile parts are produced as a result of the production of various parts and products from structural materials. The body and chassis of the car are mainly made of iron, steel and copper, while the inner and outer bumpers are made of plastic. Plastic comes from Greek and Latin and means flexible, rounded. In terms of shape, plastics are divided into thermoplastics and rheoctoplastics. Thermoplastics change shape when exposed to heat and can be recycled, while rheoctoplastics cannot be recycled. Plastics in the manufacturing process are highly elastic or liquid. When used, it is either a solid crystal or a liquid. Plastics are composed of a mixture of several components. Plastics can be single-phase or multi-phase. Single-phase plastics are made up of only one component, while multi-phase plastics are made up of several components. In the manufacture of plastic parts, a car is obtained mainly in the following ways; injection molding, extrusion, blow molding or vacuum forming, hot pressing, stamping. The use of plastics in automotive parts has the

following advantages: - Improves appearance; - the weight of the car decreases; - reduced noise when driving; - improved shape of parts; - increased service life; - reduced fuel consumption; - vehicle speed increases; - Increases the comfort of the car; - Reduced the cost of cooking them. According to American scientists, each kilogram of plastic reduces the weight of a car 50 by 1-2 kg, and a decrease in weight by 10% allows to save up to 20% of fuel in time.

Types of plastics used in the automotive industry and their areas of application: 1. Polyethylene fuel tanks and sealants were manufactured. 2. The cooling pipes are polypropylene, the doors are made of parts of the inner panels. 3. Parts of door locks are made of various types of polyamide bearings. 4. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is mainly used for the manufacture of automotive hoses, electrical insulation, various knobs and buttons. 5. Polyurethane foam is used to make car seats, dashboards, interior door panels, camshaft belts, steering wheel bearings. 6. Polymethylmetacnlat - parts of lighting devices, protective covers for lighting devices are manufactured. 7. The electrical insulation of the phenolic plastic combustion system has been prepared. 8. ABS plastic is mainly used for cooling grills, wheel covers and seats. Table 1 shows the chemical and mechanical properties of plastics commonly used in the automotive industry. This table shows the physical and mechanical properties of plastic car parts.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

When considering groups of composite materials, their general characteristics, main advantages and disadvantages are given, the main directions of application and products based on them are indicated. If there are varieties of composites for the classification groups in question, they are referred to as part of the group or are issued separately, indicating

that they belong to a specific group of compositions. The data presented show that at present, polymer composite materials are the most widespread composite materials in terms of composition and properties, which are effectively used in many fields. The use of these materials is limited by their low thermal stability due to compositions based on ceramic and metal matrices, as well as flammability, toxicity of combustion products and the aging phenomenon of polymer binders.

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## SYSTEM OF STATISTIC INDICATORS OF REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN CONDITIONS OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

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### ABSTRACT:

**This article highlights the statistical indicators of sustainable development of regions, economic decision-making based on a comprehensive analysis of the development of regional economies, the factors influencing the development of regions in the digital economy.**

**Keywords: national statistics, statistical information, national strategy, organizational issues, legal issues, economic issues, socio-economic program, statistical management.**

### INTRODUCTION:

In conditions of globalization of the world economy and digital economy the socio-economic development of each region, working out development strategies aimed at creating an active image of the regions are one of the actual problem.

The Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 states "reduction of gaps in the level of socio-economic development of the regions through the expansion of modernization and diversification of regional economies, rapid development of relatively low-growth districts and cities, primarily industrial and export potential" identified as important tasks.

Therefore, in the current evolving period on the background of deep reforms, in taking important and rational economic

decisions a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic development of the regions of the republic is becoming more actual than before. In this regard, for introducing a unified system for assessing the complex and balanced socio-economic development of the state regions, the efficiency of using natural resources, economic and investment potential, as well as other comparative advantages of the regions, In accordance with the decision of PQ-4702 "On the introduction of a rating system of socio-economic development of the regions" on May 1 2020, a rating system of socio-economic development of regions based on the results of statistical indicators and surveys was introduced. This, in turn, serves as a practical solution to the problem of analyzing the indicators of socio-economic development of the regions of the republic.

In this regard, it should be noted that to date, in-depth analysis of the current state of socio-economic development of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to develop forward-looking targeted programs with a comprehensive assessment and comprehensive measures to address emerging problems. There was no single coordinated mechanism for level response. Descriptive assessment of the system of statistical indicators to determine the rating of socio-economic development of the regions, the development of a system of statistical data indicates the relevance of the chosen topic for our article.



So far, scientific and theoretical issues related to the regional economy are actively studied by a number of economists and practitioners. In particular, the theoretical and methodological basis for assessing the development of regional economies has been one of the most pressing issues of the world's leading research centers and research institutes.

Scientific views and theoretical research on the economy of the regions in our country are covered by many economists and researchers in their research.

Despite scientific investigations and scientific-practical research work and research, in today's digital economy, the issues of statistical analysis of the factors affecting the sustainable development of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan are not systematically covered, but limited to the study of some regions.

During preparation of the scientific article were used several research methodologies and techniques. There are, such methods as scientific abstraction, expert evaluation, induction and deduction, systematic analysis of socio-economic phenomena, economic statistical analysis, comparative analysis are widely used.

Each region of our country is unique. The possibilities of districts within a province are also not the same.

It is necessary to start the development of programs in each village, to specify in which village to develop which direction, how much money should be allocated for this [4].

The rating system of socio-economic development of the regions, which is being implemented in the country, plays an important role in ensuring the implementation of these tasks. This rating system is a comprehensive and comprehensive assessment

of the regions, which includes the following key areas:

- Ensuring sustainable and balanced economic development, the effectiveness of economic reforms;
- Creation new work places, reduction unemployment and ensuring labor market efficiency;
- Increase access to social services and improve the quality of life of the population;
- Creation necessary conditions for population and business, ensuring stability and reliability of production infrastructure;
- Increasing the level of competitiveness of the regions, further diversification of their economies;
- Improving the quality of the business environment, continuous support and rapid development of entrepreneurship;
- Achieving financial independence of the regions and development of the banking and financial sector;
- Improving the efficiency of local authorities in dealing with citizens' appeals and transparency of information.

Rating indicators are calculated for the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, the city of Tashkent, districts and cities. The formation of evaluation indicators consists of two steps.

First step (assessment of the state of socio-economic development of the regions on the basis of statistical data):

- Economic development and effectiveness;
- Effectiveness of labor market;
- Quality and abilities of using social services;
- Access to infrastructure and its development;
- Competitiveness and diversification of the economy;
- Quality of business environment and development of entrepreneurship;
- Financial independence, development of the banking and financial sector;

- Work with citizens' appeals of local state authorities
- Efficiency and transparency of data.

Second step (conducting surveys on the situation in the regions on the basis of a special methodology):

- Social self-esteem and quality of life of the population;
- The state of the business environment for entrepreneurs and investors;
- The level of public confidence in the reforms and the quality of public administration and local government institutions.

In the first stage, there are 8 priority areas for assessing the socio-economic development of the regions, which are assessed on the basis of statistical indicators, and in the second stage, the socio-economic situation in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, Tashkent, districts and cities.

According to the statistics, the highest score for their respective territory is 50 points, and according to the results of the survey, the highest score for their respective territory is 50 points. Statistics that make up the priority areas can be both positive and negative.

The scores on the positive indicators are calculated based on the following formula:

$$X_{ball} = \frac{X}{X_{max}} \cdot Y_{maxball}$$

where:  $X_{ball}$  - a score on a certain indicator of the region;  $X$  - boundary indicator;  $X_{max}$  is the maximum value of this indicator between regions;  $X_{ballmax}$  is the highest score of a given indicator.

Scores on the negative indicators are calculated on the basis of the following formula:

$$X_{ball} = Y_{maxball} - \frac{Y_{maxball}}{X_{max}} \cdot X$$

where:  $X_{ball}$  - a score on a certain indicator of the region;  $X$  - region indicator;  $X_{max}$  is the maximum value of this indicator between

regions;  $X_{ballmax}$  is the maximum score of a given indicator.

The total scores for the first stage for the region are calculated by summing the scores of the priority areas. The final score is determined by adding total scores on the statistics and scores on the results of the survey.

In order to effectively carry out comparative analysis, according to the results of the rating, all districts and cities of the country are divided into "green", "yellow" and "red" areas. The "green" area is the area where the reforms are bearing fruit, "yellow" area is the area where reforms have begun, but have not yet shown results, and "red" area is the natural resource, which is the basis of human resources. Areas that do not take advantage of the opportunities created by our decisions

If we look at some examples of districts included in the "green" area, inclusion of this category in the Kamashi district of Kashkadarya region is mainly due to the activity of business entities, the growth of new businesses, new jobs for small businesses and new jobs for investors.

In particular, 802 new small businesses entities have been established over the past three years, 132 inactive enterprises have been re-established and 264 work places have been created. Also, as a result of measures taken to increase exports and expand the geography of exports in the district, compared to the first six months of last year, exports increased by 3.7 times to 2.3 million. dollars. Another example is the launch of 28 new industrial enterprises in Khojaly district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2019-2020. soums of production capacity. As a result of the launch of the enterprise "Khojayli Agro-Industrial Center" LLC with a capacity of 10 thousand tons of fruits and vegetables, 5 thousand tons of processing and 2.7 thousand tons of storage, about 100 permanent jobs

were created. According to the results of the analysis and rating, Uchtepa district of Nukus, Karakalpakstan, Balikchi district of Andijan region, Kasbi district of Kashkadarya region, Kumkurgan of Surkhandarya region, Shovot of Khorezm region and Uchtepa district of Tashkent city are included in the rating. In addition, Nukus district produces an average of more than 24,000 tons of fruits and vegetables a year. Taking into account the proximity of Nukus to the city and the market opportunities to provide the population with food, no measures have been taken to establish modern greenhouses on at least 200 hectares and intensive gardens on 1,000 hectares. Reserves of Yazyovan district are not fully used, and 823 hectares (50%) of the 1,655 hectares of land allocated to 64 fish farms in the district.

Based on the data presented in Table 1, a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic development of all districts and cities in Surkhandarya region was conducted using the rating system.

Out of 14 districts and cities located in the region, 3 of them belong to the "green" zone, 9 to the "yellow" zone and the remaining 2 to the "red" zone. In the process of rating assessment, a comparative analysis of the socio-economic development of the districts was conducted on several criteria.

Table 1

No	City and districts	Total points (30 points)	Economic development and efficiency indicators (max 6.25 points)	Labor market efficiency indicators (max 6.25 points)	Indicators of competitiveness and diversification of the economy (max 3.75 points)	Quality indicators of business environment and business development (max 7.5 points)	Indicators of collection local taxes (max 2.5 points)	Indicators of the effectiveness of local government in dealing with citizens (max 3.75 points)
1	Termiz city	19.68	3.86	4.87	2.46	3.40	1.77	3.31
2	Oltinsoy district	14.66	0.76	3.97	0.53	4.21	1.97	3.22
3	Angor district	14.92	1.02	4.35	0.76	3.97	1.89	2.93
4	Boysun district	18.13	2.06	4.45	0.64	5.71	1.81	3.46

5	Muzrobod district	12.95	0.82	4.08	0.51	4.08	1.87	1.58
6	Denov district	14.96	1.29	3.81	2.16	4.31	1.81	1.60
7	Jarkurgon district	19.17	2.50	4.32	2.49	4.47	1.82	3.58
8	Kumkurgon district	14.17	0.77	4.44	0.37	3.93	1.61	3.35
9	Kizirik district	15.14	1.28	4.15	0.82	3.78	1.85	3.25
10	Sariosiyo district	15.34	1.22	3.91	0.90	3.99	1.74	3.59
11	Termiz district	16.36	2.34	4.51	1.49	3.58	1.91	2.53
12	Uzun district	14.40	0.67	4.56	0.61	3.83	1.92	2.81
13	Sherobod district	16.85	1.70	3.98	1.37	4.79	2.50	2.51
14	Shurchi district	15.54	0.94	4.01	1.50	4.07	1.74	3.29

Out of 14 districts and cities located in the region, 3 of them belong to the "green" zone, 9 to the "yellow" zone and the remaining 2 to the "red" zone. In the process of rating assessment, a comparative analysis of the socio-economic development of the districts was conducted on several criteria. Especially economic development and effective indicators, effectiveness of labor market, competitiveness of regional economy and indicators of diversification, business environment and indicators of entrepreneurship development, cumulative indicators of local taxes, citizen's appeals from local state authorities were made comprehensive analysis.

In case of Kumkurgan district, from existing 224000 hectares, 124000 hectares are pastures and 48 000 hectares are absolute, no proposals have been developed. The establishment of at least 100,000 small and 10,000 large cattle complexes in these areas will increase the volume of meat and dairy products by at least 20 percent.

Due to insufficient attention to the reclamation of irrigated lands in the district, to date, more than 1,200 hectares of land have become saline, of which 700 hectares are in critical condition. In addition, the district is conveniently located in the infrastructure sector, in particular, despite the existence of the railway network and the large amount of

unused land, to date, no industrial zones have been established.

### CONCLUSION:

By summarizing the above considerations, following conclusions have been drawn in terms of further enhancing the effectiveness of the rating system in the analysis of indicators of socio-economic development in the country:

- Improving the rating information system by automating indicators in the rating system and taking into account the maximum limitation of the impact of the human factor, using the capabilities of modern digital technologies;
- To establish an interregional meeting place and establish a procedure for the exchange of experience for promoting the experience of the districts (cities) that have achieved the higher results than other areas;
- To take measures to systematically address the relevant problems in the implementation of rating assessment, classifying them in the republic, region and district;
- To encourage local leaders, impose fines on the salaries of "yellow" leaders, as well as regularly promote the activities of "red" leaders in the local councils;
- Taking into account the growth rates of the population in the regions and their level of socio-economic development, the establishment of new areas of production and services.

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## PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF INDIVIDUAL INTEREST IN THE SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS EDUCATION

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### ANNOTATION:

**This article provides that the revision of pedagogical and psychological aspects of personal development focuses on the relevant aspects of scientific analysis, types of interests.**

**Keywords: personal development, interest, types of interest, pedagogical and psychological aspects.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Since the implementation of radical reforms in the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan since independence has led to the modernization of the form and content of the system, the revision of pedagogical and psychological aspects of personal development focuses on the relevant aspects of scientific analysis. From our observations and analysis, it became clear that "Interest" is one of the most widely studied problems in psychology and pedagogy. Nevertheless, the fact that "curiosity" continues to dominate as one of the most "enigmatic" phenomena of the individual psyche is a clear indication of the relevance of the selected and analyzed research. In particular, there is still no single definition of the phenomenon of "interest" that is unanimously accepted by all researchers.

An analysis of the literature and scientific sources on the problem of "curiosity"

shows that there are several directions in its definition.

Data from the literature on the definition of the concept of interest show that "interest" is a complex and heterogeneous concept. We agree that interest is one of the types of needs. That is, curiosity is a perceived need for a perceived event or thing that is characterized by a clear focus on the activity. Now let's get acquainted with the types of interest.

The root part of the word "curiosity" is often used in the same sense as "interesting", "wonderful", "pleasant". For example, "interesting play", "interesting novel", "wonderful landscape", "pleasant person" and so on. An interest understood in this sense is referred to as a direct interest. This type of interest occurs mainly in the process of voluntary attention in a person and it is not part of a person's individual characteristics. Sustained curiosity is most evident in a person's long-term and sustained involvement in a particular activity in a particular area of life and in a particular area of life.

Although the interests are very different, but each individual has an interest in a particular thing or event in relation to a particular aspect of life or a specific type of activity. The existence of such an interest constitutes an individual characteristic of the individual.

Individual interest - the desire of a person to achieve something in his life, knowing that something in the world is the most important and most valuable.

The main way of life of a person is manifested in individual interests. This type of interest is observed in the fact that the owner of this interest is always in a state of pleasant emotion when he remembers what interests him, and tends to talk more about that thing and the things associated with it. Such curiosity is expressed in the fact that a person's attention is focused on what he is interested in, that he remembers what is so closely related to what he is interested in, that his mind revolves around that thing, and that his whole mind is engrossed in the issues that interest him. [4]

Individual curiosity should not be understood as one with the individual characteristics of a person's attention, or with the feelings or aspirations in him. Interest - an individual feature of a person is the constant focus on a particular area in the real world. But this kind of interest in man is manifested in his attention, in his feelings, in his aspirations, in his thoughts, and in his actions.

The interest will be more related to the study of the work that one does in one's profession than anyone else. Along with individual interests, a person also has socio-political and spiritual interests.

In categorizing people's interests, their content is considered. The content of interest, in the broadest sense, depends on what objects or areas of interest in the received reality, and is determined by them. People's interests in different district contexts are evaluated as positive or negative interests depending on the social value of the people.

Individuality of people is determined not only by the presence of social interests in him, but also by the degree to which these social interests are related to his personal interests. When a person's personal interests

coincide with his social interests, the spiritual life of such a person becomes more beautiful.

Intellectual interests belong to the category of highly positive interests. For those with such an interest, the most important thing in their lives is to solve the theoretical and practical problems that science has to deal with

The most important thing for owners of aesthetic interests is to create valuable works of art and services to it.

The most important thing for people who have negative interests is to eat, drink, sleep and satisfy their cravings in general. There is another category of people who are interested in amassing a world of personal wealth accumulation. Such people refuse to satisfy even their most basic needs and try to amass wealth only to accumulate the world without eating or drinking.

People also differ from each other depending on whether their area of interest is wide or narrow. People who are only interested in one thing and do not pay attention to other things are called narrow-minded people.

The range of interests of people interested in many fields will be diverse and wide. In such a case, only one interest is central to such people. The wide and diverse range of interests is due to the high and deep content of these interests. People who live with high interests have a wide range of interests and diversity.

The power of the same interests will be at different levels in different people. Strong interest is associated with strong emotions and is manifested in a person as a passion. A person's strong interest will be linked to willpower qualities such as endurance, perseverance and perseverance.

When defined by a certain level of power, people again have stable interests. There will be people whose interests are permanent and will last a lifetime. [5]

Some people have a very strong interest in something and have a strong passion for it, but their interest in passion does not last long; in such people a great interest in something or an activity is immediately replaced by another and such a great interest. The interests of such people change rapidly. The interests of such deceivers are called passion.

The fact that everyone has this or that kind of interest shows that a person, as a person, is not only interested in living in the present, but also in the future. A person's interests will be related to his or her worldview beliefs and ideals.

The spiritual life of people whose interests are low or insignificant becomes meaningless and uncertain. Such people often do not even know why they are living. Decreased or lost interest in a person also weakens his mind, weakens his activity and impairs his other spiritual qualities, makes him lazy and prone to idleness. They get bored not knowing what to do in their spare time or try to find some useless pastime to spend time with.

People with certain noble interests are always active in the trigger. The lives of such people will be meaningful and meaningful.

Interests, which are an individual characteristic of a person, affect all his mental processes. Many of a person's character traits, as well as the growth of his abilities, are to some extent determined by the interests in him. Interests in a person are manifested in all his mental processes. Perception in a person is activated by the processes of thinking, thinking and will. Interests affect the speed and consistency of recollection. Interests help to keep a person's attention strong and stable Emotions in it help to keep emotions strong as well as direct interest.

Interests play a very important role in the conduct of labor activity by a person. Interests stimulate a person's activity, motivate him / her, encourage him / her to take

initiative, create and innovate. Interests increase one's power. Researcher P.I. Ivanov cites the fact that work that suits a person's interests can be done more quickly, easily and efficiently.

Interest arises where there is more innovation. For example, a new hobby is a new opportunity to develop a new business. The following factors contribute to the emergence, growth and stabilization of interest, that is, its habituation:

- The creation of favorable conditions for development. For example, a new job should be simple new things understandable;
- Demonstration of innovation and perspective;
- To "decorate" the process, to add elements of fun to it;
- To present new problems at a level of complexity that a person can solve;
- Strengthening the sense of achievement.

In the following cases, the interest disappears:

- The task is overly complex and incomprehensible. This is especially the case when students do not understand something or have missed previous lessons;
- No progress;
- It is Impossible to Solve the Problems of Innovation in a Non-Standard Way or to be Creative;
- Everything Is Equally Boring In One Rhythm.

In connection with aging and the deterioration of health, interests fade away and disappear.

Based on the above considerations, the concept of interest is related to the human factor, so the systematic and effective use of pedagogically and psychologically integrated in the development of education and upbringing.

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## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CASE IN UZBEK AND ARABIC LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT:

The article is devoted to investigation of the category of case in Uzbek and Arabic languages. The peculiarities, differences between Uzbek and Arabic cases and common features between two languages were analyzed.

**Keywords:** category, case, noun, preposition, tense, pronouns, suffix.

### INTRODUCTION:

The system of grammatical forms indicating the syntactic relations of nouns (or pronouns) is usually treated as the category of case. Case is the inflected form of the noun, indicates the grammatical relation in which the noun stands to other parts of the sentence. The problem of the category of case has always been much debated and has become one of the vexed problems of the theoretical discussion. There are a lot of opinions according to the category of case in the Uzbek and Arabic languages. That's why this question is problematic.

Generally, there are six main cases in Uzbek language: nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, locative and ablative. Case suffixes are attached to the end of the noun phrase. The nominative case remains unmarked [3, p.185]. There are three cases in Arabic language: nominative, accusative, genitive. First, what are case endings in Arabic? They are little markings (حركات Harakaat) that are attached to the ends of words to indicate the words grammatical function. Case marker corresponds to one of three different cases and

is pronounced as a short vowel [4, p. 65]. Here the three case markers: damma- ضمة fatha - فتحة kasra- كسرة.

Damma- ضمة it resembles a tiny و, goes above the end of a word, and is pronounced as a short "u". It marks words in the nominative case.

Fatha- فتحة it goes above the end of a word and is pronounced as a short "a". It marks words in accusative case.

Kasra- كسرة it goes below the end of a word and is pronounced as a short "i". It marks words in the genitive case.

In the Uzbek language genitive case is expressed by the case ending suffix-ning. The accusative case is expressed by means of the case ending -ni, locative case denotes the place of the thing or a person in the space and is expressed by the ending-da, dative case denotes the direction of an action performed by the subject of the sentence and expressed by means of the case ending-ga, ablative case denotes the beginning point of the action denoted by the verb and expressed by means of the case ending-dan [3, p. 55].

In Arabic language in the definite event the nominative case is represented by the tanvin- تنوين damma- ضمة and in the indefinite event by the damma- ضمة. The genitive case in the definite event is represented by a tanvin - تنوين kasra- كسرة and in the indefinite event by the kasra- كسرة. The accusative case in the definite event is represented by tanvin - تنوين fatha- فتحة and in the indefinite event by the fatha- فتحة [5, p. 24].

In addition, the correctness of the plural form of muzakkar مذکر and muannas مؤنث is

expressed differently. The suffixes in the plural that we have mentioned above also represent their coherence indicators. In Arabic, the nominative case is represented by the genitive case, and the nominative, accusative, genitive cases can be represented only by the accusative case.

For example: nominative and genitive cases, accusative case

المستشفي - المستشفي - مسشفي

العصا - العصا - عصاً

In two cases noun the accusative - genitive is represented by a single index (with fatha). مسازل - مسازل - accusative and genitive cases.

Verbs also have a consonant index in Arabic language. Past tense verbs (3-syllable verbs, double verbs with Hamza-ء) end in fatha فتحة. The present tense verbs end in a definite degree in damma ضمة and in the mood of desire end in fatha فتحة. In general, the category of consonant in Arabic is one of the most complex grammatical categories. Nouns can change their performance indicators under the influence of various factors.

There are different types of pronouns in Arabic language, and the division of pronouns is completely different. Pronouns are defined as being one of the parts of speech that obtain their meaning from other noun phrases in a sentence [2, p.110]. The Arabic grammarians do not interpret the pronoun as a separate word group, but interpret it in the noun category and classify it as follows.

1. Personal pronouns (المضمر أو الاسم)

2. Demonstrative pronouns (مسبباً أو بالقر)

3. Relative pronouns (الموصول أو الاسم)

4. Interrogative pronouns (الاسم تنه أو الاسم)

Now let's compare the pronouns in Uzbek and Arabic. There are no relative pronouns in Uzbek, and in Arabic, unlike Uzbek, there are no definite pronouns, indefinite pronouns. The grammatical functions

of pronouns in sentences. Above we have touched upon the grammatical functions of pronoun in the Uzbek language. Let us now briefly consider the grammatical functions of pronoun in Arabic. Performs the function of having personal pronouns in Arabic. Compound pronouns, on the other hand, combine with nouns to form a sense of identity. When it comes with a verb, it becomes a complement.

In conclusion, we want to say that the category of case in Arabic and Uzbek languages have some similarities and differences. The aim of work is to prove the existence of more than three cases in Arabic language comparing with the Uzbek language.

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## THE ATTITUDE TO THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE 20-30S OF XX CENTURY IN THE COMMENTARY OF THE PRESS OF THE TIME

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### ABSTRACT:

**In this article the attitude towards the historical monuments in the 20-30 s of XX century on the page of periodical presses of Uzbekistan was analyzed.**

**Key words: Historical monuments, historical-cultural heritage, periodical press, mausoleum, architecture, madrasahs, hospital, doctors, historical building.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Due to the independence the reality of the past, the attitude to the science of History has risen up to the state policy level. Historical justice about the reality of the past, which was falsified, has prevailed. Wide ways have opened to the opportunities of investigating the history of Motherland scientifically and objectively.

In the years of independence the system of teaching the history of our motherland at the higher educational establishments was put into action, many news and clarities were input on the goldpages of history as the result of worthy of attention researches by many historians, numerous modern new generation literatures, textbooks serving to develop spiritual world of the mature generation were published. It is worth mentioning that nowadays the public memory, the need for understanding the reality of the past, which are the base of spirituality in the life of the society, are continuously increasing.

### MAIN PART:

Taking this into account it is worth mentioning the following ideas of the first

president of Uzbekistan I.A.karimov: "Of course it is impossible to imagine the spirituality of any nation separate from its history, particular customs and traditions and life values. On this way, naturally, spiritual heritage, cultural wealth, ancient historical monuments serve as one of the most important factors" [1, 29-30].

Indeed, in studying the history on the basis of fundamental sources, in objectively evaluating the processes happened in the far past of the society, in fairly interpreting the data given by the historians are of importance.

The measurements and decisions of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan related to restoring historical-cultural and spiritual heritage of Uzbek people and the problem of objectively evaluating the history noticeably influenced on the development of subject of studying the history.

It is known, historical monuments play an important role in the system of material heritage of Uzbek people. The most ancient of them dates back to X century, and the most of them date back to XV-XIX centuries. At the beginning of XX century the attitude to those monuments began to change to negative side. It was caused by the religious policy of the Soviet government and its negative consequences. For example, in issue 5-6 of the journal "Maorif va Oqitguvchi" (Education and Teacher) in 1925 an article about "Kuktosh" monument in Samarkand was published. The following information was given in it: "There is an ancient stone called "Kuktosh" in Samarkand. It is beside the Reserve between the old and new town in the present ground fortress. In the previous one month it was an independent

school, the length is 1,5 archine ((Russian) archine (app. 28 in./71 m.)), the width is 2 archine and the height is 1 archine from the ground. There are different engraved designs. The colour is whitish blue”.

So, it is known from the above mentions that in the 20s of XX century most of the monuments and historical places in Samarkand city remained out of attention. Insufficient study of them can be shown as another reason why they stayed out of attention.

Besides, in the press of that period of time interesting information about the topography, architecture and component parts of the cities of Central Asia can be read. We will give some examples of them: “Samarkand city was divided into three parts in ancient times as the other cities of Central Asia: 1. Arch. 2 Neighbourhoods. 3 Provinces.

The neighbourhoods were separated from the provinces by the fortress walls. The Arch was separated from the neighbourhoods by a separate one storey fortress. Princes, in general, the people related to the khan lived. And the provinces were the place of the people dealing with summer gardens and farming as today.

The neighbourhoods had 6 big gates in the walls separating from the provinces. They were the followings:

1. Ohanin Gate or the Gate of Majesty Shak.
2. (Lodge for wandering dervishes) or Foruz Gate.
3. Khuja Ahror or Karizistan Gate, in the present Khuja Ahror region.
4. Payqabod Gate. Present Hayrobod region.
5. Suzangaron Gate. In the neighbourhood of present Suzoncharon.
6. Bukhara Gate. Or Shaykhzada Gate. Near the Guri Emir [3, 117].

There is interesting information about the Ark of Samarkand city in this article. “The arch had a gate like this, now both of the two are known to us. This separation of Samarkan

is very old. The history shows that there were such kind of divisions during the time of Great Moghuls and Temurids [4, 119].

It can be seen from the above that in this article it was noted that town gates played an important role in the structure of Samarkand city in the 20s of XX century. This case belongs to other cities of Central Asia. For example, in XIX century the big cities such as Tashkent, Kokand, Bukhara, Karshi, and Khiva had their own gates. The number of the gates were differentiated according to the bigness and administrative and economical position.

On the pages of the journal “Education and Teacher” there given information about one of the ancient relics – the complex of “Ruhobod”: “we can show one of the oldest and most famous one “Ruhobod”. This building is in Ruhobod mahalla (neighbourhood) now in the south of present ground fortress “Krepost” [5, 120].

In the period of time being studied it can be seen that the state of architectural structures, their repairing processes were forbidden in the activities of the educated people. Particularly, this case can be observed in the activity of M.Saidjonov, who lived in the 20-30s of XX century. For example, the scholar’s great scientific article named “Bukhara city and its ancient buildings” about the ancient monuments in Bukhara was published in 1927 in the journal of “Education and Teacher”. In that article mainly, the historical places in Bukhara, Arch, Shahristan, Registan, and the historical monuments such as the buildings of Ashtarkhan’s time and Samaniy’s time were studied and investigated. The work is very valuable with its information about the history of certain territories in Bukhara, especially, about the buildings of Samaniy’s time. This work, published under the sponsorship of French Institute of investigating Central Asia (IFEAK) was published in 2005 in issue 16 of the journal IFEAK [6, 2005]. According to the

internet reports, this book has been bought by many libraries of CIC and European countries by now [7].

M.Saidjanov reported in his article in the 9-10 th issues of the journal "Education and Teacher" in 1927 that the mausoleum of Samaniys was studied in 1925 under the leadership of the famous scholar orientalist V.L.Vyatkin [8, 52].

The scholar's scientific works, which were prepared for publication but not published, were of several numbers, they were mainly related to country study, archeology and ethnography and were collected on the basis of studying the documents of vaqfnoma (deed of trust for vaqf) after 1930. During the research as it is known from the articles of B.Ergashev, S.Gorshenina and N.Naimov that the collections and works in different size such as "Vaqfnoma of Shaykh Sayfiddin Bokharziy", "Architectural homage of Samarkand", "Architecture of Samarkand, a City history", "Mausoleums situated around Bukhara", "The first museum in Khorezm", "Materials for the history of Uzbek people", "Antology of Writers" and the brochures about Childukhtaron and Masjidi kalon still have their own scientific significance now. Also, M.Saidjonov studied the monuments of Kashkadarya oasis and made his collection "History of architectural monuments of Shakhrisabz". This work, which was finished in 1936, is the only great scientific work about the architectural monuments of the region [9, 79]. But, unfortunately, the above-mentioned scientific articles and works haven't been totally studied, researched and publicized yet.

Muso Saidjonov gave important information about the buildings and structures built during the khanates in Bukhara and their activities in his article "Bukhara and its old buildings" published in the 9 th issue of the journal "Education and Teacher" in 1927. Particularly: "Having made the country calm down, the khan of Bukhara Subkhankulikhan

paid attention to the development of science and education. He liked best of all to gather 40 specialists of different sciences and have scientific talks with them at the Palace. He wrote several brochures about different sciences himself too.

He specially paid attention to Medicine and built the madrasah of "Dor al-shifo". The madrasah consists of 18 rooms. ... "Doralshifo" was not special only for teaching medicine, but also it had hospital and ambulance services. There was a drugstore that anybody could take free medicine there. As people came from a long distance were received at the hospital part for checking, their fares were shared. Besides them, there was a library and an old school. ... Later in this madrasah only religious lessons were taught like other simple madrasahs" [10, 52].

In that period of time critical articles about the condition of the historical monuments and the attitude of the Soviet government towards them, architectural solution and chronology of the monuments were published not only in the journals, but also in the local newspapers. Particularly, we can read the following information in the 3 rd issue of the newspaper "Ozod Bukhara" (Free Bukhara) in 1924 about the educational processes at the mausoleum of Sultan Ismail Samaniy and other madrasahs built nearby territories: "One of the most magnificent and oldest monuments of Bukhara is the Tomb of Samaniy Sultan Ismail. The mausoleum was built in X century during the reign of Ismail Samaniy in Bukhara. Bukhara was not only the capital, but also it symbolized the East part of the whole Muslim world. During the reign of Samaniys' denasty Bukhara was one of the centres of culture, science and art.

Ismail Samaniy attracted the scholars of that time and gave them official awards. Therefore, many people were engaged in scientific works at the madrasahs decorated

with very rich equipments and devices. Not spending their life with studying at the richly provided educational establishments, the science amateurs from long distance places gathered there [11, 146].

On the pages of this newspaper there are information about the most magnificent historical building Registan of Bukhara: "Registan was the palace (Arch) of the khans, the centre of Islam, it was much extended during the reign of Ismail. Apart from it there built another well-decorated magnificent Shahand building too according to Ismail's order. According to the stories of history, in this place there were beautiful splendid pools, flowerbeds and fountains. It was surrounded by the canals and was very attractive place. Ismail paid serious attention to water canals and irrigation too. He built good canals from stone and utilized the high canals much. Also, he extended the walls of the city and began to flourish the inside of the city too. During Ismail's time the number of high schools in Bukhara was quite more than in the countries of Eastern Asia. That's a pity, we have to admit that Ismail's these cultural works were lost under the influence of the history of the next era" [12, 136].

Besides, in issue 35 of the newspaper "Turkistan" in 1925 some information about the madrasah of the region can be read. "The symbol of the culture of the East is undoubtedly the present great madrasahs. They supplied the need of the nation according to the conditions of their time and had been preparing necessary staff for the nation.

Instead of preparing the engineers, doctors, scholars and other specialists necessary for the demand of the last time, the madrasahs began to serve to grow spiritless (souless), weak opium addicts. After that having been written under the bygone superstitions, a little innovative intention began to appear in madrasahs after revolution.

First of all, it began among the students of Baraqqhan madrasah in Tashkent, and then began to spread in the whole country. The view of this situation can be seen in "Saidkulbek" madrasah in Namangan.

"Saidkulbek" is the oldest and richest madrasah of Namangan. After the revolution the students of this madrasah were the leaders, they gathered all the students of madrasahs of Namangan under one union and did much. They tried to improve other madrasahs too, but because of many preventions they couldn't reach their intentions. In the last years this madrasah has revived again, the intention to the new reforms has increased again. The teachers elected Akromkhon tura, the teacher of Koson madrasah, the head teacher of the madrasah on condition that making new reforms" [13, 6].

#### **CONCLUSION:**

It can be noted as a conclusion that the 20-30s of XX century was a difficult time for Uzbekistan that it was difficult for all the branches to develop. These processes were described quickly in the periodical press. But, the Soviet government and some branches of the local government went on being unconcerned and indifferent towards the changes being happened. And it caused the disagreement of the population of Turkistan, destroy of the culture and negatively influenced on increasing the mind of the local people.

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## **PEDAGOGICAL BASES OF PREPARATION OF FUTURE EDUCATORS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL PROTECTION OF CHILDREN**

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### **ANNOTATION:**

**This article discusses the implementation of social protection for preschool children and the requirements for educators**

**Keywords: Education, educational work, educator, pedagogical ability, pedagogical skills, diagnostic, rating, experimental, pedagogical activity and others.**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

At present, the content of educational work in our country is aimed at the formation of a harmoniously developed generation. The necessary conditions and opportunities have been created in the country to bring up a healthy and harmoniously developed generation, to bring up the younger generation as fully developed individuals who fully meet the requirements of the XXI century. Documents, programs and plans of state importance have been developed to carry out work in this area in a clear and targeted manner. Suffice it to say that the adoption of a single law on education, the "National Training Program" is aimed at a high general and professional culture, the education of a harmoniously developed generation capable of solving promising tasks.

In today's self-government, that is, in the mahalla system, the family is the social foundation of society. Accordingly, the upbringing of a young generation that is physically healthy, spiritually mature, morally pure and highly cultured begins with the family. The main purpose of family life is to rehabilitate the population, to raise children. The main

school of child rearing is the relationship between parents. It is the development of this family culture that shows the young generation's ideas about the material world, social life, views, concepts, worldviews and the rules of Eastern morality, the right way to follow them. The spiritual image of the younger generation, their behavior, begins in the culture of family relations. Everyone, no matter how big or small, expresses their feelings, inner turmoil, dreams and hopes in the process of communication. Therefore, the development of society, the formation of people as a whole, occurs in their interaction, cooperation, interaction with each other.

When thinking that child rearing is a social phenomenon, it is emphasized that it is goal-oriented. An analysis of the factors influencing human development shows that education is one of the most important and leading factors. As each child grows up in a family, the main factors that affect him or her in the first place are the influence of the parents and the environment.

The success of the great reforms being carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan depends, first of all, on the ability of the people to take responsibility for their work and to do things that will contribute to the development of the country in their daily work. In society, the educator (teacher, educator) has a noble and responsible task, firstly, to educate the younger generation, and secondly, to provide comprehensive knowledge to our working people.

The value of a tutor is so great that it enriches a person spiritually and fills his heart



with happiness and divine light. There is no one in the world without a teacher. Whether it's a government leader, a great scientist, a doctor, a popular writer, or a florist, let's face it. Will be his mentor and guide who will light the way of life.

The greatest duty of a teacher is to prepare intelligent, capable, well-educated students who will benefit the people.

The educator has an important, honorable and at the same time responsible task to bring up the younger generation as worthy children of our people. The political maturity of the educator is to understand the responsibility to the people and society for the upbringing of the child, to take a creative approach to solving educational problems, constantly improving their skills and helping their colleagues grow in the workplace. The educator must know the life of the country in which he lives, understand the laws of nature and society, be socially active.

The leadership of the country highly appreciates the work of teachers. It is known that according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, October 1 has been declared the day of public educators - teachers and coaches. This incident shows how much our state values the role of teachers in society.

An educator influences children in their daily lives, games, activities, collaborative activities, and interactions with them. He should study each child carefully, know his personal characteristics and abilities, show pedagogical politeness, honestly assess the behavior of your child, the results of work, be able to help them in a timely manner, be interested in the situation in the family. The modern educator's devotion to his profession, his ideological convictions, his boundless devotion to this profession distinguish him from other professionals.

One of the most important requirements for a tutor is that he / she has a deep understanding of the subject and its methodology. An in-depth study of the subject

and its theory will increase children's interest in science. It raises the profile of the educator. One of the most important qualities of a caregiver is to love children, to be interested in their lives, and to respect everyone. Only a person who loves a child, who can mobilize all his strength and knowledge to bring up children as loyal citizens of the future great country, can be a real educator. A person who is indifferent to the child, who is not interested in his future, who is indifferent to the educational profession, cannot be a real educator.

Loving a child makes a teacher's complex work attractive and easy. The attitude of the teacher and the educator to the children in pedagogy goes hand in hand with respect and demand for the person being educated. This attitude instills in the child confidence in the teacher, allows the teacher to become a real spiritual mentor to the children.

The success of the pedagogical profession also depends on the availability of pedagogical skills. Pedagogical skills are the basis for achieving pedagogical skills. Pedagogical skills include pedagogical observation, pedagogical imagination, attention span, organizational skills, and pedagogical behavior.

Pedagogical skills are formed in the process of pedagogical activity, as well as in the process of preparing him for this activity. Pedagogical skills are the art of constantly improving the education of the younger generation.

The renewal of education requires its socialization. Of education socialization - the formation of an aesthetically rich worldview in student's high spirituality, culture and the formation of positive thinking. According to educators, even from the age of 5-6 to 15-16 years again the child can be brought up. But it is a much more difficult process. Because the child's misbehavior in front of parents, teachers, and coaches is a stereotype once they are in

shape, they have the complex task of changing them.

This means that the child's negative traits do not become stable, but his personality it is necessary to take the necessary measures without full coverage. If your to bring up children both physically and spiritually for example, in the secondary special and higher education stages, all the much effort is put into revisiting them not to educate, but to acquire in-depth knowledge of his specialty we would It is known that students, as future educators, express themselves directly in the process of pedagogical practice. Changes in them make it easier to identify personal qualities in relationships. After all, in order to study a person comprehensively, it is necessary to have objective, real conditions. It is here that a sense of love for the profession is formed. Experience has shown that determining the degree to which the personal qualities of future educators are formed requires the use of a number of theoretical, diagnostic and formative methods. In particular, the interview, analysis of the activities of future educators, pedagogical situations, surveys, interviews, rating control and analysis of the results, the collection of information on the progress of experimental work, as well as research stages and practical provides an opportunity to define the types of activities.

Like many other countries in the world, our country widely celebrates June 1 - International Children's Day. After all, the purpose of this holiday is to bring up the younger generation to be spiritually rich, physically healthy and morally pure in the future. The care provided to them is a solid foundation for the country's development.

Therefore, in recent years, a large-scale work is being carried out in our country to protect children socially, economically and spiritually. In particular, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Family Code, the

Civil Code, the Labor and Criminal Code, and a number of other laws contain provisions on the protection of children's rights.

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 29, 2019 "On additional measures to improve the system of protection of the rights of the child" was also an important step in this direction.

In accordance with the relevant decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 22, 2019, the position of Deputy Representative of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights (Ombudsman) - Ombudsman for Children was introduced. Most importantly, this document clearly defines the main tasks and activities of the Ombudsman for Children.

From now on, all issues related to children will be handled by a representative. In particular, it participates in the development and implementation of the strategy for the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and other documents on the rights of the child. It also promotes legal awareness and legal culture among the population on the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the child.

Indeed, the implementation of such decisions and laws imposes many responsibilities on preschool education and school educators and teachers.

Educators studying in higher education institutions should master the pedagogy of preschool education and thoroughly study the basics of comprehensive protection of the younger generation.

In conclusion, the child is not a stranger, they are all our children, the children of Uzbekistan. After all, the rights of the child are protected by the state.

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